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MEN OF PROGRESS

ONE THOUSAND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS

OF

LEADERS IN BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE

IN THE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
RICHARD HERNDON

EDITED BY
EDWIN M. BACON

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MEN OF PROGRESS.

PART I.

ABBOTT, Samuel Appleton Browne, president of the Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, was born in Lowell, March 6, 1846, son of Josiah Gardner and Caroline (Livermore) Abbott. On both sides he is of early New

S. A. B. ABBOTT.

England ancestry. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of George Abbott, an English Puritan, who came from Yorkshire in 1640, and was one of the settlers of Andover in 1643; and, through his paternal grandmother, of the Fletchers, also English Puritans, who came from Devonshire and settled in Concord, and in 1653 in Chelmsford. Both of his paternal great-grandfathers were in the battle of Bunker Hill, and held commissions in the Continental army. On the maternal side he descends from John Livermore, who came from England in 1634, settled first in Watertown, thirty years later removed to Connecticut, and was one of the signers of the fundamental agreement of the colony of New Haven, and, returning to Watertown, died there in 1685. His maternal great-grandfather, Samuel Livermore, was attorney-general for the province of New Hampshire, after the Revolution chief justice of the State (appointed in 1782), a member of the convocation for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a representative in the first Congress, and later a senator and president of the Senate *pro tem.* for nine years; and his maternal grandfather, Edward St. Loe Livermore, was United States district attorney (appointed by Washington), a justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire (appointed in 1798), and a member of Congress for three terms. His father, Judge Josiah G. Abbott, one of the foremost members of the Massachusetts bar, served in the General Court, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, justice of the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk from 1855 to 1858, when he resigned (and two years later declined a place on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court), a representative in Congress in 1876–77, and a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877, the leader of the minority of that commission, preparing the address of the minority to the people of the United States, which, though approved, was not issued. Samuel A. B. Abbott was educated in the public schools and at Harvard. His early education was acquired in the Lowell public schools and in the Boston Latin School; and he was fitted for college by Professor Lane, of Harvard. He entered Harvard as a sophomore, and graduated in 1866, in 1869 receiving the degree of A.M. In college he was president of the Hasty Pudding Club and of the Med. Fac., also a member of the Porcellian Club, the D. K. E. and the A. D. clubs; and he rowed in the university crews in 1864. After graduating he studied law in the

office of his father, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1868. Subsequently, in 1876, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He has practised in Boston since his admission to the bar, and also in the United States courts, circuit, district, and supreme. He has twice conducted successfully contested election cases before Congress,—that of Josiah G. Abbott in 1867 and that of Benjamin Dean against the present Chief Justice Field in 1878. He is president of the Hill Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, Me., succeeding his father in that position, and a director of the Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lawrence, of the Franklin Company of Lewiston, of the Union Water Power Company of Lewiston, of which his father was the principal promoter, and of the Peterborough Railroad. His public service, with the exception of a term on the Board of License Commissioners in Boston in 1877, has been as a trustee of the Boston Public Library, which position he has held since 1879, president of the board since May, 1888. For several years he was acting librarian of the library. He is identified with the construction and embellishment of the new Public Library Building on Copley Square, the whole control of the erection of this monumental edifice having been placed, at the beginning of the work in 1887, in the hands of the trustees. In politics Mr. Abbott is a Democrat. In 1883, when General Butler was nominated by the Democratic party the second time for governor of the State, he was nominated for lieutenant governor; but he declined to run on the same ticket with Butler. In 1862 he was a member of the New England Guards. He is a member of the Suffolk Bar Association, of the Somerset, St. Botolph, and Athletic clubs of Boston, and of the Century, University, and Players' clubs of New York. He was married first, April 21, 1869, to Miss Mary Goddard, of Boston, of which union there were no children; and second, October 15, 1873, to Miss Abby Frances Woods, of Providence, R.I. They have four children: Helen Francis, Madeleine Livermore, Ann Francis and Caroline Livermore Abbott. Mr. Abbott's country residence is at Wellesley Hills, and his town house on the Back Bay, Boston.

ADAMS, William Taylor, author and editor, the most prolific writer of the age of stories for boys, under the long familiar *nom de plume* of "Oliver Optic," is a native of Medway, born July 30, 1822, son of Laban and Catharine (Johnson) Adams. His father was also a native of Medway; and his mother was a Vermonter, born in Chester. His pedigree is traced back to Thomas Ap Adam, who came out of "The Marches of Wales" in the eighth century: from him descended Henry

W. T. ADAMS.

Adams, who, escaping from the "Green Dragon Persecution," came from Devonshire, England, to this country in 1630, with several sons, from one of whom, settled in that part of Braintree now Quincy, came the two Presidents, Samuel Adams, and other worthies, and from another, settled in Medfield (part of which became Medway), came Laban, "Oliver Optic's" father. Laban Adams was first a farmer, then an innkeeper, and again a farmer. He was some time landlord of the "Village Hotel" in Medway and of the "Washington Coffee House" in Boston, near where the *Transcript* newspaper office now stands, and the year of the birth of William T. he kept the famous old "Lamb Tavern" of Boston, dating from 1745, which stood on the site of the present Adams House. Here the boy lived until well into his teens, helping his father about the tavern and attending school, part of the

time the Adams Grammar School,—the schoolhouse then on Mason Street, where the Boston School Board's building now is,—and later the private school of Amos Baker, at the head of Harvard Place, famous in its day. In 1838 the elder Adams leased the "Lamb," which he had purchased about the year 1834, and moved his family to a farm in West Roxbury. William T. went to work on the farm and to public school in the winter, applying himself to both occupations with such enthusiasm and zeal that he soon became an excellent farmer and a fine scholar. In school he led his class in various studies, but especially excelled in composition. His first effort covered eight letter pages, and the schoolmaster pronounced it the best composition he had ever looked over; the second covered twenty-five pages; the third, eighty. He frequently sat up all night in his room, when his parents supposed he was a-bed, with his overcoat and gloves on, writing compositions. In this same school, when he was about eighteen years of age, he was made an assistant teacher, without pay. Subsequently he continued his studies under a private instructor till he reached twenty. Then he taught a month as a substitute in the school in Dorchester now known as the Harris Grammar School, and the following year, 1843, was appointed principal of the school. In this capacity he served for three years with marked success, the committee in its report commending his school as "one of the best, if not the very best, at present in town." From school-teaching, after a somewhat extensive trip in Northern and Southern States, he re-entered the hotel business, joining his father, under the firm name of L. & W. T. Adams, in the conduct of the first Adams House, which Laban Adams had built in 1844–46 in place of the old Lamb Tavern. But as a hotel-keeper he was not successful, and two years later found him again a school-teacher,—usher in the Boylston Grammar School, Fort Hill, Boston. Subsequently he became submaster and in 1860 master of this school. Then he was transferred to the Bowditch School for Girls, and continued at its head till 1865, when he resigned, at the urgent request of Messrs. Lee & Shepard, his publishers, to devote his time entirely to story-writing. Mr. Adams published his first article at nineteen,—an extract from one of his school compositions, printed in the *Social Monitor;* and before he retired from school-teaching he had written and published over eight hundred stories, varying in length from one newspaper column to a serial of seventy columns. His first story, a temperance tale, was written while he was a teacher in Dorchester, and quickly followed by a second, both of which appeared in the *Washingtonian* in 1845. His first "pay-matter" was a story entitled "The Marriage Contract," written in six hours, and published in the *True Flag* in 1852, for which he received $6. His first book was a story called "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave," its scenes laid in New Orleans and on the Mississippi from notes taken during a trip South in 1848, published in 1854, for which he was paid $37.50; and the first of his series of books for boys was written in 1854, when he was teaching in the Fort Hill school. His earlier stories, most of which were published in the *True Flag*, appeared over a variety of signatures,—"Irving Brown," appended to the love stories, "Clingman Hunter, M.D.," to sketches of travel, "Oliver Optic" to domestic stories, and "Old Stager," "A Retired Attorney," "Man of the World," and others used indiscriminately, never using his real name. The *nom de plume* of "Oliver Optic" first appeared in 1851 with an M.D. and "Member of the Mutual Admiration Society" attached, signed to a doggerel poem which he wrote for the Bromfield Lyceum, and subsequently published in the *Flag of Our Union.* It was suggested by a character under the name of "Dr. Optic," in a new play, "written by a gentleman of Boston," then running at the Boston Museum, which took Mr. Adams's fancy. He added to it the alliterative prefix of "Oliver," and appended it to his short domestic stories, which were produced with great rapidity, and were copied by story papers all over the country. It soon became too popular to drop. The "Oliver Optic" juvenile works, from which Mr. Adams's wide reputation has come, were indirectly the result of the success of his first book, "Hatchie." In 1852 F. Ormond O. J. Bazin, who had been a clerk in the bookstore of B. B. Muzzy & Co., the publishers of "Hatchie," having become a member of the firm of Brown, Bazin & Co., sent a mutual friend to him to say that the writer of that book could furnish the book with which the new firm would be willing to begin business. He suggested a collection of his "Optic" domestic stories, with a few new ones added; and, this being accepted, in due time "In Doors and Out" appeared, and was a success. Then the firm

called for a juvenile book. Mr. Adams at first declared that he could not produce it, having never attempted such work; but he finally yielded to the pressure of the publishers, and "The Boat Club" was the result. The first half of the story went to the type-setters before the last half had been begun by the author, but "copy" was furnished as rapidly as it was required. The book was an emphatic success. The next year "All Abroad," the sequel to it, appeared; and others followed in rapid succession. Frequently Mr. Adams had several series under way at the same time; and during the ten years following the publication of his first juvenile, when he was engaged in his regular duties as a school-teacher and doing his share as a public-spirited citizen, he produced from two to six volumes a year. From the firm of Brown, Bazin & Co., which was not successful, Mr. Adams's books passed to the house of Phillips, Sampson & Co.; and soon after the foundation of the house of Lee & Shepard, in 1862, the latter became his publishers, its first publishing investment being the purchase of the stereotype plates of the "Boat Club" stories (six volumes of them) and the "Riverdale" series, which it reissued in new editions. From that time to the present Lee & Shepard have been the sole publishers of Mr. Adams's volumes. They were also the projectors of *Oliver Optic's Magazine*, *Our Boys and Girls*, started in 1867, and continued for nine years under the editorial supervision of Mr. Adams,—his second experience as an editor, having previously, for nearly ten years, had charge of the *Student and Schoolmate*. In 1880 he became editor of *Our Little Ones*, that year started, now *Our Little Ones and the Nursery*; and since the establishment of the *Whole Family*, in 1893, he has been juvenile editor of that periodical. Including the bound volumes of the magazines which he has edited, the name of "Oliver Optic" now stands (1894) on the title-pages of one hundred and twenty-five books, and more are under way. The list embraces the following: 1852, Hatchie and In Doors and Out, domestic stories for adult readers; 1855–60, The Boat Club Stories, 6 vols.; 1854–66, *Student and Schoolmate* (magazine), 9 vols.; 1860, The Riverdale Stories, 12 vols.; 1865, A Spelling-book for Advanced Classes; 1863–66, The Woodville Stories, 6 vols.; 1864–66, The Army and Navy Stories, 6 vols.; 1866, The Way of the World, a novel for adults; 1866–69, Young America Abroad, first series, 6 vols.; 1867–75, *Oliver Optic's Magazine*, 9 vols.; 1867–68, The Starry Flag Series, 6 vols.; 1869, Our Standard Bearer, 1 vol.; 1869–70, The Lake Shore Series, 6 vols.; 1870–72, The Onward and Upward Series, 6 vols.; 1871–77, Young America Abroad, second series, 6 vols.; 1872–75, The Yacht Club Series, 6 vols.; 1875–81, The Great Western Series, 6 vols.; 1876, Living Too Fast (for adult readers), 1 vol.; 1877, History of Union Lodge, Dorchester, 1 vol.; 1880–92, *Our Little Ones*, 13 vols.; 1882–85, The Boat Builder Series, 6 vols.; 1889–93, The Blue and Gray Series, Navy; new series, The Blue and Gray, Army, begun 1893, 2 vols. written, but not published; The All-over-the-World Series, 8 vols., 2 not yet published. For all of his books Mr. Adams's preparation has been most thorough. The voyage of the "Young America" in the "Young America Abroad" series, for instance, was properly drawn out in red ink on the chart of the North Atlantic before the writing of the story was begun; and, to insure accuracy of description in the twelve books of this series, he made two trips to Europe, visiting every country, and sailing the seas and rivers within its boundaries. Before he wrote the "Lake Shore" series he made a special trip to the lake and surrounding country. For the "Army and Navy" series he consulted old sailors and soldiers. He has been to Europe nine times, twice to Nassau and the south side of Cuba, has visited nearly every State in the United States and the British Provinces, and sailed on the large rivers and great lakes. In the library of his house in the Dorchester District of Boston he has, besides about three thousand books, mostly consulted in his work, large numbers of maps, charts, diagrams, and plans; and, adjoining his house, he has a workshop well stocked with tools and machinery, in which he has himself worked out many of the things described in the "Boat Builder" series and other books. Mr. Adams served one year (1868) in the General Court as a representative for Dorchester, declining a re-election, and for fourteen years was a member of the school committees, four years of that of Dorchester immediately preceding the annexation of the town to Boston (1870), and ten years immediately following, of the Boston board. For about twenty years he was either teacher or superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Dorchester First Church. He belongs to the Masonic order, and for three

years was master of the Union Lodge; and he is a member of the Old Dorchester Club, of the Massachusetts Yacht Club (honorary member, an original member of the Dorchester Yacht Club, which became the Massachusetts Yacht Club), and of the Boston Press Club. In politics he has been a Republican from the origin of the party, with Independent tendencies. His first vote was for Henry Clay, and he was a Whig as long as the party existed. In 1884 he was a "Mugwump," and supported Cleveland's first term; but in 1892 he voted the national Republican ticket, and also the Republican ticket in State elections. Mr. Adams was married in October, 1846, to Miss Sarah Jenkins, of Dorchester. She died March 7, 1885. Their children were: Ellen Frances (died at the age of eighteen months), Alice (now the wife of Sol Smith Russell, the comedian), and Emma (wife of George W. White, of the Suffolk bar, died May 25, 1884). With the exception of about six months in Minneapolis (1887), where his daughter, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, made her home, he has resided in Dorchester since 1843.

ALGER, Alpheus Brown, member of the bar, mayor of the city of Cambridge for two years, was born in Lowell, October 8, 1854, son of Edwin A. and Amanda (Buswell) Alger. On the paternal side he is descended from Thomas Alger who settled in Bridgewater in 1665. He attended the public schools of Lowell, and was there prepared for college, entering Harvard in 1871, from which he graduated in 1875. The same year he entered the Harvard Law School, and a year later continued his law studies in the office of Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began practice in Boston, in association with his father's firm, Brown & Alger, continuing his residence in Cambridge, to which city the family had moved during his first year in college. He early took an interest in politics. In 1878 he became a member of the Democratic city committee of Cambridge, was made its secretary, and subsequently its chairman; and his connection with the organization was continued unbroken until 1891, his first year in the mayoralty. In 1884 he was a member of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen; in 1886 and 1887 a State senator; and in 1891 and 1892 mayor of the city of Cambridge. In the Senate he was a leader, and served on the important committees on the judiciary, on public service, mercantile affairs (chairman), liquor laws, rules, and bills in the third reading; and as mayor of Cambridge he was re-elected for his second term unanimously, on the record of his first. From 1884 to 1892 he was a member of the Democratic State Committee, its secretary for four years, and on the finance and executive committees; he served also for some time on the Democratic Congressional and county committees; and in 1888 he was a delegate to the National Democratic

A. B. ALGER.

Convention at St. Louis. He belongs to a number of fraternal orders, is a member of the Amicable Lodge, Free Masons, Boston Commandery; of the Ponemah Tribe Improved Order of Red Men (of which order he was a great sachem in 1891, and a great representative to the council held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1892); of St. Omer Lodge, Knights of Pythias; of Aleppo Temple, Order of Mystic Shrine; and of the Haymakers. Among the social organizations with which he is connected are the Central Club, of Somerville, the Arlington Boat Club, and the Bay State of Massachusetts (Democratic dining club), of which he is secretary and treasurer. From 1891 to 1892 he was chairman of the Board of Harvard Bridge

Commissioners, and was a member of the Charles River Improvement Commission, established by act of the Legislature of 1891. He is unmarried.

AMES, Frederick Lothrop, capitalist, distinguished especially in American railroad enterprises, was born in Easton, June 8, 1835, son of Oliver, 2d, and Sarah (Lothrop) Ames; died September 16, 1893. He was a lineal descendant of William Ames, who came to Massachusetts from Bruton, in the shire of Somerset, England, about the year 1635, and settled in Braintree; was great-grandson of Captain John Ames, who began the making of shovels in West Bridgewater about 1773; and grandson of Captain John's son Oliver, who learned his trade at his father's forge, and in 1803 established in North Easton the works and firm which in later years attained wide reputation under the name of Oliver Ames & Sons. Of these sons, Oliver, 2d, the father of Frederick L., and Oakes Ames were the best known from their prominence in railroad development and in the building of the Union Pacific. The mother of Frederick L. was the daughter of Hon. Howard Lothrop, of Easton, who had served in the Massachusetts Senate, and in various other official positions, and sister of the Hon. George Van Ness Lothrop, United States minister to Russia during the first administration of President Cleveland. Frederick L. Ames received his early education at Concord, was fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1854. In his youth he had a strong inclination towards the law, but, in accordance with his father's wishes, soon after graduation he entered the family business at North Easton. Beginning as a clerk in the office, he secured promotions from grade to grade, according to the rules which prevailed in the establishment, and after several years' service as a subordinate was placed in charge of the accountant's department, where he displayed marked business ability. In his twenty-eighth year, by the death of his grandfather (1863), he became a member of the firm. In 1876, when the firm was reorganized under the title of the Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation, he was made treasurer, and soon after succeeded his father as the official and actual head of that great manufacturing concern. Before the death of his father, which occurred in 1877, he had invested extensively in Western railroads; and, while he was still comparatively a young man, he was a director in the Union Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Missouri Pacific, and the Texas Pacific, and had gradually diverted his interest from manufacturing to railroads. Subsequently, while retaining his interest in the factory of his ancestors and continuing as treasurer of the corporation, he extended and enlarged his rail-

FRED. L. AMES.

road operations, and became conspicuous among the foremost men of the railroad world. He was universally conceded to be one of the best informed men in American railroad business, and one of the best judges of the value, quality, resources, and possibilities of railway property. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Old Colony Railroad, a director in the Old Colony Steamboat Company, and director in a great number of other railroad companies in various parts of the country, including the following: the Atchison, Colorado & Pacific; Atchison, Jewell County & Western; Boulder Valley & Central City Wagon Road; Carbon Cut-off Company; Central Branch Union Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Colorado Western; Denver, Leadville & Gunnison; Denver Union & Terminal; Echo & Park City; Fall River, Warren & Providence; the Fitchburg system; Fort Worth & Denver City;

Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville; Golden, Boulder & Caribou; Junction City & Fort Kearney; Kansas Central; Kansas City & Omaha; Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad & Telegraph Company; Lawrence & Emporia; Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern; Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Company; Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame; Montana Union; Montana Railway; North Park & Grand River Valley Railroad & Telegraph; Omaha & Elkhorn Valley; Omaha & Republican Valley; Oregon Railway & Navigation Company; Oregon Railway Extensions Company; Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern; Providence, Warren & Bristol; St. Joseph & Grand Island; Salina & Southwestern; Solomon; Union Pacific; Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado; Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf; Washington & Idaho; Walla Walla & Columbia River. He was also largely interested in other important enterprises and in numerous financial institutions. He was a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the New England Trust Company, the Old Colony Trust Company, the Bay State Trust Company, the American Loan & Trust Company, and the Mercantile Trust Company of New York; and president of the Hoosac Tunnel Dock & Elevator Company, of the First National Bank of North Easton, and of the North Easton Savings Bank. He was the largest owner of real estate in Boston, and as a client of the late H. H. Richardson exercised a marked influence for improvement upon the business architecture of the city. The most substantial monument of his work in this direction is the lofty tower-like Ames Building, on the corner of Court and Washington Streets, designed by Richardson's successors, a rich and original example of the great office structures that now characterize the leading American cities. In his various business operations and great undertakings he neglected no details which ought to occupy his attention, his business habits were most methodical, his judgment was clear, cool, and sound, and his probity unquestioned. Mr. Ames was a liberal patron of the arts as well as an eminent business man, and possessed decided literary and intellectual tastes. In his winter home in Boston he had a superb collection of paintings, including two fine portraits by Rembrandt, dated 1632, and valuable examples of Millet, Rousseau, Troyon, Diaz, Daubigny, Corot, and others; rich tapestries, jades, and crystals, among the latter the largest known. From early life he was deeply interested in horticulture, and for nearly thirty years was an active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, long one of its vice-presidents and a member of its finance committee. His collection of orchids, at his country home in North Easton, one of the most extensive and beautiful estates in New England, surpasses all other collections of these plants in the country, and in number, variety, and condition has no superior. His love of nature was real and profound; and his exact and comprehensive knowledge of the plants in which he was particularly interested gave him an international reputation among orchidologists, and many rare orchids have been named for him. His large greenhouses, with their wealth of horticultural beauty, were freely opened by him, not only to the residents of North Easton, but to visitors from far and near. His interest in rural economy was active, and for many years he was a trustee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. In politics Mr. Ames was originally a Whig, but later became a Republican. He never cherished political aspirations, and was disinclined to enter public life. In 1872, during his absence from the State and without his knowledge, he was nominated for the State Senate, and much against his will was elected. During his term he served on the committees on manufactures and on agriculture, and was influential in legislation. In religion he was a Unitarian, taking an active part in the affairs of the church at North Easton and of the First Church in Boston; and he was one of the most generous givers to denominational work and institutions. He was, too, a liberal contributor to charitable enterprises, and personally devoted much time and money to benevolent undertakings. He was president of the Home for Incurables, and a trustee of the New England Children's Hospital, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and of the McLean Insane Asylum. He was also much concerned in the work of the Kindergarten for the Blind, connected with the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. He was warmly devoted to the welfare of Harvard University, especially interested in the Arnold Arboretum and the Botanical Department, the usefulness of which was greatly extended through his liberality. At the time of his death he was one of the Fellows and trustee of Harvard College. His devotion to his native

town is displayed in the beautiful architectural additions which he made to it. With his mother and sister he largely increased the bequest left by his father to build, equip, and endow a public library there, and, employing Richardson as architect, built the present structure, one of the most beautiful library buildings in the country; and the railroad station, also of Richardson's design, was erected at his expense for the adornment of the village. Mr. Ames was married June 7, 1860, to Miss Rebecca Caroline Blair, only child of James Blair, of St. Louis, Mo. They had six children, of whom five are now living: Helen Angier (now the wife of Robert C. Hooper, of Boston), Oliver (married to Elise A. West, of Boston), Mary Shreve, Lothrop, and John Stanley Ames.

ARMSTRONG, George Washington, founder of the Armstrong Transfer Company, Boston, and proprietor of the consolidated news and restaurant business on New England railroad systems, is a native of Boston, born August 11, 1836, son of David and Mahalia (Lovering) Armstrong. He is of Scotch and Pilgrim blood. On the paternal side he is an offshoot of the Scotch clan of Armstrong, who dwelt near Gilnockie, Cannobie, Castleton, and adjacent parishes in the Lowlands of Scotland known as the "Debateable Country," and near the English border. His ancestors emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland, and from thence to the Londonderry Settlement in New Hampshire. He is a direct descendant of Charter Robert Armstrong, one of the original settlers in the Londonderry Settlement, and one of its proprietors June 21, 1722. On the maternal side he is a descendant of a brother of the Puritan, Governor Edward Winslow. The home of his paternal ancestors has been for several generations in that portion of the original township of Londonderry, N.H., known as Windham since 1742; and of that place his father was a native. His father came to Boston in 1825, and worked at ship-building. In 1850 he fell seriously ill, and died in the autumn of 1851, leaving a small estate. George W. Armstrong was educated in the public schools of Boston, and was one of the boys of the "Old Hawes Grammar School." Of this school he entertains many pleasant recollections; and in the deliberations and proceedings of its "Association," of which he is a member, he has always taken an active part, and has contributed financially and otherwise to its support and success. In his fourteenth year, the one in which he was to be graduated from the grammar school, he was obliged, by the severe illness of his father,

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

to leave his studies, and was thrown largely upon his own resources. He first began his work as a "penny postman," the forerunner of the letter carrier of to-day, his district being the whole of South Boston. Next he was office boy for the South Boston *Gazette* and the *Sunday News*, local journals then existing; and then he was newsboy on State Street. In March of 1852 he became a newsboy on the old Boston & Worcester Railroad, now of the Boston & Albany line, where he continued about nine years. The last year and a half of that time he was in the employ of the company in various capacities, principally as baggage master, sleeping-car conductor, and as conductor on the regular trains. Then he became manager of the news business on the line. In 1863 he had become half-owner of the news-room in the Boston station of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and also of the restaurant there. In eight years he was sole proprietor, and was extending his interest in this branch along the line of the road; and his newsboys were upon every train. In 1869 he purchased the news business of the

Fitchburg Railroad. His work broadened out, and enlarged so that in 1875 his operations extended over the old Eastern Railroad, and he had become proprietor of the restaurants and news-rooms in the Boston station, at Portsmouth, Wolfeboro, N.H., and Portland, Me. His business on the Boston & Albany Road then included the restaurants and news-rooms of the stations at South Framingham, Palmer, and Pittsfield. Subsequently his control was extended over the entire restaurant and news business of the Boston & Albany, of the Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine, and of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, part of the dining business on the Old Colony, and all of the news business on the Fitchburg Railroad; and to his system has recently been added the news business on the Western Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad. While the business interests of Mr. Armstrong have been large and widely extended, as has been shown, they have not been confined to one department. Indeed, his life has been full of activities. He developed the enterprise now represented by the well-known "Armstrong Transfer Company" of Boston, which dates from 1865, when he purchased "King's Baggage Express," and organized the business on a systematic and substantial basis. The plan of checking baggage from one station to another to accommodate railway passengers was introduced with other features, and a line of passenger carriages and transfer coaches was added as part of the system. This company was incorporated in 1882, with Mr. Armstrong as its president, and Charles W. Sherburne treasurer. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad, and of that of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad; and he is a large shareholder in each. Though he cannot be called a club man, Mr. Armstrong is a member of several associations, among them being the Bostonian Society, of which he is a life member, the Scotch-Irish Society of America, the Beacon Society of Boston, and other associations. He married December 10, 1868, Miss Louise Marston, of Bridgewater, N.H., who died February 17, 1880. Their children were Mabelle, born February 21, 1870, and Louise, born October 22, 1871, died December 22, 1876. He married secondly, December 12, 1882, Miss Flora E., daughter of Dr. Reuben Greene, of Boston. Their children are: Ethel, born June 7, 1884, and George Robert, born December 10, 1888. His home was in Boston from his birth until 1875, when he purchased an attractive estate in Brookline, where he has since lived.

BAILEY, Andrew Jackson, city solicitor of Boston, is a native of Charlestown, born July 18, 1840, son of Barker and Alice (Ayers) Bailey. He was educated in the Charlestown public schools, and at Harvard in the class of 1863. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted, April 16, 1861, in the Charlestown City Guards, then Company K, Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was in the first battle of Bull Run. At the close of this term of service he returned to college. Enlisting again in 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant, Company H, Fifth Regiment. At the close of the war he studied law with Hutchins & Wheeler of Boston, and afterwards with John W. Pettingill of Charlestown; and was admitted to the bar in 1867. From 1866 to 1871 he was clerk of the

A. J. BAILEY.

police court in Charlestown; in 1868 and 1869 a member of the Charlestown Common Council, president of that body the latter year; from 1869 to 1872 a member of the Charlestown School

Board; in 1871–72–73 a representative from Charlestown in the lower house of the Legislature; in 1874 a member of the Senate; after the annexation of Charlestown to Boston a member of the Boston Common Council nearly two terms (1880–81), its president the second term until November, 1881, when he resigned and was elected city solicitor, which office he has since held continuously by election or appointment. When a member of the House of Representatives, he served on the committees on probate and chancery, elections, and mercantile affairs (chairman of the last two); and, when in the Senate, he was a member of the committees on Hoosac Tunnel, prominently identified in the legislation which resulted in the acquisition of the tunnel by the Fitchburg Railroad, and chairman of the committee on labor matters, reporting the first bill passed by the Legislature regulating the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments. He is the author of a large amount of important Massachusetts statute law. Mr. Bailey is prominently connected with the Masonic order and a number of associations and clubs. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; a member of the Grand Army, for two years judge advocate of the department of Massachusetts; a charter member of Faith Lodge of Free Masons, a member of the Hugh de Payen Commandery; a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; and of the Art, Athletic, and Suffolk clubs of Boston. He was one of the promoters of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and has been on the Board of Trustees since its incorporation. Mr. Bailey married in January 1869, Miss Abby V. Getchell, daughter of John and Hannah Getchell, of Charlestown.

BALLOU, Murray Roberts, chairman of the Boston Stock Exchange, was born in Boston, July 21, 1840, only son of Maturin M. and Mary Ann (Roberts) Ballou. He comes of Huguenot stock. His grandfather was the eminent Universalist minister, Hosea Ballou, who was called the "father of modern Universalism"; and his father is the well-known author of numerous books of travel, and founder of several successful periodicals. He was educated in Boston, in the Dixwell schools, and at Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1862. After graduation he entered the brokerage business in Boston, establishing the firm of Ballou & Mifflin, which, during the Civil War period and subsequently, did a large and profitable trade. In 1869 he was elected vice-

M. R. BALLOU.

president of the Stock Exchange, and the next year president; and since that time he has been the presiding officer, having been annually re-elected president until 1888, when that office was made honorary, as it is in New York, and thereafter chairman, the office at the same time created. Mr. Ballou was married December, 1863, to Miss Lucretia B. Howland, daughter of James Howland, of New Bedford. They have four children: Maturin Howland, Elise Murray, Franklin Burgess, and Mabel Ballou.

BARRETT, William Emerson, manager of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the *Evening Record*, and for five consecutive years speaker of the House of Representatives, is a native of Melrose, born December 29, 1858, son of Augustus and Sarah (Emerson) Barrett. He was educated in Melrose public schools, the High School of Claremont, N.H., where his father was engaged in manufacturing and the family lived for some years, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from

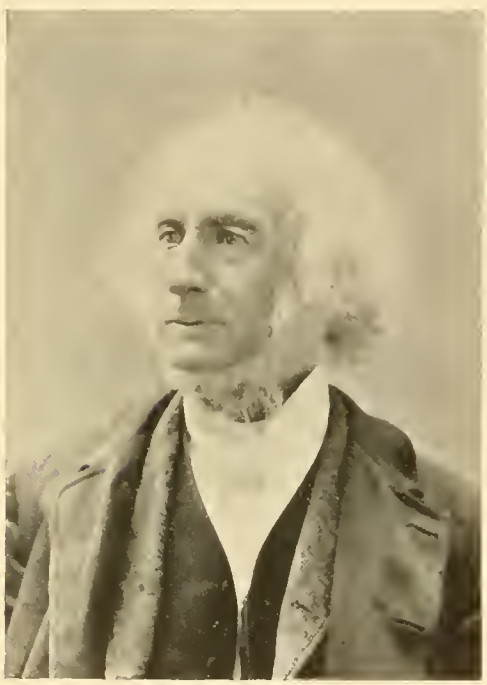
the latter in 1880. Choosing as his profession journalism, at which he had tried his hand on the college paper and in other directions while an undergraduate, he found a place in the editorial office of the *Messenger* of St. Albans, Vt., soon after graduation, and there worked in various capacities for two years, occasionally contributing news-letters, and despatches to New York papers. In 1882 he was given a position as correspondent on the staff of the *Daily Advertiser* in Boston, and, after a preliminary trial as the *Advertiser* "special" in the early autumn campaign in Maine, was assigned to the Washington office of the paper, where he was established as its regular correspondent. In this line of journalistic work he rapidly developed, early taking rank among the most active men of "Newspaper Row." As a news-gatherer, he was alert, prompt, enterprising; and his frequent note and comment on men and things in and about Congress were always bright and often brilliant. During the national campaign of 1884, when the *Advertiser* had become an independent journal, and was opposing the election of Mr. Blaine, he was assigned to special service in certain "doubtful" States in the West; and his letters and despatches then published were among the most important and interesting contributions to the literature of that memorable canvass. Although himself a stanch Republican, he was given a free hand, his instructions being to state the situation as he found it, regardless of the editorial attitude of the paper; and this he did with remarkable frankness and accuracy. At another time, while holding his position at Washington, he served as clerk of the special congressional committee to investigate the so-called Copiah, Mississippi, outrages. In January, 1886, the ownership of the *Advertiser* changed, and it again became a Republican party paper, the managers who had conducted it as an independent journal withdrawing; and in June of that year, the paper then being without a head, Mr. Barrett was recalled from Washington to the home office, and placed in editorial charge. Within a year he became the publisher as well as the editor of the paper, and the leading owner of the property. Subsequently he was made president of the "Advertiser Newspaper Company," which succeeded the "Boston Advertiser Corporation," and publisher of the *Advertiser* and *Evening Record*, the latter a penny paper, established in September, 1884. In 1887 Mr. Barrett was first elected to the lower house of the Legislature from his native town of Melrose, and with his service in the session of 1888 began a remarkable political career. Returned the next year, he was made speaker of the House by a vote of two hundred and thirteen to one scattering; and by repeated re-election he held this position through the sessions of 1890–91 92–93, in every case receiving a practically unanimous vote after his renomination in caucus, and in 1892 being complimented, without preliminary caucus of either party, by an absolutely unanimous vote of the whole House. In the preliminary canvass of 1891 for the Republican nomination for governor he was conspicuous among several mentioned for that position; and in 1893 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, in the by-election of April, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of its representative, Henry Cabot Lodge, to be senator. In this contest, after a spirited canvass, he met his first defeat, his Democratic competitor, Dr. William Everett, carrying the district by the narrow margin of thirty-four votes. Declining to

WM. E. BARRETT.

stand for a sixth term in the Legislature, he closed his career as speaker with the session of 1893. Mr. Barrett is a member of many social and fraternal organizations. He was married on

December 28, 1887, in Claremont, N.H., to Miss Annie L. Bailey, daughter of Herbert and Alice (Sulloway) Bailey. They have three children: William E., Jr., Florence, and Ruth Barrett.

BARTOL, Rev. Cyrus Augustus, upwards of fifty years minister of the West Church of Boston (Unitarian), quarter of a century colleague of the Rev. Charles Lowell, is a native of Maine, born in the little seaport town of Freeport, April 30, 1813, son of George and Ann (Given) Bartol. He is of English, Irish, and Italian descent.



CYRUS A. BARTOL.

Bartolo, Bartolozzi, Bartholdi, and Berthollet are Italian and French synonymes of his father's name. His mother's grandsire left the Romish Church to marry a wife: he had been a priest. Attaining his early education in the common schools, Cyrus A. was fitted for college in the High School of Portland, where his father was at that time a merchant, and entered Bowdoin in the class of 1828. At the close of his junior year he was elected president of his college literary society, having, as one of his classmates in after years testified, "no peer that could for a moment contest that honor, bestowed by the votes of students upon character and scholarship, with him at that time." After graduation from the college he came to the Harvard Divinity School, and took the regular three years' course, graduating in 1835. He had been preaching but a little over a year, first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was settled in 1835–36, and six months as minister-at-large in Boston, when he was called to the West Church as Dr. Lowell's colleague, ordained on the first day of March, 1837. This relation "in all love and harmony" held till the death of Dr. Lowell in 1861, when he became sole pastor. On the first of March, 1887, the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry here, and the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the West Church, were observed by a memorable service in the old meeting-house on Cambridge and Lynde Streets, in which the minister, Rev. Drs. Frederic H. Hedge, George E. Ellis, Alonzo A. Miner, George A. Gordon of the Old South Church, Robert Collyer, Cyrus Hamlin, president of Roberts College, Constantinople (a college mate of Dr. Bartol), and Phillips Brooks, the Brahmin Babu Mohini M. Chatterji, then visiting Boston, James Russell Lowell, and Governor Ames took part. He retired in 1889, resigning the office of pastor September 30, that year; and on May 5 the last service in the church was held. He has been identified with many progressive clubs; was frequently host of the celebrated Radical Club which flourished in Boston in the late sixties and seventies; and he has been called the last of the Transcendentalists. His church, although classed as Unitarian, has steadfastly held an independent attitude from Dr. Lowell's pastorate through his own, known as the "Independent Congregational Society." He has been described as a "reverent radical, an acute and wayward conservative, standing aloof with his church from all ecclesiastical entanglements," and "by the flag of individual freedom in matters of religion." The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1859. Dr. Bartol's publications constitute a notable list, including many sermons in pamphlet form and several volumes of sermons and essays. The latter embrace "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (first published in 1850, second edition revised 1854); "Discourses on the Christian Body and Form" (1854); "Pictures of Europe framed in Ideas," essays suggested by a European tour (1855); "History of the West Church and its Ministers" (1858); "Church and Congregation"

(1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church" (1859); "Radical Problems" (1872); "The Rising Faith" (1874); and "Principles and Portraits" (1880). He has also published a number of occasional essays, portrait eulogies on William Ellery Channing, John Weiss, William Lloyd Garrison, "Father" Taylor, and William M. Hunt, the artist, and some poetry; and a miniature book of selections from his writings, under the title of "Grains of Gold," was brought out by the Unitarian Association in 1854. Dr. Bartol was married in Boston, February 7, 1838, to Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Dr. John Clarke and Hepzibah (Swan) Howard. They had one child, Elizabeth Howard Bartol, who has become well known as a painter. He has lived during most of his life in Boston, at No. 17 Chestnut Street, West End, one of the quaintest and oldest houses in the street; and his summer residence has been for many years at Manchester-by-the-sea.

BENNETT, Joseph, member of the Suffolk bar, long identified with the interests of the Brighton District of Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Bridgton, May 26, 1840, son of William and Charlotte Bennett. His early education was attained at the district school in Sweden, Me., and at the Bridgton Academy. Then, moving with his parents to Massachusetts, he completed his preparation for college in the Boston Latin School, and entered Bowdoin College with the class of 1864. He was obliged to withdraw in the Junior year, but subsequently he received from the college the degree of A.B. out of course. He began the study of law soon after leaving college in the office of Asa Cottrell, Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1866. Two years later he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and in 1882 to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He was trial justice in Middlesex County at the time of the annexation of Brighton to Boston (in 1874), and for some years after annexation was special justice of the Municipal Court of the Brighton District. He has served in both branches of the Legislature,—member of the House of Representatives in 1880, and of the Senate in 1881–82, and again in 1891. In the latter body he was a leader, the first two terms chairman of the committee on taxation and of that on election laws, and twice chairman of the committee on redistricting the State into Congressional districts, in 1882 and in 1891, the only instance of the kind. In the Senate of 1891 also he was chairman of the committee on railroads, on rules and orders, and on constitution amendments. Other committees on which he served when a senator were those on the judiciary and on probate and chancery. For several years before annexation he was a member of the Brighton School Committee, and was one of the early trustees of the Holton Library, now absorbed in the Brighton Branch of the Boston Public Library. After annexation he served some

JOSEPH BENNETT.

time on the Boston School Committee. In politics he is a Republican, and has been active with the leaders of his party in his section of the State. In the campaign of 1893 he was prominent among those mentioned for the Republican nomination for attorney-general. Mr. Bennett was married in Boston, April 26, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth R. Lafavour, daughter of John and Mary (Harding) Lafavour. They have three children: Joseph L., Frederick S., and Mary E. Bennett.

BIGELOW, Jonathan, ex-president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, is a native

of Conway, born January 1, 1825, son of Jona B. and Relief (Newhall) Bigelow, the eldest of a family of ten children. He traces his lineage from John Bigelow, who settled in Watertown in 1632, and now lives in the town of his ancestors. He left home when a lad of nine years to live with an uncle, then a butcher in Charlestown; and,

JONATHAN BIGELOW.

the latter soon moving to a farm in Brighton, he worked there at farming, attending school during the winter months. He took advantage of every opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge, and at nineteen was well equipped for school-teaching. He found a position in the South, as teacher in the town school, in Screven County, Georgia, sixty miles from Savannah; and here he remained about a year, obtaining a good idea of the manners and customs of the South before the war. Returning North some time in 1846, he established himself in a general boot and shoe business in Roxbury. This was continued successfully for ten years; and then he entered the produce commission trade, to which he had already given much practical study. He first formed a partnership with Z. C. Perry, under the firm name of Perry & Bigelow, and was established at No. 3 North Market Street. They remained there in company about a year, when he bought his partner's interest. Soon after he moved to No. 25 North Market Street, and in 1859 to No. 23, the site he has since occupied. In 1859 the firm name first became Jonathan Bigelow & Co. Subsequently it was changed to Bigelow, Maynard & Magee, then to Bigelow & Magee, and then, in 1865, again to Jonathan Bigelow & Co., by which it has since been known. It is one of the oldest produce commission houses in Boston, receiving consignments from more than thirty of the different States and Territories, besides the British Provinces. Since 1888 Mr. Bigelow has been president of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association. In 1887 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from the Sixteenth Middlesex representative district, and in that session was earnest in support of various reform measures, and took a pronounced position on the butterine and oleomargarine question. He introduced a bill for registration in dentistry, another giving women who are entitled to vote on candidates for school committee the right to vote on the liquor license question, and a third for the removal of obstructions to the entrances of gambling-rooms. The first and last of these bills became laws: the second was carried in the House, but defeated in the Senate. Mr. Bigelow was one of the earliest members of the Boston Produce Exchange, and president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange. He is also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, of the Boston Merchants' Association, of "The Market Men's Republican Club," of the Massachusetts Republican Club, and of the Middlesex (political dining) Club, of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, of the South Middlesex Unitarian Club, and of the "Old School Boys' Association of Boston." He belongs to the Masonic order, a member of Mount Olivet Lodge, of Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter, and of the DeMolay Commandery Knights Templar; is a past district deputy grand master, and a member of the Past District Deputy Grand Masters' Association. In religion he is a Unitarian, and has been active in the Unitarian church and Sunday-schools where he has resided. He was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah Brooks, of Brighton. Their children are: Samuel Brooks, Lizzie Jane, Henry J., and Louis H. Bigelow. The daughter Lizzie died when three and one-half years old. His two eldest sons are in business with him.

BIGELOW, Melville Madison, author and lecturer on law in the Boston University and other institutions, is a native of Michigan, born near Eaton Rapids, August 2, 1846, son of the Rev. William Enos and Daphne (Mattison) Bigelow. He is a grandson of J. Gardner and Thankful (Enos) Bigelow, great-grandson of Jabez, Jr., and Almy (Gardner) Bigelow, great-great-grandson of Jabez and Susanna (Elderkin) Bigelow, great-great-great-grandson of Gershom and Rachel (Gale) Bigelow, great-great-great-great-grandson of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow, great-great-great-great-great-grandson of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, or, rather, Begeley or Bageley, the form of the name until about the middle of the 17th century, when at Watertown, Mass., ancestral home of all the Bigelows, it gradually began to take its present form. Mr. Bigelow is of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New York, but in the main of Massachusetts ancestry. John, first of the foregoing line, served in the war against the Pequots and also in King Philip's War; Joshua, second of the line, served in King Philip's War; Jabez, Jr., fifth of the line, served as a private soldier in the Revolution; the father, Joseph Enos, of Thankful (Enos), sixth of the line, served as a lieutenant in the Revolution; while through Susanna (Elderkin), fourth of the line, Mr. Bigelow is descended from John Elderkin (1616–87), the famous church-builder, millwright, and shipwright of Massachusetts and Connecticut, who built the first churches and the first mills in New London and Norwich, Conn., and in other places, and also the first merchant vessel ever owned or built in New London, the "New London Tryall," in 1661. His early education was attained in the public schools, ending with the high school, in Michigan. Then he entered the University of Michigan, and, graduating in 1866, was admitted to the bar two years afterwards. Some years later he came to Harvard University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1879. After leaving college he devoted himself to unremitting work in legal and historical pursuits, in connection with professional duties, giving much time to historical studies relating to law. He has been mainly engaged in legal authorship, and in lecturing in the law schools of Boston University, the University of Michigan, and the Northwestern University. His law books have been favorably received in England as well as in this country. One of them (on Torts) has been published by the University of Cambridge, England, and is used in its Law School as a text-book. Besides this work (English ed. 1889; 4th American ed. 1891), the following are Mr. Bigelow's more important works: Law of Estoppel, (1872; 5th. ed. 1890); Law of Fraud on its Civil Side, two volumes (vol. 1, 1888; vol. 2, 1890); Elements of the Law of Bills, Notes, and Cheques (1893); History of Procedure in England, Norman Period (London, 1880). He has also edited the last editions of Story on Conflict of Laws, Story on Equity Jurisprudence, Story on the Constitution, and Jarman on Wills. He has a large acquaintance among people of distinction throughout the United States and in England, and is a member of a number of learned societies at home and abroad. He is a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Arts, London; member of the Council, Selden Society, London; associate,

MELVILLE M. BIGELOW.

Victoria Society, London; was made an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, London, in and for the summer of 1889; is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of American Revolution, and of the American Historical Association; honorary member of the Texas Historical Society; and honorary member of the New York State Bar

Association. In politics he is an Independent with Republican proclivities, favoring low tariff. Mr. Bigelow was first married, in 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Bragg. By this union were three children: Ada Hawthorne and Charlotte Gray, both of whom died in 1876, and Leslie Melville Bigelow. His first wife died in 1881. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1883, was Miss Cornelia Frothingham Read. She died in 1892, leaving no children.

BRACKETT, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, governor of Massachusetts in 1890, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Bradford, June 8, 1842, son

J. Q. A. BRACKETT.

of Ambrose S. and Nancy Brackett. There his boyhood was spent, and his early education attained; but since his college days he has been a resident of Massachusetts. He was fitted for college at Colby Academy, New London, N.H., and entered Harvard in the class of 1865. He ranked well with his classmates, and was class orator; and his graduation was with honors. Then he took the Harvard Law School course, graduating in 1868. The same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and early entered upon a lucrative practice. He subsequently formed a partnership with the late Hon. Levi C. Wade, and is now the senior member of the law firm of Brackett & Roberts. He began his public career as a member of the Boston Common Council, where he served four terms (1873–76), the last one as president. Then he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature; and here, through repeated re-elections, his service covered eight years (1877–81 and 1884–86). During this period he served on many important committees, among others those on taxation, labor, and the judiciary, being chairman of each, and the special committee of 1881 on the revision of the Statutes; and was identified with much important legislation. The last two terms he occupied the Speaker's chair, each time elected to the speakership by a large majority. In 1886 he was nominated by his party for lieutenant governor, with Oliver Ames at the head of the ticket, and was elected in the November election. This position he held for three years (1887–88–89), and then, nominated for the governorship to succeed Governor Ames, was elected for the term of 1890. Renominated for a second term, he was defeated, after a close canvass, by William E. Russell, the Democratic candidate. While serving as lieutenant governor, Mr. Brackett performed the duties of governor on several occasions, and always with credit to the Commonwealth. In the capacity of acting governor he represented Massachusetts at Columbus on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the settlement of Ohio, in the summer of 1888; and a year later he represented the State at the dedication of the Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth. He was one of the delegates at large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. Since his retirement from public station he has devoted himself sedulously to the practice of his profession, and has been concerned in noteworthy causes. During his long association with Boston interests he has been connected with a number of local institutions. He was for many years a member of the Mercantile Library Association, its president in 1871, and again in 1882, and is now one of its life members. He is a member of the University Club, of the Boston Art Club, of the Arlington Boat Club, of the Massachusetts and Middlesex dinner clubs, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and of other organizations. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. From 1874 to 1876 he was judge advocate on the staff of General E. S. Burrell, of the First Brig-

ade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Governor Brackett was married June 20, 1878, to Miss Angie M. Peck, daughter of Abel G. Peck, of Arlington, where he now resides. They have had four children, of whom two are living: John Gaylord and Beatrice Brackett.

BRAGG, Henry Willard, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Holliston, born December 11, 1841, son of Willard and Mary Matilda (Claflin) Bragg. His paternal grandfather was Colonel Arial Bragg, of Milford, and his maternal grandfather, Martin Claflin, also of Milford.

HENRY W. BRAGG.

His early education was acquired in the Milford High and the Pittsfield High schools; and his collegiate training was in the University of the City of New York and in Tufts College, this State, the freshman and sophomore years at the former, and the junior and senior years at the latter, from which he was graduated in 1861. He studied law in Natick in the office of the Hon. John W. Bacon (afterwards Judge Bacon, of the Superior Court) and the Hon. George L. Sawin, from January, 1863 to November, 1864, when he was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County. He began practice in Charlestown in January, 1865, and in November, 1868, also opened an office in Boston, where he has practised since in State and United States courts. For the last ten years he has acted as master in equity cases, and as auditor and referee in a large number of cases arising in Suffolk, Middlesex, and Norfolk counties. He has quite an extensive practice, also, in the probate courts in Suffolk and Middlesex counties, and is trustee of several estates and trust funds. He was city solicitor of Charlestown in 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870; special justice of the municipal court of Charlestown from 1870 to 1886; master in chancery, Middlesex County, from 1869 to 1874; and has been master in chancery, Suffolk County, from 1874 to the present time; justice of the municipal court of the Charlestown District from the first of December, 1886, to the present time; and solicitor of the Warren Institution of Savings of Charlestown since 1867. He has long been connected with the Masonic order: member of the Meridian Lodge of Natick, in 1863; a charter member of Faith Lodge, Charlestown, and master of the same; and a member of Signet Chapter. He is a member also of numerous clubs,—of the University, Curtis, Taylor, and Abstract clubs of Boston, of the 999th Artillery of Charlestown, and of the college societies Zeta Psi and the Order of the Coffee Pot. In politics he is a Republican. Judge Bragg was married January 11, 1866, in Milford, to Miss Ellen Francis Haven. They have no children living.

BROOKS, Francis Augustus, member of the Suffolk bar since 1848, prominent for twenty years in corporation and railroad cases, was born in Petersham, May 23, 1824. His father, Aaron Brooks, was a graduate of Brown University in 1817, a leading lawyer in Worcester County, and a representative in the General Court in 1834–35. He received his early training at Leicester Academy, and was there fitted for college. He entered Harvard in 1838, the youngest member of his class, and graduated in 1842. After graduation he studied at the Harvard Law School and in the law offices of his father in Petersham and of Aylwin & Paine in Boston, and in 1845 was admitted to the bar in Worcester County. He began the practice of his profession in Petersham, but in 1848 removed to Boston, where he has since been established. Until 1875 his practice

was chiefly in patent cases; but since that time he has devoted himself to corporation and railroad cases, in the conduct of which he has gained

FRANCIS A. BROOKS.

distinction. One of these most notable cases was between the Vermont Central and the Vermont & Canada railroads, two corporations of Vermont. This was one of the early cases in which the courts of this country assumed the exercise of powers of legislation by authorizing receivers, placed by them in the possession and management of railroad property, to incur debts having precedence of right over prior existing mortgages. While pursuing his profession, Mr. Brooks has given much study to public questions, notably the Force bill and currency problems, and has published his views in numerous contributions to the press and in pamphlet form. In 1891 and 1893 he published pamphlets relating to the legislation of Congress in the acts known as the National Currency Act of 1864, the Bland-Allison Act of 1878, and the Sherman Act of 1890, in which he took ground that, as measures for furnishing a currency or circulating medium in times of peace, these acts of legislation were not within the legitimate power of Congress under the Constitution. These publications have attracted much attention, and are recognized as valuable contributions to the literature of the subjects treated. For some time Mr. Brooks was president of the Vermont & Canada Railroad, and he is now president of the old Nashua & Lowell. Mr. Brooks was married at Groton, September 14, 1847, to Miss Frances Butler, daughter of Caleb and Clarissa (Varnum) Butler. Mr. Butler, his wife's father, was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1800, a lawyer by profession, principal of the Groton Academy eleven years, postmaster thirteen years, and the author of a History of Groton. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks there are now living three sons: Frederick and Charles Butler, of Boston, and Morgan Brooks, of Minneapolis.

BUNTING, William Morton, of Plympton & Bunting, general managers of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for New England, was born in Philadelphia, Penna., March 24, 1855, son of John and Elvira (Andrews) Bunting. His father was a native of England,

WM. M. BUNTING.

born in Manchester; and his mother was of Rhode Island, born in Providence. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia,

and in that city began business life as clerk in a broker's office. Subsequently he went to New York, and there was engaged for many years in the fire-arms business. He entered the insurance business in 1882, when he was made general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. Two years later he formed a copartnership with Noah A. Plympton, under the firm name of Plympton & Bunting; and they then became the general managers of the New England department of the same company. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1894 served on the military staff of Governor Greenhalge, an aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Algonquin, Art, Athletic, Suffolk, Country, and New England clubs of Boston, and president of the Bunting Club. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married December 19, 1881, to Miss Mary Alexander, of Philadelphia. They have two children: Morton Alexander and Florence Bunting. Colonel Bunting resides in the Back Bay District of Boston.

BUTTERWORTH, Hezekiah, author, and an assistant editor of the *Youth's Companion*, Boston, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Warren, December 22, 1839, son of Gardner and Susan (Ritchie) Butterworth. His ancestry is traced to the first settlers of Rhode Island and to founders of the first Baptist church in Massachusetts. He was educated in the local schools, fitted for college in the Warren High School, and pursued a private course in Brown University. Subsequently he received the degree of B.A. from Madison University. He lived on the farm in Warren until he was twenty-eight years of age, early engaging in literary work,— editing a local paper, and contributing to the New York *Independent*, the then existing *Appleton's Journal*, the Boston *Congregationalist*, the *Youth's Companion*, and other periodical publications. He became an assistant editor of the *Youth's Companion*, taking a desk in the Boston office, early in 1870; and he has continued in this position ever since. He has written thirty books. "The Story of the Hymns," which he wrote for the American Tract Society, received the "George Wood" gold medal in 1875, and has passed through many editions. His "Zigzag Journeyings" (Boston: Estes & Lauriat) number sixteen volumes, of which nearly four hundred thousand copies have been sold. Among his other books are four volumes of historical tales, published by the Appletons, New York; and two volumes of poems,— "Poems for Christmas, Easter, and New Year's" (Boston: Estes & Lauriat), and "Songs of History" (Boston: New England Publishing Company). He has also been a contributor of late years to the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's*, and the *Century*. He wrote the poem for the opening of the Peace and Arbitration Congress at the Columbian Exposition of 1893,

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

which gave a picture of the march of the Aryan race and of the white-bordered flag as the new emblem and leader of that race; and it was subsequently issued in pamphlet form by the Peace Society. He is now (1894) preparing a series of books to be called "New England Wonder Tales," and is about to issue a volume of poems on Florida. Mr. Butterworth has visited Europe, Cuba, Mexico, and Venezuela, and most places in the United States and Canada. In politics he is a "Mugwump." He belongs to the Reality Club, Boston, the Authors' Guild, New York, and other literary societies. He is unmarried.

CLEMENT, Edward Henry, editor-in-chief of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, is a native of Chelsea, born April 19, 1843, son of Cyrus and Rebecca Fiske (Shortridge) Clement. He is a descendant of Robert Clement who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony from Coventry, England, in 1643, was chosen to buy and survey the territory of Haverhill, set up the first mill in the town, represented Haverhill in the General Court, and whose son's marriage was the first marriage in the town; and on the maternal side he descends from Abijah Gage, an Essex County

E. H. CLEMENT.

worthy. His mother was a graduate of Bradford Academy. He was educated in the Chelsea public schools and at Tufts College, where he was graduated in 1864 at the head of his class. He began his professional life as a reporter and assistant editor of an army post newspaper, started in 1865, with the deserted plant of the Savannah *News*, by Oscar G. Sawyer and Samuel W. Mason, army correspondents of the New York *Herald*, stationed at Hilton Head, S.C. The dislike of the Southern community for a Northern editor necessitated his retirement from this paper soon after the close of the war. Returning to Boston in 1867, he was for a few weeks chief proof-reader on the *Daily Advertiser*. Resigning this position, he went to New York to take a place in the proof-room of the *Tribune*, but instead of that he was assigned by John Russell Young, at that time the managing editor of the paper, to the city editor's department as a reporter. He was soon after promoted to the position of "exchange editor," then advanced to the telegraph editor's desk, and then was made night editor. Leaving the *Tribune* in 1869, he was for a short time managing editor of the Newark (N.J.) *Daily Advertiser*, and in 1871 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Elizabeth (N.J.) *Journal*. His connection with the Boston *Transcript* began in 1875, when he was called to the position of assistant editor by William A. Hovey, at that time its chief editor. After an active service as leader writer, and critic of art, music, and the drama, he became chief editor upon Mr. Hovey's retirement in 1881. Under his management the high standard established by his distinguished predecessors in the editorial chair of the *Transcript* has been sustained, and its reputation and business success as a favorite Boston institution strengthened. Mr. Clement is in its columns generous in his hospitality to all charitable enterprises, and, in general, befriends liberal and progressive social ideas and political independence. The close attention paid to the details of his newspaper work has prevented his cultivation of general literature, but he has written at odd times a number of short stories for *Harper's Weekly* and other periodicals, occasional letters of art criticism to the *Art Amateur* of New York, poetry for the *Century* and the *Atlantic Monthly*; and at the Norumbega celebration at Watertown, November 21, 1889, he delivered a long poem on Vinland, which has been commented upon in the New York *Critic* and elsewhere as an important contribution to literature. Mr. Clement has been a member of the Papyrus Club and of several benevolent societies of Boston. He was one of the founders of the St. Botolph Club, and proposed the name it adopted, since which American revival of the name of the old English Boston's patron saint it has been attached to a street here, and been perpetuated in many other connections. In 1870 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts. He was married December 23, 1869, in New York City, to Miss Gertrude Pound, daughter of the church organist, John Pound. They have three children: two sons, educated at Harvard, and a daughter. In

1893 Mr. Clement established his home at Corey Hill, Brookline.

CODMAN, Colonel Charles Russell, eldest son of Charles Russell and Anne (Macmaster) Codman, was born in Paris, France, October 28, 1829, while his parents were passing a season abroad. On his father's side he is of early New England stock, the Codman family having been identified with Charlestown and Boston since 1640, and descended from Edward and Mary Winslow of the "Mayflower" company; and, on his mother's side, he is of Scotch origin through her father, and of New York Dutch descent through her mother, from the Dey and Van Buskirk families. His father was a Boston merchant; and his grandfather, the Hon. John Codman, laid the foundation of the family fortune. His paternal grandmother was a daughter of the Hon. James Russell, of Charlestown. He was educated in Boston private schools, in the late Rev. William A. Muhlenberg's school near Flushing, L.I., where he spent three years, and at Harvard College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1849. Subsequently he studied law in the Boston office of the late Charles G. Loring, and in 1852 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He practised, however, but a short time, early engaging in general business. During the Civil War he served as colonel of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, having previously been lieutenant and captain in the Boston Cadets. He served in North Carolina with the Eighteenth Army Corps, and was in several battles, including those of Kinston and White Hall, N.C., December 14 and 16, 1862, and in a number of skirmishes. He began public life as a member of the Boston School Committee in 1861 and 1862. Then in 1864, after his return from service in the field, he was sent to the State Senate from a Boston district, and the following year returned; and later on he served four terms (from 1872 to 1875) in the lower house of the Legislature, taking a leading hand in legislation, and acting on important committees, the last two terms as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of Boston, and, although defeated, gave his Democratic competitor (Mayor Prince) a close run. In 1890 he stood for Congress as an Independent Democrat in the First District, a Republican stronghold, making a spirited and earnest canvass on tariff and other reform issues, which resulted in a marked decrease in the Republican plurality. In his political convictions he has always been independent. Beginning active life as a Whig, he gave his support to the Republican party in its early days, joining it in 1856, when resistance to the slave power seemed to him a duty. In 1884, in common with others who had been conspicuous as Republican leaders, he refused to support Mr. Blaine for the presidency, and, withdrawing from the organization, took a leading part in the Independent, or so-called

CHARLES R. CODMAN.

"Mugwump," movement in support of Mr. Cleveland. Subsequently, when the Democratic party took position for liberal tariff legislation, and the Republican party adopted the high protection policy, he entered into full fellowship with the former organization, advocating its principles with his able pen and eloquent voice. He has also long been identified with the cause of civil service reform, and was among its earliest advocates. In 1880 and 1881, and again from 1887 to 1890, Colonel Codman was president of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, to which he was first elected in 1878. He is president of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Hospital and of the Boston Provident Association, and trustee

of the State Insane Asylum in Westborough. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Union and Massachusetts Reform clubs, president of the latter. He was married at Walton-on-Thames, England, February 28, 1856, to Miss Lucy Lyman Paine Sturgis, daughter of the late Russell Sturgis of Boston, and afterwards of the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., London. They have three sons and two daughters living: Russell Sturgis, Anne Macmaster, Susan Welles, John Sturgis, and Julian Codman. Since 1855 Colonel Codman's principal residence has been in Cotuit, Barnstable; his winter residence, in Boston.

CORCORAN, JOHN WILLIAM, member of the Suffolk bar and ex-justice of the Superior Court, is a native of New York State, born in Batavia, June 14, 1853, son of James and Catherine (Donnelly) Corcoran. His parents had moved to Batavia from Clinton, this State, not long before his birth; but, when he was a child three months old, the family returned to Clinton, and that town

JOHN W. CORCORAN.

has since been his home. He attended the Clinton public schools and pursued his collegiate studies at Holy Cross College, Worcester, and at St. John University, Fordham, N.Y., which conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him June 21, 1893. Subsequently he entered the Boston University Law School, and, graduating therefrom in 1875, was at once admitted to the bar. He began practice in Clinton at first alone, but soon formed a copartnership with Herbert Parker, under the firm name of Corcoran & Parker, which relation continued a number of years. In 1883 he was made town solicitor, the office that year created, which he occupied until June, 1892, then resigning it to go upon the bench. The same year (1883) and again in 1884 he was candidate for district attorney of Worcester County, but failed of election. In 1886 he was nominated for attorney-general on the Democratic State ticket, and renominated in 1887; in 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891 was Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, in the three years last named running ahead of all the other candidates except the head of the ticket; in 1891 and part of 1892 was judge advocate-general on Governor Russell's staff; and in May, 1892, was made associate justice of the Superior Court by appointment of Governor Russell. The latter position he occupied, ably meeting its requirements, until November 22, 1893, when he resigned to return to practice, retiring with the esteem of his associates on the bench and a heightened reputation. Since 1889 he has had an office in Boston as well as in Clinton, and upon his retirement from the bench he took up the business left by the Hon. P. A. Collins, made consul-general at London by President Cleveland in the spring of 1893. In his practice he has given especial attention to corporation and business matters. In January, 1886, he was appointed by the Comptroller of the United States receiver of the Lancaster National Bank in Clinton, whose president had absconded, leaving the concern burdened with worthless paper; and he so managed the trust that the creditors received one hundred and nine per cent., in full of their claims, including interest, the first dividend, of fifty per cent., being declared six months after it came into his hands. Mr. Corcoran became active in State politics early in his career. In 1880 he was a candidate for State senator from his district; he was a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1883 until his appointment to the bench in 1892, when he resigned; in 1891 92 was chairman of that body; and he was delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1884, 1888, and 1892, in that of 1888 acting

as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, and in that of 1892 a delegate at large for Massachusetts, receiving the largest vote. In his town of Clinton he has been for eighteen years a member of the School Board, for the last ten years its chairman; a member of the Board of Water Commissioners since its organization in 1881, some time its secretary and treasurer and chairman; and president of the Board of Trade two terms (1886–87). He is a member of the Algonquin, Papyrus, and Clover clubs of Boston (president of the latter); a member and vice-president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts; and he was chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Judge Corcoran was married in Boston, April 28, 1881, to Miss Margaret J. McDonald, daughter of Patrick and Mary McDonald. They have two daughters and one son: Mary Gertrude, Alice, and John Corcoran.

CROCKER, George Glover, president of the State Senate in 1883, and subsequently chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, is a native of Boston, born December 15, 1843, son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker. On the paternal side his direct ancestor in the seventh generation was William Crocker, who about the year 1634 came to this country from Devonshire, England, and who married in Scituate in 1636, and with his wife, Alice, moved to Barnstable in 1639. His father's mother's mother was daughter of Colonel Jonathan Glover of Marblehead, of Revolutionary fame, the brother of General John Glover, whose statue is in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. On his mother's side his ancestry is traced also in the seventh generation to William Haskell, who came from England to Beverly in 1632. G. G. Crocker was educated in Boston private schools, the public Latin School, where he took a Franklin medal, and at Harvard, graduating therefrom in the class of 1864. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1866. In 1867 he received the degree of A.M. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year, he began the practice of his profession in association with his brother, Uriel H. Crocker, devoting his attention principally to conveyancing. In 1868 he joined with others in re-establishing the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and for nine years served as a director of that successful and useful institution. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving both years as chairman of the committee on bills in the third

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reading. In 1874 he was also chairman on the part of the House of the joint committee on the liquor law, and a member of the committee on rules and orders. In the autumn of 1874 he was the Republican candidate for senator in the Third Suffolk District, but was defeated by his Democratic competitor. In the summer of 1877 he was chosen secretary of the Republican State Committee; and this position he held two years, in the second of which was carried on one of the hottest of Massachusett's campaigns. General Butler, as the candidate of the Democrats and Greenbackers, made a most determined and confident fight for the governorship; but the Republican candidate, Thomas Talbot, was elected by a plurality of over twenty-five thousand. In 1877, Mr. Crocker helped to promote the organization of the "Young Republicans," and two years later was made its chairman. In 1879 he was elected to the Senate. His service there, through repeated elections, covered four terms (1880–83). The first year he was chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committees on the judiciary and on rules and orders. The

second year he was chairman of the committees on railroads and on rules and orders; and he was a member of the committee on the judiciary, and of the joint special committee on the revision of the Statutes. He prepared the rules which the latter committee adopted to govern its sessions. The third year he was chairman of the committees on the judiciary and on rules and orders, and a member of the bills in the third reading and State House committees. The fourth year he was president of the Senate. During his third term he prepared a "Digest of the Rulings of the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House," covering a period of fifty years, which has since formed a part of the "Annual Manual for the General Court." The session of 1883, when he was president, was the longest on record, the Legislature sitting two hundred and six days. It was the year when General Butler was governor, and the Tewksbury Almshouse investigation was the chief cause of the length of the session. In 1887 Mr. Crocker was appointed by Governor Ames a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Thomas Russell; and his associates elected him chairman of the board. In 1888 he was reappointed for the term of three years. At the expiration of this term, in July, 1891, the Hon. Chauncey Smith was nominated for the position by Governor Russell; but the Executive Council, by a vote of seven to one (seven Republicans to one Democrat), refused to confirm the nomination, and, as the governor made no other, Mr. Crocker continued in office until January, 1892, when, the annual report of the board for the previous year having been completed, he resigned. In 1889 he was appointed by Mayor Hart chairman of a commission of three to examine the tax system in force in Boston, and report a more equitable one, if such could be devised. In March, 1891, this commission reported at length, recommending, among other changes, that municipal bonds should be released from taxation, and that the many forms of double taxation should be abolished. Mr. Crocker published in 1889 (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons) a parliamentary manual, entitled "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies." In conjunction with his brother, Uriel H. Crocker, he also prepared the "Notes on the General Statutes," the first edition of which was published in 1869. A second edition was published in 1875, and an enlarged edition, "Notes on the Public Statutes," was brought out simultaneously with the publication of the revision of the Statutes in 1882. He is an officer of various business corporations, and is connected with a number of philanthropic organizations,—a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society (president 1890, 1891), of the Massachusetts Charitable Society (treasurer 1881–), trustee of the Boston Lying-in Hospital (1881–), and a member of the Young Men's Benevolent Society. He is also a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts (president 1894), of the Citizens' Association of Boston, the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, the Society for Political Education, the Boston Memorial Association, the Bostonian Society, the Bar Association of Boston, the Harvard Law School Association, the Boston Athletic Association, the Beacon Society; and of the Union, St. Botolph, Algonquin, Country, New Riding, Union Boat, and Papyrus clubs. Mr. Crocker was married on June 19, 1875, in Boston, to Miss Annie Bliss Keep, daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley and Susan Prentiss (Haskell) Keep. They have five children: George Glover, Jr., Margaret, Courtenay, Muriel, and Lyneham Crocker.

CROCKER, URIEL, was the head of the old established Boston printing and publishing house of Crocker & Brewster during its long and honorable career, covering a period of fifty-eight years (1818–1876); and he was prominent in early railroad and other enterprises. He was born in Marblehead, September 13, 1796, and died at Cohasset, at the summer residence of his son George G., on July 19, 1887, in his ninety-first year. His partner, Osmyn Brewster, died about two years later, at the age of nearly ninety-two. In 1868 the firm celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of their partnership, and in 1886 the seventy-fifth anniversary of their first meeting as apprentices in 1811. Mr. Crocker's father, also Uriel (born in 1768), his grandfather, Josiah Crocker (born 1744), and his great-grandfather, Cornelius Crocker (born 1704), were all natives of Barnstable, the latter being the great-grandson of William and Alice Crocker, who were married in Scituate in 1636, and moved to Barnstable in 1639, and were the ancestors of the numerous

Crockers who, originating on Cape Cod, have scattered throughout the country. Cornelius Crocker was a man of importance, and the owner of considerable property in Barnstable. Josiah, his son, was a graduate of Harvard College (1765) and a schoolmaster in Barnstable. Uriel, Josiah's son, came up to Boston, when a young man, to learn the trade of a hatter, and went to Marblehead to live, where he married his first wife, who died within a year after marriage. The subject of this sketch was one of eight chil-

URIEL CROCKER.

dren by Uriel Crocker's second wife, Mary James, daughter and only child of Captain Richard James of Marblehead, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Colonel Jonathan Glover, a colonel in the State militia, and brother of General John Glover. Uriel Crocker, 2d, graduated from the academy at Marblehead in August, 1811, as first scholar; and in the month following, on the day after he was fifteen years old, he began work in Boston as an apprentice in the printing-office of Samuel T. Armstrong (afterwards mayor of Boston and acting governor of the Commonwealth), who also carried on a bookselling business. At nineteen he was made foreman of the printing-office, and at twenty-two was, with his fellow-apprentice, Osmyn Brewster, taken into partnership, the agreement being that the bookstore was to be conducted in the name of Mr. Armstrong, and the printing-office in that of Crocker & Brewster. After 1825 the entire business was carried on under the name of Crocker & Brewster (Mr. Armstrong, however, continuing a member of the firm until 1840), the printing-office being in Mr. Crocker's especial charge, and the bookstore in that of Mr. Brewster. In 1821 a branch of the business was established in New York, which five and a half years later, being sold to Daniel Appleton and Jonathan Leavitt, became the foundation of the present house of D. Appleton & Sons. The business of Crocker & Brewster in Boston was for nearly half a century established in the building to which Mr. Crocker first went as an apprentice (the estate now numbered 173 and 175 Washington Street). In 1864 it was moved to the adjoining building, where it remained until 1876, when the firm relinquished active business, selling their stereotype plates, copyrights, and book stock to H. O. Houghton & Co. The partnership, however, continued until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Crocker. The books published by the firm were many and important, largely standard and educational works. One of the principal of them was Scott's Family Bible in six royal octavo volumes, which was the first large work that was stereotyped in this country, and of which from twenty to thirty thousand copies — a large number for those days — were sold. In speaking of the publications of the firm at the fiftieth anniversary of its formation, Mr. Crocker said, "It is pleasant for an old printer, when thinking of the many millions of pages which have issued from his press, to know that there is

> 'Not one immoral, one corrupting thought,
> No line which, dying, he would wish to blot!'"

The firm introduced in Boston the first iron lever printing-press, and they printed from the first power press in Boston. Mr. Crocker was one of the organizers of the Old Colony Railroad Company, a director from 1844 to 1850, and again from 1863 till his death. He was a director of the Northern (N.H.) Railroad Company from 1854 till his death; director of the Concord Railroad from 1846 to 1866; director of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad from 1868 to 1874, vice-president from 1870 to 1873, and president in 1874; director of the South Pacific Railroad in 1870; and director

of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad in 1877. He was president and director of the "Proprietors of the Revere House," Boston, from 1855 till his death; director of the United States Hotel Company from 1848 till his death, and president from 1863 till his death; director of the South Cove Corporation from 1840, and president from 1849 till his death; president and director of the South Bay Improvement Company from 1877 till his death; and director of the Tremont Nail Company from 1858 to 1879, and president from 1872 to 1879. He was a leader in the movement for the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument, and through his efforts the sum of forty thousand dollars was raised for the fund. He was director of the Monument Association from 1833 till 1869, and vice-president from 1869 till his death, declining to accept the position of president. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association for sixty-three years, having been treasurer from 1833 to 1841; a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society for thirty-seven years, having been vice-president in 1874 and 1875, and president in 1876 and 1877; of the Massachusetts Charitable Society for sixty-three years, having been president in 1858 and treasurer from 1859 to 1881; of a "Republican Institution" for thirty-nine years, having been director, vice-president, and president; of the Board of Managers of the Boston Dispensary from 1838 till his death; a trustee of Mount Auburn Cemetery from 1856 to 1865; a member of the standing committee of the Old South Society from 1836 to 1857, and chairman of the committee from 1848 to 1856. He was also one of the original corporators of the Franklin Savings Bank of the City of Boston; an overseer of the Boston House of Correction; a trustee of the Boston Lying-In Hospital; and a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and of the Bostonian Society. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1866. He was married in 1829 to Miss Sarah Kidder Haskell, a daughter of Elias Haskell of Boston, known during the later years of his life as "Deacon Haskell," having been for nearly forty years a deacon of the West Church. Mrs. Crocker died January 16, 1856, at the age of fifty years. Their children were Uriel Haskell Crocker, Sarah Haskell Crocker, and George Glover Crocker.

CROCKER, Uriel Haskell, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, December 24, 1832, son of Uriel and Sarah Kidder (Haskell) Crocker. [For ancestry, see Crocker, George G., and Crocker, Uriel.] His early education was acquired in the private schools of Miss Jennison and of Thompson Kidder. Then he attended the Boston Public Latin School, where he was fitted for college, and, entering Harvard, graduated in the class of 1853. After graduation he studied law in the Dane (Harvard) Law School for two years, then for one year in the office of Sidney Bartlett in Boston. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County in 1856, and since then has been engaged in practice as a lawyer, chiefly as a conveyancer. He is the author of two legal books, "Notes on Common Forms" and "Notes on the Public Statutes of Massachusetts." He has also published several pamphlets on subjects connected with political economy, their chief object having been to refute the doctrine of the impossibility of general overproduction, as taught by John Stuart Mill, and maintained by economists since his time, and to show that saving, though it has in the past been productive of great benefit to mankind, may, when carried to an extreme, be productive of disastrous re-

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sults. The principal of these pamphlets are entitled "Excessive Saving a Cause of Commercial Distress," published in 1884, and "Overproduction and Commercial Distress," published in 1887. In the early years of the agitation for the establishment of a public park for Boston (1869 to 1875) Mr. Crocker was very active and prominent in advocating that measure. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1874–75–76–77 and 78, and was one of the commissioners to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts in 1881. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Massachusetts Charitable Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, "A Republican Institution," and of the Union, St. Botolph, Country, New Riding, and Unitarian clubs. He has been clerk, treasurer, and director of the South Cove Company, director and president of the United States Hotel Company, clerk, treasurer, and director of the "Proprietors of the Revere House," director of the Northern (N.H.) Railroad, chairman of the standing committee of the West Church, treasurer of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, member of the general committee of the Citizens' Association of Boston, president of the Boston Lying-In Hospital, and member of the board of managers of the Home for Aged Women. He was first married, January 15, 1861, to Miss Clara G. Ballard, daughter of Joseph Ballard of Boston, by whom were three sons: George Uriel, Joseph Ballard, and Edgar. She died May 14, 1891. On April 29, 1893, he was married to Miss Annie J. Fitz, his present wife.

CUMMINGS, Prentiss, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Sumner, September 10, 1840, son of Whitney and Mary Hart (Prentiss) Cummings. This branch of the Cummings family was of Scotch origin, and descended from Isaac Cummings, who settled in Topsfield about 1632. Captain Oliver Cummings, of Dunstable, Mass., was grandfather, and his son Oliver, the father of Whitney. Mary Hart Prentiss was grand-daughter of the Rev. Caleb Prentiss and of Dr. John Hart, of South Reading (now Wakefield). Every male ancestor of the subject of this sketch, of such age as to render it possible, took an active part in the war of the Revolution; and Prentiss's grandfather Oliver made the first clearing in Sumner, Me., taking up bounty lands assigned to him and his father. Prentiss Cummings's early education was acquired in the common schools, and he fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy. He entered Harvard in the class of 1864. Immediately after graduation he became master of the High School of Portland, Me. Here he remained but a few months, however, soon entering the office of Nathan Webb, afterward Judge Webb of the United States District Court, and beginning the study of law. The next year he attended the Harvard Law School, holding also, after Thanksgiving, the office of proctor in the college. In October, 1866, he received the appointment of tutor in Latin in Harvard University; and this position he held until March, 1870. Then, resigning, he resumed his law studies; and on the 3d of May, the following year, he was admitted to the bar. He established himself in Boston, and began at once the practice of his profession. In September, 1874, he was appointed first assistant United States attorney, which post he

PRENTISS CUMMINGS.

occupied seven years, finally resigning it to resume general practice. In 1881, 1882, and 1883 he was member of the Boston Common Council, and in 1884 and 1885 he represented a

Boston district in the lower house of the Legislature, being a member of the committees on the judiciary, on taxation, and on woman suffrage. In 1885 he became president of the Cambridge Railroad Company, and held that position until all the Boston street railways were consolidated under the name of the West End Company in November, 1887, when he was made vice-president of the latter company, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, succeeding his great-grandfather, Dr. John Hart, who was surgeon (rank lieutenant colonel) of Prescott's regiment, and afterwards of the Second Massachusetts; is president of the Boston Chess Club, and has been a member of the Union and other clubs. Mr. Cummings was married February 25, 1880, at Buckfield, Me., to Miss Annie Delena Snow, daughter of Alonzo and Priscilla (Weeks) Snow, of Cambridge. They have no children.

DAMRELL, JOHN STANHOPE, inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, was born in the

JOHN S. DAMRELL.

North End of Boston, June 29, 1828, son of Samuel and Ann (Stanhope) Damrell. He was educated in Boston and Cambridge public schools, working during the summers on a farm in Haverhill. Obliged to leave school early, he was apprenticed at fourteen years of age to Isaac Melvin, of Cambridge, to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving four years as a 'prentice, he came to Boston, and hired out as a journeyman, but was soon made foreman for D. P. Gross, carpenter and builder in the city. In 1856 he began work as a master-builder. Ten years later he formed a partnership with James Long, under the firm name of Damrell & Long, which continued until 1874. For twenty-eight years he was connected with the Boston fire department, following in the footsteps of his father, first as a member of "Hero Engine Company No. 6," then established on Derne Street, at the corner of Temple Street. When, upon the demolition of the engine-house to make way for the great granite Beacon Hill Reservoir in 1849 (which occupied the site now covered by the State House Extension till 1885) the company disbanded, he became a member of "City Hose," then on Tremont Street. In 1860 he joined "Cataract Engine Company No. 4," at that time housed on River Street, passing in this company through all the grades of official position. When serving in the capacity of foreman, he was elected to the Common Council from Ward 6. The following year he was chosen assistant engineer. He served in this position until 1866, when he became chief engineer; and he continued at the head from that time to 1874, when the department was reorganized, and placed under a commission. He has held his present position as chief of the city department of inspection of buildings since 1877. During his long and conspicuous service as an engineer in the fire department he was connected officially with numerous organizations. He was the first president of the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association; has served long terms as president of the Firemen's Charitable Association, of the Boston Firemen's Mutual Relief Association, of the Boston Veteran Firemen's Association, and of the Boston Firemen's Cemetery Association; and is to-day actively connected with these and kindred organizations. While at the head of the Boston fire department, he was a close student of the science of the extinguishment of fires, and was an earnest advocate of advanced theories and methods, which the city was slow to adopt until after the experience of the "Great Fire" of 1872. At the convention of chief engi-

neers in Baltimore in 1874, called in consequence of the sweeping and disastrous conflagrations in the cities of Portland, Chicago, and Boston, he was unanimously elected president of that body, and took a leading part in its proceedings. Mr. Damrell was also for many years connected with the State militia, serving as lieutenant of the old Mechanic Rifles of Boston. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for more than twenty years, and is now an honorary member of the National Lancers. He was also a member of the Fusiliers. During the Civil War he performed substantial service, under Governor Andrew and Mayor Lincoln, in filling the quota of men allotted to Boston. At that time he was chairman of the committee of twenty of Ward Six. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, a member of the Knights of Honor, member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Odd Fellows, and of the Good Templars; and he has been president of the supreme parliament of the Golden Rule Alliance since its organization. For the past seventeen years he has been trustee of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded. His church connections are with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he has served for twenty-five consecutive years as superintendent of a Sunday-school. In 1891 he was elected president of the National Association of Commissioners and Inspectors of Public Buildings, and re-elected at the convention of the association held in Boston in 1894. Mr. Damrell was married April 11, 1850, at Cambridge, to Miss Susan Emily Hill, daughter of John and Susan (Snelling) Hill. They have had five children: Eliza Ann, John E. S., Carrie M., Charles S., and Susan Emily Damrell, of whom only the two sons are now living.

DEVITT, Rev. Edward Ignatius, S. J., president of Boston College, is a native of Boston, born December 13, 1841, son of George Devitt, of County Tipperary, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1830. His education was begun in Boston public schools, and completed in Catholic colleges. He was a Franklin medal scholar of the Eliot Grammar School in 1854, and graduated from the English High in 1857. After a course of Latin and Greek in the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, he entered the Society of Jesus early in 1859, and then spent the customary two years on probation at Frederick City, Md. Thereafter he devoted some time to a further study of the classics; and from 1863 to 1869 he

E. I. DEVITT.

taught in Gonzaga College, Washington, D.C. The following seven years were spent at the College of the Sacred Heart, Woodstock, Md., three of which he gave to the study of philosophy and four to theology. He was ordained in 1875 by the Most Rev. James R. Bayley, archbishop of Baltimore. Having completed the regular course of studies required by the Institute of the Society, he returned to Holy Cross, Worcester, as professor of rhetoric. The following year he was also a lecturer on philosophy in the same institution. In 1879 he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the College of the Sacred Heart, where he had made his principal study of this branch. After four years in this professorship he went to Georgetown University, and there also lectured on philosophy. Two years later he returned to Woodstock College, being appointed to the chair of theology, which had been held by Father Camillus Mazzella, afterward elevated to the rank of cardinal. In 1888 he again returned to Holy Cross, this time as professor of philosophy; and in 1891 he was appointed to his present position at the head of Boston College. The

president of Boston College is also, by virtue of his office, rector of the adjoining Church of the Immaculate Conception and president of the Young Men's Catholic Association.

DICKINSON, Marquis Fayette, Jr., member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Amherst, born January 16, 1840, son of Marquis F. and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson. His paternal ancestor in the eighth generation was Nathaniel Dickinson, one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., who twenty-three years later became one of the original "adventurers" who settled the town of

M. F. DICKINSON, Jr.

Hadley in 1658. Two of his sons were killed in King Philip's War, and a third was carried into captivity. The great-grandfather of Mr. Dickinson was Nathaniel Dickinson, Jr., of Amherst, who was graduated from Harvard in 1771, being the first boy from Amherst who went to college. He studied law at Northampton under Major Joseph Hawley, the distinguished Revolutionary leader, was admitted to the bar in 1774, and practised at Amherst until his death in 1800. He was prominent in Revolutionary politics, chairman of the Amherst Committee of Correspondence, and a member of several of the Provincial Congresses. Three of Mr. Dickinson's ancestors served in the Revolutionary army. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native town and in Amherst and Monson academies. He was fitted for college in the famous Williston Seminary at Easthampton. Graduating from Williston in the class of 1858, he entered Amherst College the same year, and graduated therefrom in 1862, having one of the three highest of the Commencement appointments. Three years were next spent as a teacher of classics at Williston (1862–65); and then he took up the study of law, first in the office of Wells & Soule in Springfield, and afterwards at the Harvard Law School (1866–67) and with the late George S. Hillard, of Boston. Admitted to the bar in 1868, he began practice in Boston. In 1869 he was appointed assistant United States attorney, which position he held for two years. In 1871 he formed a law partnership with Mr. Hillard and Henry D. Hyde, his college mate, under the firm name of Hillard, Hyde & Dickinson, which continued till the death of Mr. Hillard, when it became Hyde, Dickinson & Howe (Mr. Howe having been admitted in 1879). In 1871 he became a lecturer on law as applied to rural affairs, in the State Agricultural College at Amherst, published a pamphlet on "Legislation on the Hours of Labor," became a member of the Boston Common Council, and by appointment of Mayor Gaston a trustee of the Boston Public Library. The next year, returned to the Common Council, he was made president of that body. Then he retired from public service, and, with the exception of his law lectures at the Amherst Agricultural, which continued until 1877, he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, early entering upon an important and lucrative practice. He has had charge of an unusually large number of important assignments made by merchants for the benefit of creditors, and in this line of practice is recognized as one of the most successful men at the Boston bar. At present he is almost constantly engaged in the trial of tort cases, particularly for the West End Street Railway Company. Since 1872 Mr. Dickinson has been a trustee of Williston Seminary, and since 1877 one of the overseers of the charity fund of Amherst College. In 1876, by invitation of the town of Amherst, he delivered the "Amherst Centennial Address," which was afterwards published in pamphlet form. Mr. Dickinson was

married November 23, 1864, at Easthampton, to Miss Cecilia R. Williston, adopted daughter of Samuel and Emily (Graves) Williston. They have had three children: Williston, Charles, and Florence Dickinson, but one of whom, Charles, is now living. They have an adopted daughter, Jennie Couden Dickinson, daughter of a deceased sister of Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson's winter residence is Brookline. In summer he lives on the Jerusalem Road, North Cohasset.

DODGE, James Hale, city auditor, Boston, was born in South Boston, September 22, 1845.

JAMES H. DODGE.

son of the late William Bradford and Mary Smith (Leavitt) Dodge. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Latin School in 1862. He entered the service of the city, in the department of which he is now the head, at the age of twenty-two, after an experience of three or four years in general business, most of that time in the house of Hodges & Silsbee, manufacturers of chemicals, and has remained in that department ever since. Beginning in 1867 as junior clerk to the city auditor, in 1873 he was made chief clerk of the office, and in 1881 became auditor, succeeding Alfred T. Turner, that year made city treasurer. Since 1881, also, he has been secretary of the board of commissioners of the sinking funds for the payment or redemption of the city debt. It is the lot of but few in public life to witness the growth of public business and at the same time to be intimately connected with it for so long a period as he has served. The census of 1865 of the city of Boston, comprising only what was known as the city proper, East Boston, and South Boston, showed a population of only 192,318: in 1890 the Boston of 1865, with its additions of Roxbury, Dorchester, West Roxbury, Brighton, and Charlestown, showed a population of 448,477, of which 59$\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. were in the city of 1865. In the financial year of 1866–67 the payments through the auditor's office were $4,660,533.62: in 1893–94 they were $34,712,018.23. The valuation of 1865 was $415,362,345: the valuation of 1893, $924,093,751. Mr. Dodge is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and of the American Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. For several years he has been clerk of the Central Congregational Church of Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. He was married October 8, 1867, to Julia M. Read, daughter of the late Nelson S. and Hannah (Beals) Read. There have been born to them seven children, of whom but three boys survive: William B., J. Herbert, and Edgar R. Dodge.

DODGE, Colonel Theodore Ayrault, of the United States army, was born in Pittsfield, May 28, 1842, of old New England stock, tracing his descent to several ancestors who came over with the first settlers. His father was N. S. Dodge, the well-known writer, and his mother Emily Pomeroy. Sent abroad at ten years old, he was at school in Belgium, received a thorough military education in Berlin, studied at Heidelberg, and was graduated at the University of London in 1860. He is also an LL.B. of Columbian University. On the outbreak of the Civil War young Dodge returned home, enlisted, and served in every rank from private to the command of a regiment. With the Third and Eleventh Corps he went through all the battles of the Army of the Potomac from Fair Oaks on, and was wounded at Manassas and at Chantilly, and lost a leg at Gettysburg. At Manassas his regiment, the One Hundred and First New York Volun-

teers, lost the third highest percentage in killed, wounded, and missing in one engagement of any regiment during the war, — seventy-four per cent. Being ordered to duty in the war department on recovery from his last wound, Colonel Dodge was given a commission in the regular army, received four brevets for gallant service, and was finally placed on the retired list for wounds received in the line of duty. Colonel Dodge has devoted the leisure thus earned to literature. He has lectured at the Lowell Institute, Boston, and at Harvard. He has been a constant contributor to magazine literature for many years, and has, up to 1894, published the following eleven volumes, not counting parts of several others, all of which have been received at home and abroad with exceptional favor, namely: "The Campaign of Chancellorsville," "A Bird's-eye View of Our Civil War," "Patroclus and Penelope: a Chat in the Saddle," "Great Captains," "Alexander" (two volumes), "Hannibal" (two volumes), "Cæsar" (two volumes, and "Riders of Many Lands." It has fallen to Colonel Dodge's lot to travel extensively.

THEO. A. DODGE.

He has crossed the Atlantic over thirty times, is familiar with every part of Europe, has repeatedly gone through the Orient, and has once circumnavigated the globe. In writing his histories of the Great Captains, it has been his habit to pass over the ground covered by their campaigns, and to make his own sketches of battlefields. In writing "Hannibal," he crossed and recrossed the Alps a score of times, with Polybius in hand, to determine the route of the great Carthaginian: in writing "Cæsar," he journeyed around the entire basin of the Mediterranean; and he has been able to correct many errors which, from unfamiliarity with the topography, have crept into history. Colonel Dodge is now occupied with Gustavus, Frederick, and Napoleon, whose biographies will complete his "History of the Art of War." He is a member of many military and historical societies, of the St. Botolph, Country, and Papyrus clubs of Boston, and has been president of the last. He has been a noted expert in horsemanship, but is perhaps better known as a military critic and historian. Colonel Dodge married in 1865 Miss Jane Marshall Neil, who died in 1881, and by whom he had five children. Three now survive: Robert Elkin Neil, Theodora, and Jane Marshall Dodge. In 1892 he married Miss Clara Isabel Bowden, who has been his collaborator in most of his books. He resided for many years in Brookline.

ELDER, Samuel James, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Rhode Island and a graduate of Yale; but his early education and preparation for college were obtained in Massachusetts, and here he has practised his profession. He was born in the village of Hope, R.I., January 4, 1850, son of James and Deborah Dunbar (Keene) Elder. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Elder, eldest son of Robert Elder, of Cameronian descent, who emigrated from Scotland, and settled at Paxtang (now Harrisburg, Penna.,) in 1730, and brother of the Rev. John Elder, minister at Paxtang for fifty-six years, who in the French and Indian War commanded the defences from the Easton to the Susquehanna, with rank of colonel from the Provincial authorities, and, when upwards of seventy years of age, raised a company one Sunday morning in church which joined Washington during the disastrous retreat through New Jersey. On his mother's side he is descended from Jacob Keene, who settled at Thomaston, Me., about 1780. His father was a native of Baltimore, Md. He attended the public schools of Lawrence, Mass., and there fitted for

college. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1873, and afterwards studied law in Boston with John H. Hardy, now associate justice of the municipal court of Boston. Admitted to the Suf-

SAMUEL J. ELDER.

folk bar in 1875, he at once engaged actively in professional work. He is now associated with William C. Wait and Edmund A. Whitman, under the firm name of Elder, Wait, & Whitman, in the Ames Building. To copyright law he has given special attention, and he was selected to act with the International Copyright League before the United States Senate on the international copyright bill. His principal work, however, is in jury trials in Suffolk and Middlesex Counties. In politics Mr. Elder is Republican. He served one term in the lower house of the Legislature (1885), declining a re-election, as a representative of the Fourteenth Middlesex District (Winchester and Arlington), being chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading and member of the committee on taxation. He also declined a position on the Superior Court bench. Since 1891 he has been State commissioner on portraits of governors. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association (member of the council); of the Yale Alumni Association (president in 1893); of the Union, University (member of the committee on elections), Papyrus, Curtis (president), Middlesex, and Taylor clubs of Boston, and Calumet of Winchester (vice-president); and of the William Parkman Lodge, Free Masons, of Winchester. He has done much after-dinner speaking, and has the reputation of being always ready and graceful in these efforts. His interest in college athletics is unflagging. Mr. Elder was married at Hastings-upon-Hudson, N.Y., May 10, 1876, to Miss Lilla Thomas, daughter of Cornelius W. and Margaret J. (Wyckoff) Thomas. They have two children: Margaret Munroe and Fanny Adele Elder. He has resided in Winchester since 1877.

ERNST, George Alexander Otis, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1850. His father, Andrew H. Ernst, was a native of Germany; and his mother, Sarah (Otis) Ernst, was daughter of George Alexander Otis, well known in the early literary world of Boston. His education was begun in the Cincinnati private schools, and continued in the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing-Sing, N.Y., and the Eliot High School in Jamaica Plain, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard, and graduated with the class of 1871. His law studies were pursued in the office of Ropes & Gray, Boston, for two years, then in the Harvard Law School, and later in the office of James B. Richardson, now a justice of the Superior Court. In his practice he has given much attention to corporation matters and to the laws relating to women. He was prominently mentioned for the new judgeship of the Probate Court established by the Legislature in 1893. In this connection the Boston *Transcript* in an editorial note spoke of him as follows: "Mr. Ernst is a man of high legal attainments, conservative, yet kindly, honorable, high-minded, and independent. He has made a special study of Massachusetts law in its bearing on the property rights of women, and his appointment would give great satisfaction both to the profession and the public. No nomination could be made which would cause more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Ernst, or confer more credit on the executive of the Commonwealth. It would be an ideal appointment." In 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, serving on important committees,— as those on elections (of which he was chairman), street railways and rail-

roads,- -and having an influential part in the legislation of the sessions, helping to frame the first civil service law passed in Massachusetts. In 1880 he was at the Republican National Convention in Chicago as one of the committee representing the Massachusetts Young Republicans to secure a civil service reform plank in the party platform. An ardent Republican, but with an independent spirit, he has been active in various reforms, notably that of woman suffrage, in which he is a warm believer. While devoted to his profession, he has given some time to literature, contributing to periodical publications and translating from the French. In 1879 he wrote for and won the first prize offered by the Boston Christian Union for an essay upon the "True Political Interests of the Laboring Classes." He has published translations of two novels "The Widow Lerouge" (Boston, James R. Osgood & Co.) and "The Clique of Gold" (published as a serial in the Boston *Courier*). Three plays, "A Christmas Supper," "The Double Wedding," and "Our Friends," have been produced at the Boston Museum, in all of which the great comedian, William Warren, had leading parts. Mr. Ernst was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., on December 11, 1879, to Miss Jeanie C. Bynner, sister of the late Edwin Lassetter Bynner, the novelist. They have two children: Roger and Sarah Otis Ernst. Their home is in Jamaica Plain, where Mr. Ernst has been for several years chairman of the standing committee of the Unitarian church of which Rev. Charles F. Dole is pastor.

GEO. A. O. ERNST.

FAXON, Henry Hardwick, of Quincy, eminent as an independent leader in the cause of Prohibition, is a native of Quincy, born September 28, 1823, son of Job and Judith B. (Hardwick) Faxon. He is of an old New England family, a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Faxon, a man of substance, who came from England, with his wife, daughter, and two sons, some time previous to 1647, and settled in that part of Braintree now Quincy, where the family has ever since lived. His father, Job Faxon, was an extensive farmer, and for many years owned and managed a stall in Quincy Market, Boston, in connection with his farm in Quincy. He lived ninety-two years and ten months; and it is related that ten days before he died he was in the field haying. Henry H. Faxon was the fourth of a family of seven children, six of whom reached adult estate. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in the country school; and at sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade. After five years as an apprentice he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes on his own account, with his brother John as a partner. The goods of the firm found market in Boston and Baltimore principally, and he prospered: but in less than three years he withdrew from this enterprise, and opened a retail grocery and provision store in Quincy, subsequently adding a bakery. In this business he continued about seven years, the latter part of the time engaging also in that of a real estate and merchandise auctioneer. Then he transferred his operations to Boston, where he opened a retail grocery store at the corner of South and Beach Streets, with two partners, under the firm name of Faxon, Wood, & Co. Two years later, reorganizing the firm under the name of Faxon Brothers, & Co., and changing the business from retail to wholesale, he moved into Commercial Street, where he remained till 1861, when he retired from the partnership with a modest fortune made in these enterprises and also in real estate operations, which he had begun while keeping store in Quincy. Upon his withdrawal from the

grocery trade he began a system of shrewd speculation, from which his profits were quick and large. First he went to New Orleans, just before the outbreak of the Civil War, and there made large purchases of molasses, which he shipped to his former partners in Boston, profiting by the transaction. Then the following year returning to Boston and establishing himself in Chatham Street, but soon after moving to India Wharf, he engaged during the remainder of the war period in speculation in merchandise, operating extensively in chiccory, raisins, and various spices, in sago, kerosene oil, and fire-crackers, thereby clearing nearly $50,000. At one time, anticipating a rise in the price of liquors from the increased customs duty about to be laid, he purchased several hundred barrels of whiskey and rum, which he finally disposed of at a handsome profit. It was upon this transaction that, when he became an ardent Prohibitionist, his opponents based their assertion that he had "made his money out of rum." His next field of operation was the stock market, where he was not successful; and before his losses had become heavy he drew out, and turned his attention again to real estate dealings, through which he made the larger part of his fortune. He is now the largest real estate owner in Quincy, and owns much property also in Boston and Chelsea. He has in all more than two hundred tenants; and among his holdings is the estate in Quincy on which his early grocery store and bakery stood. Mr. Faxon's public life began in 1864, when he represented his native town in the lower house of the Legislature; and his active temperance work dates from his second term in the House of Representatives in 1871. As a rule, Mr. Faxon has affiliated with the Republican party; but he always exercised the right of bolting bad nominations, and in consequence received the severe censure of the party leaders. In 1884 he was induced to run for lieutenant governor on the Prohibitory ticket, and has often contributed generously to the party treasury. He has prepared and circulated many campaign documents, and for three years he issued ingenious "ratings" of the Legislature, showing the position of each member on the question of Prohibition as disclosed by yea and nay votes on anti-liquor measures, the trustworthy Prohibitionists being indicated by three stars, the unreliable by one star, and the enemies of temperance by a dash (–); and this record was used with effect in the legislative canvasses. For more than twenty years he has maintained an independent political bureau, known as the "Temperance Republican Headquarters," at No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, the active management of which now devolves upon Miss Eva M. Brown, who has been his private secretary for fourteen years. His office is a perfect arsenal of information for opponents of the saloon, being fully supplied with facts and figures with which to demolish the rum power. In his anti-liquor labors Mr. Faxon has expended upwards of $100,000. In his own city

HENRY H. FAXON.

of Quincy he has served as constable since 1881, with the exception of three years (1886 89), appointed at his own request, in order that he might personally conduct the crusade against violations of the liquor law. He has faithfully performed all the duties of the office, declining the salary appropriated, and turning over to his brother officers all the fees attending the service of warrants. Upwards of five hundred cases of prosecution of illegal liquor sales brought about by his vigorous constabulary work are on record. In several instances he has suppressed the liquor traffic in Quincy through the purchase of property devoted to it. He bought the Hancock House, leased it for a term of years as a boarding-house for Adams Academy students, and has recently built a block

of stores around it; purchased the building now known as the Quincy Hotel, and, the deed being withheld, sued the owner for a violation of the agreement. He also secured an estate locally known as the "Saville Place," where it was intended to sell liquor. Faxon Hall, erected in 1876 for the Reform Club of Quincy, is a permanent memorial to his name. Toward its cost, $11,000, he contributed four-fifths. He is a member of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, of the Norfolk Republican Club, of the Norfolk Unitarian Club, and of the New England Tariff Reform League. Mr. Faxon was married November 18, 1852, to Miss Mary B. Munroe, daughter of Israel W. and Priscilla L. (Burbank) Munroe. She died September 6, 1885, leaving one son, Henry Munroe Faxon, born May 22, 1864.

FESSENDEN, Franklin Goodridge, of Greenfield, justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth, is a native of Fitchburg, born

FRANKLIN G. FESSENDEN.

June 20, 1849, son of Charles and Martha E. (Newton) Fessenden. He is a descendant of the Lexington branch of the Fessenden family, whose first ancestor in this country settled in Cambridge about the middle of the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather, Nathan Fessenden, of Lexington, was in Captain Parker's company at Lexington, April 19, 1775. His early education was acquired in the Fitchburg grammar and high schools, and subsequently he studied abroad in Paris. He entered the Harvard Law School in September, 1870, received the degree of LL.B. therefrom in 1872, and remained in the school, taking a post-graduate course, during the following year. He was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in June, 1873, and ten years later (in December, 1883) to practice in the United States courts. After practising a year in Fitchburg, he established himself in Greenfield, where he continued until his elevation to the Superior bench in August, 1891, by appointment of Governor Russell. While engaged in general practice, he was especially concerned in corporation matters, as counsel for various railroads as well as for private corporations. He was also some time counsel for the first National Bank of Greenfield and for the town of Greenfield. He was twice (in 1884 and 1889) district attorney *pro tempore* for the north-western district of Massachusetts, and for many years was a master in chancery. For a year after his graduation from the Law School (1872–73) he was an instructor in Harvard College, and later, also for a year (1882–83), a lecturer in the Law School. Since 1881 he has been a trustee of the Prospect Hill School, Greenfield, and clerk of the board. He has served in the State militia as captain of Company L, Second Regiment, and as assistant inspector-general. Since 1884 he has been a trustee of the Franklin Savings Institution of Greenfield. In politics Judge Fessenden is a Democrat. He is a member of the Greenfield Club of Greenfield; of the University Club, Boston; and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. He was married October 3, 1878, to Miss Mary J. Rowley, daughter of James W. and Anne Rowley.

FIELD, Walbridge Abner, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, is a native of Vermont, born in Springfield, Windsor County, April 26, 1833, son of Abner and Louisa (Griswold) Field. He is of old New England stock,—on his father's side a descendant of the Fields of Rhode Island, and on his mother's side of the Griswolds of Connecticut. He was educated in private schools and academies and

at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the class of 1855. Immediately after graduating he spent two years in the college as tutor, and then began the study of law, in Boston, with the late Harvey Jewell. In the spring of 1859

WALBRIDGE A. FIELD.

he took charge of the professorship of mathematics at Dartmouth for the spring and summer terms, and then entered the Harvard Law School. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He began practice at once with Mr. Jewell. Five years after (in 1865) he was appointed assistant United States attorney for Massachusetts, under Richard H. Dana; and he remained with Mr. Dana and George S. Hillard until 1869, when he was appointed by President Grant assistant attorney-general of the United States, under E. Rockwood Hoar. In the latter relation he continued until August, 1870, and then, returning to Boston, formed a law partnership with Mr. Jewell and William Gaston, under the firm name of Jewell, Gaston & Field. When Mr. Gaston became governor of Massachusetts, in 1875, he retired from the firm, and Edward O. Shepard was admitted into the partnership and the firm name changed to Jewell, Field & Shepard. And so it remained until the appointment of Mr. Field to the Supreme Bench, as associate justice, by Governor Long, in February, 1881. He became chief justice in 1890, appointed by Governor Brackett upon the resignation of Chief Justice Morton. In 1876 Mr. Field was a Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, and was declared elected. But the election was contested, and after about a year's service he was unseated. In the next election he was again a candidate from the same district, and, being elected, took his seat, and served his term without a contest. During the early years of his residence in Boston he served two terms on the School Board (1863 64); and subsequently he was a member of the Common Council three terms, from 1865 to 1867. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1886, and from Dartmouth College in 1888. Mr. Field was first married in 1869 to Miss Eliza E. McLoon, of Rockland, Me. She died in March, 1877, leaving two daughters: Eleanor Louise and Elizabeth Lenthal Field. He was again married in October, 1882, to Miss Frances E. Farwell, daughter of the Hon. Nathan A. Farwell, of Rockland, Me.

FITCH, Robert Gershom, chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Boston, is a native of Sheffield, a Berkshire hill town, born May 19, 1846, son of Gershom M. and Almeda L. (Rood) Fitch. Until nearly twenty years of age he worked on his father's farm, getting what education he could through instruction at home during the winter months. Then he went to the South Berkshire Institute, New Marlborough, and fitted for college, and, entering Williams, graduated therefrom, in due course, with the class of 1870, taking an honorary oration at commencement. His bent was early toward journalism, and while at college he was editor of the *Williams Quarterly*, the college magazine. After graduation he at once found employment in the editorial department of the Springfield *Republican*, where he remained about two years, serving in various capacities. From that office he went to the Boston *Post*, becoming a member of the staff of the latter paper early in 1872, under Nathaniel G. Greene, then the managing editor. Here he rose through the different editorial departments to the position of editor-in-chief, which he ably filled from 1881 to 1885. Then, retiring upon the incoming of a new business management, he engaged in general journalistic work as a contributor to several jour-

nals till his appointment by Mayor O'Brien to the Fire Commission in May, 1886, for the term of three years. In this position he has continued

ROBERT G. FITCH.

since through successive reappointments by Mayors Hart and Matthews. He has been chairman of the board since August, 1886. He is a member of the Papyrus, Press, and University clubs of Boston; of the Chief Engineers' Club; and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Fitch was married in Detroit, Mich., September 26, 1878, to Miss Emma H. Emmons, daughter of Burton and Minerva Emmons of that city. She died in 1888, leaving two children, Helen M. and Emma M. Fitch.

FOWLE, Arthur Adams, managing editor of the Boston *Globe*, is a native of Woburn, born December 3, 1847, son of James Leonard and Luthera (Tay) Fowle. On his father's side he is of English stock, and on his mother's of Scotch. He was educated in the public schools of Woburn; and his training for active life was in actual work in store and shop, begun at the age of nine. He first learned the trade of a currier, and worked at this for several years. His first newspaper work was as a "district reporter" for the *Globe*, covering his town. This was in 1873, when he was twenty-six years old. The next year he was taken on to the city staff, and assigned to the work of a general reporter. In this capacity he developed rapidly, displaying such ability as a quick, intelligent, and enterprising news-gatherer that he early won a leading place in this department of the paper. In 1878 he was made city editor, and since that time he has successfully occupied every position on the editorial floor with the exception of those of musical critic and financial editor. He became managing editor in September, 1884, holding the position during the period of the greatest development of the *Globe*, when it grew from a small undertaking to a great journal of many departments and metropolitan size. In politics he is Democratic. He is a member of the Boston Press Club and of several other newspaper organizations, and of the Corinthian Yacht Club. He has never held public office, devoting himself entirely to his professional work. Mr. Fowle was married on June 12, 1877, to Miss Kate Wallace Munn, of Woburn, daughter of Charles Munn and Elizabeth Minerva (Kane) Munn. They have two children: Leonard Munn and Donald Adams Fowle.

A. A. FOWLE.

FOXCROFT, Frank, associate editor of the Boston *Journal*, is a native of Boston, born January 21, 1850, son of George A. and Harriet Elizabeth (Goodrich) Foxcroft. His father was well known as a newspaper writer, and especially as the originator of "Job Sass," whose phonetic humor antedated "Artemas Ward," "Josh Billings," and the rest. His mother was a daughter of Levi Goodrich, a prosperous farmer and contractor of Pittsfield. He was educated first in the public schools of Boston and Pittsfield, and afterwards at Williams College, where he was graduated in the class of 1871. His inherited liking for newspaper work showed itself early: when a boy he spent much of his vacation time in newspaper offices, and was editor of the *Vidette* and the *Quarterly* at college. In his Freshman year, also, he collected certain bits of verse which he had contributed to the Boston *Transcript* and other journals, and published them under the title of "Transcript Pieces." In September, 1871, two months after his graduation from college, he became connected with the Boston *Journal*, and has been identified with that paper since, at first as literary editor, then as leading editorial writer, and more recently as associate editor. He has been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Andover Review*, and to the weekly literary and religious press, and he edited a collection of Easter poems which was published by Lee & Shepard (1879) under the title of "Resurgit," with an introduction by the late Andrew P. Peabody, D.D.; but his writing has been mainly for the columns of the *Journal*. Since 1871 his home has been in Cambridge, which has rarely been without a Foxcroft among its citizens for the past two hundred years. He has held no political office, unless two terms of service upon the School Board of Cambridge (1875–78) are to be thus described. He is a member of the Cambridge, Congregational, and Appalachian clubs. Mr. Foxcroft was first married in September, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth True Howard, of Columbus, Ohio. She died in October, 1888. In September, 1891, he married Miss Lily Sherman Rice, daughter of the Rev. Charles B. Rice, of Danvers. He has four daughters living: Faith, Ruth Darling, Esther Margaret, and Mary Goodrich Foxcroft, the last-named by the second marriage.

FRANK FOXCROFT.

GAUGENGIGL, Ignaz Marcel, painter of *genre* pictures, is a native of Bavaria, born in Passau, January 16, 1855, son of Ignaz Marcel and Barbara V. Minuzy (Hauser) Gaugengigl. His father was professor of Oriental languages in the Bavarian capital. He was educated in Munich, graduating from the gymnasium in 1873, and afterwards became a student in the Academy of Fine Arts under Professor Raab and Professor William Diez. After leaving the Academy, he studied the old masters, and received orders from the King of Bavaria, painting for him "The Hanging Gardens of Semiranius." Subsequently he went to Italy, and there further pursued his studies, and in 1879 travelled in France, sketching by the way, and visiting the Paris Exhibition. The next year he came to the United States to visit his sister, intending to remain a few months; but he soon concluded to establish himself here. Since that time he has followed his profession in Boston, early achieving a reputation for the delicacy and finish of his work, its richness of color and refinement of technique. Among his best known paintings are: "An Affair of Honor," a duel on the seashore, the victim lying on the sand with two men bending anxiously over him, the victor standing apart, sheathing his blade, all the characters attired in rich old Spanish costumes;

"The Duel," the scene in a paved court-yard, enclosed by high stone walls and lofty buildings, the victor in the act of delivering a fatal sword-thrust; "The Refugee," a young Huguenot, just escaped the violence of a mob, knocking for shelter at a friend's door, an expression of anxious suspense in the listening attitude; "Adagio," representing a monk clad in a pale brown robe, playing on a violoncello; "After the Storm," the prostrate form of a man in evening dress, who has evidently shot himself with the revolver still held in his hand, lying on the ground at dawn, under a

I. M. GAUGENGIGL.

tempestuous sky; "The Revenge"; "The First Hearing"; "The Amateur"; "Incredulity," two stubborn men in the high-colored costume of the time of the Directory, engaged in a debate; and "The Surprise." Mr. Gaugengigl is a member of the St. Botolph, Tavern, and Paint and Clay clubs, of various art societies, and of the permanent art committee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

GASTON, WILLIAM, governor of the Commonwealth in 1875, was born in Killingly, Conn., October 3, 1820; died in Boston, January 19, 1894. The family moving to Roxbury in 1838, he was a resident of Massachusetts during his active life, identified with Roxbury and Boston interests, and for upwards of a quarter of a century was a leading member of the Suffolk bar. He was of French and English ancestry,— on the paternal side from Jean Gaston, a Huguenot, and on the maternal side from Thomas Arnold, who, with a brother William, came to New England in 1636, and joined Roger Williams in Rhode Island in 1654. His father and grandfather both served in the Connecticut Legislature, and the former was a merchant well known in his day. William Gaston was educated in the Brooklyn (Conn.) and Plainfield academies, and at Brown University, entering at the age of sixteen and graduating with high honors. He began the study of law in Roxbury, in the office of Judge Francis Hilliard, subsequently reading with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis in Boston; and he was admitted to the bar in 1844. Two years later he opened an office in Roxbury, and there practised for nineteen years, early ranking among the leaders of the Norfolk bar. For many years he was city solicitor of Roxbury. In 1865 he extended his practice, forming with the late Harvey Jewell and Walbridge A. Field, now chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, the law firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field, with offices in Boston. This relation continued till his election to the governorship, when he withdrew from the firm and relinquished his practice. Upon his return to private life and resumption of business he practised a few years alone, and then, in 1879, formed a partnership with C. L. B. Whitney, subsequently admitting his son William A. Gaston to the firm. His distinguished professional record, both as a jury lawyer, skilful in the examination of witnesses and convincing in argument, and as a counsellor, possessed of a profound knowledge of the law and extreme conservatism, closed with his retirement from active practice in 1891. Mr. Gaston's public career began with his election in 1853 to the Massachusetts Legislature as a Whig. He was returned the next year, and in 1856 was re-elected by a fusion of Whigs and Democrats in opposition to the Know-Nothing candidate. In 1861 and 1862 he was mayor of Roxbury, and during his service was active in raising troops for the war and earnest in the support of war measures. In 1868 he was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat. In 1870 he was a candidate for Congress, but failed of an election. In 1871 and 1872, after the annexation of Roxbury to Boston

(1868), he was mayor of Boston. He was candidate for a third term, but in one of the most closely contested elections ever held in Boston,

WILLIAM GASTON.

was defeated by Henry L. Pierce, the Republican candidate on a non-partisan platform, by seventy-nine votes. Two years later he was elected to the governorship for the term of 1875 as the Democratic candidate, over Thomas Talbot, the regular Republican candidate, by a plurality of upwards of seven thousand votes, running many thousand votes ahead of his ticket. His administration was conservative and dignified; and he well represented the State on public occasions, notably at the centennial celebrations of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Among his appointments while governor were those of Otis P. Lord to the Supreme Bench, and of Waldo Colburn and William S. Gardner to the Superior Bench. He was not again a candidate, but gave his hearty support to Charles Francis Adams, who was nominated by his party for the term of 1876, and was defeated at the election by Alexander H. Rice. While occupying the governor's chair, Mr. Gaston received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard and from Brown. He was married May 27, 1852, to Miss Louisa A. Beecher, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher, and by this union were one daughter and two sons: Sarah Howard, William Alexander, and Theodore Beecher Gaston. (Theodore, born February, 1861, died July, 1869.)

GASTON, William Alexander, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Roxbury, born May 1, 1859, son of William and Louisa Augusta (Beecher) Gaston. On the paternal side he is of Huguenot descent, from Jean Gaston, born in France about the year 1600, who, banished late in life, settled in Scotland, and whose descendants were early in America, settling in Connecticut; and on the maternal side he is connected with the distinguished Beecher family. His paternal grandfather was a leading merchant in Connecticut, for many years in the Legislature; and his father, William Gaston, was a foremost member of the Massachusetts bar, and served as mayor of Roxbury, mayor of Boston, member of the General Court, and governor of the Commonwealth. [See Gaston, William.] William A. Gaston was educated in private schools, in the

WILLIAM A. GASTON.

Roxbury Latin School, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1880. His law studies were pursued in the Harvard Law School and in

the Boston office of his father. Admitted to the bar in 1883, he began practice as a member of the firm of Gaston & Whitney, the senior partners of which were his father and Charles L. B. Whitney. Subsequently Mr. Whitney retired, and Frederick E. Snow was taken into partnership, the firm name being changed to that of Gaston & Snow. In 1891 William Gaston, senior, retired from active practice; and since that time the firm has been making a specialty of corporation law, and has acted as corporation counsel for several of the largest corporations having headquarters in Boston. Mr. Gaston is a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Boston, a trustee of the Proprietors of Forest Hills Cemetery, and a director in several large Massachusetts corporations. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association (of the council), of the Somerset, University, and Curtis clubs of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, and the Commodore Club of Maine. During the three terms of Governor Russell (1891-92-93) he was assistant adjutant-general on the governor's staff. He was married in April, 1892, to Miss May D. Lockwood, daughter of the late Hamilton D. and Annie L. Lockwood.

GEIGER, Albert, extensive operator in real estate in Boston, is a native of Switzerland, born in Zürich, October 23, 1850, son of Jaques and Elizabeth (Zimmer) Geiger. His father was a shoe manufacturer in Zürich. His early education was attained in the schools of his native city; and, after his graduation from the high school in 1865, he received a thorough business training in Marseilles, France, where he spent the years 1866-67-68. Early in 1869 he came to Boston, and entered the services of Naylor & Co., long prominent iron and steel merchants. Subsequently, when this firm was succeeded by the Norway Steel and Iron Company, he was made secretary and treasurer of that corporation, which position he held for many years. It was after the iron industry had ceased to be profitable in New England that he entered the real estate business. In this his transactions have been large from the beginning, and his investments have been of an important character. He has built a number of apartment houses in the Back Bay district of Boston, which are prominent among the finer structures of that quarter, such as the "Ilkley," the "Windermere," the "Chesterfield," on the corner of Exeter and Marlboro Streets, and the houses Nos. 290 and 293-295 Commonwealth Avenue; and the building of the Copley Square Hotel was his enterprise. He is a member of the Algonquin, the Athletic, and the Megantic Fish and Game clubs, of the DeMolay Commandery, and other fraternal organizations. Mr. Geiger

ALBERT GEIGER.

was married September 8, 1872, to Miss Emma Pfeiffer, of Boston. They have three children: Albert, Emily, and Arthur Geiger.

GEORGE, Elijah, register of probate and insolvency, Suffolk County, is a native of New York, born in New Rochelle, September 6, 1850, son of William E. and Elizabeth (Deveau) George. He was educated in New York City, receiving a high-school and academic training, and there began the study of law. Then, coming to Boston, he continued his studies in the law office of Uriel H. and George G. Crocker and in the Boston University Law School, graduating therefrom in 1873. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1874 and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1889. In 1875 he was appointed assist-

ant register of probate and insolvency for the county of Suffolk, and two years later was elected to the position of register for the term of five

ELIJAH GEORGE.

years, which he has since held by repeated re-elections. He has been for a number of years prominent in military affairs, and was for some time a member of the First Corps of Cadets. In 1881–82 he was judge advocate, with the rank of captain, of the First Brigade, State militia; and since 1882 he has been judge advocate of the Second Brigade. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Curtis Law, the Union, the Algonquin, the Athletic, the Massachusetts Yacht, the Roxbury, and the Abstract clubs; and of the Beacon Society of Boston. Mr. George was married May 25, 1876, to Miss Susan Virginia Howard, of Baltimore, Md. They have three sons: Elijah Howard, William Leigh, and Ernest George.

GILMAN, Nicholas Paine, editor of the *Literary World* and managing editor of the *New World*, Boston, is a native of Illinois, born in Quincy, December 21, 1849, son of Charles and Annette Maria (Dearborn) Gilman. His father was a member of the bar and reporter to the Illinois Supreme Court. His grandfather, Allen Gilman, a lawyer, was the first mayor of Bangor, Me. He belongs to the Exeter branch of the family, descended from Edward Gilman, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. (Nicholas Gilman — it is a favorite name in the family — was a signer of the United States Constitution from New Hampshire.) He was educated in the East, at academies in Parsonsfield, Me., and Effingham, N.H.; and here he has spent the most of his active life. He was prepared for the ministry at the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1871, and the following year was settled over the Unitarian church in Scituate. Three years later he took charge of the First Parish in Bolton. In 1878 he was appointed professor of English literature and German in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and remained there three years, preaching Sundays in the college chapel. Returning in 1881 to New England, he took charge of the Unitarian churches in Wayland and Sudbury. In 1884, after a tour in England, he established his residence in West Newton, and engaged in literary pursuits. His connection

NICHOLAS P. GILMAN.

with the *Literary World* as a regular contributor to its columns began in 1878, during the editorship of the Rev. Edward Abbott. He became the

editor in October, 1888, on Mr. Abbott's retirement. From 1885 to 1891 he was an assistant editor of the *Unitarian Review*. With the *New World*, the liberal quarterly review of religion, ethics, and theology, the publication of which was begun in March, 1892, he has been connected from its inception. He has given much study to social questions, and is the author of publications which are counted among the most important contributions of the day to economic literature, and have been widely circulated. In 1889 he brought out "Profit Sharing between Employer and Employee" (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; London, Macmillan & Co.), recording and discussing the various experiments in profit sharing made in Europe and America. The work has passed through several editions, and been translated into German. Four years later his "Socialism and the American Spirit" (same publishers), a volume on the present standing and probable future of socialism and social reform in the United States, appeared, and speedily reached a second edition. Another publication is a small book published in 1891, "The Laws of Daily Conduct," designed to aid public school teachers in teaching morals without inculcating religious doctrine. He has also contributed papers to the *Forum*, the *Arena*, the *New England Magazine*, the *Christian Register*, and other periodicals. In 1892, as secretary and treasurer of the Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing, Mr. Gilman established a little quarterly periodical called *Employer and Employed* as a medium for the practical discussion of profit sharing. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Browning Society, a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Reform Club, in politics an Independent, and unmarried.

GREENHALGE, Frederic Thomas, governor of the Commonwealth 1894, is a native of England, born in Clitheroe, a parliamentary borough in the county of Lancaster, July 19, 1842, only son of William and Jane (Slater) Greenhalge. His father was for some years an engraver in the Primrose Print Works of Clitheroe, and in 1855 brought the family to this country, and, settling in Lowell, was employed in the Merrimack Print Works, in charge of the copper roller engraving. His education, begun in Clitheroe, was continued in the Lowell public schools, and finished at Harvard College. Upon graduation from the High School, where he ranked as the first scholar in his class, he received the first Carney medal ever given. He entered Harvard in the class of 1863; but, his father dying, he was obliged to leave college in his junior year, and earn his support. He soon found a position as a teacher; and, while pursuing this vocation, he began the study of law. Subsequently he entered the law office of Brown & Alger. In October, 1863, he joined the Union army, and was connected with the commissary department at Newbern, N.C. While engaged in this service, in April, 1864, he was seized with malarial fever, and after several weeks of sickness was sent home. Upon his recovery he resumed his legal studies, and in 1865 was admitted to the Middlesex bar. From that time until 1870 he was associated with Charles F. Howe, and since the latter date has practised law alone. In 1874 he was made a special justice of the police court of Lowell, and served ten years. In 1888 he was made city solicitor. His public life began with service in the Lowell Common Council in

F. T. GREENHALGE.
(From a copyrighted photograph by Elmer Chickering.)

1868 and 1869. From 1871 to 1873 he was a member of the School Board; in 1880 and 1881 mayor of the city; in 1885 a representative of

Lowell in the lower house of the Legislature; and in 1889-90 a member of the Fifty-first Congress, representing the Eighth Massachusetts District. At Washington he ranked with the leaders in the New England delegation, and, a ready debater, was frequently heard on the floor of the House. In 1890 he was renominated by the Republicans of his district, but, after a hot canvass, lost the election by about four hundred and fifty votes. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, and in 1890 was chairman of the Republican State Convention. In the autumn campaign of 1893, which ended with his election to the governorship as the successor of William E. Russell, the successful Democratic candidate in three elections, he was constantly on the stump from the day of his nomination, visiting all parts of the State. In Lowell he is a member of a number of societies and clubs, is president of the Humane Society, past president of the Unitarian and the History clubs, and is now president of the People's Club; and he belongs to several political dining clubs meeting in Boston. He has been a trustee of the City Institution for Savings of Lowell since 1876, and is now president of the Institution. He was married in Lowell, October 1, 1872, to Miss Isabel Nesmith, daughter of John Nesmith, lieutenant governor of the State in 1862 with Governor Andrew. They have had four children: Nesmith (deceased), Frederic Brandlesome, Harriet Nesmith, and Richard Spalding Greenhalge.

GREENLEAF, Lyman Blanchard, vice-president of the Boston Stock Exchange 1891-93, is a native of Boston, born September 19, 1851, youngest son of the late Gardner Greenleaf, 3d, and Rebecca J. (Caldwell) Greenleaf. He was educated in Boston public schools,—the Phillips Grammar and the English High, graduating from the latter in July, 1869. He began his business career in 1869 as a boy in the Boston banking house of Tower, Giddings & Co.; and seven years after (on January 1, 1876) he was made a partner in the firm. The same year (January 3) he became a member of the Stock Exchange. In January, 1884, he withdrew from the house of Tower, Giddings & Co., and since that time has been in business alone. He was made a member of the first governing committee of the Exchange April 1, 1886, and held this position for two years, when he resigned. He was first elected vice-president in 1891; and upon the establishment of the clearing house, in January, 1892, he was made chairman

LYMAN B. GREENLEAF.

of the clearing-house committee, from both of which offices he resigned in 1893. Mr. Greenleaf is a member of the Somerset, Athletic, and Country clubs of Boston. He was married April 20, 1892, to Miss Ellen M. Browning, daughter of Charles A. Browning, of Boston, head of the well-known wholesale millinery house of Charles A. Browning & Co. They have one son: Browning Greenleaf.

HAM, Albion Paris, of Sargent & Ham, carriage-builders, Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Shapleigh, York County, April 7, 1828, eldest son of John M. and Mary (Abbott) Ham. He is of Scotch ancestry. His education was acquired in the public schools of Limerick, Me. Until nineteen years of age he worked on his father's farm, and then apprenticed himself to the carriage-making trade. His father desiring that, as the eldest son, he should succeed to the farm, and refusing to consent to his leaving home before he was twenty-one, he offered to pay for his freedom one hundred dollars from the first money earned after he had finished his apprenticeship.

Through the influence of his mother, his father finally yielded; and the young man faithfully kept his part of the bargain. At twenty-one he came to Boston, and obtained employment in John Rayner's carriage manufactory, Nos. 57 to 63 Sudbury Street, at that time the largest works

ALBION P. HAM.

of the kind in New England, manufacturing a high grade of vehicles. In 1854 Mr. Rayner being ready to retire, Mr. Ham, with a plenty of ambition and a large supply of courage, but very little money, formed a copartnership with Haydn Sargent, under the firm name of Sargent & Ham, and bought out his employer's extensive business. The new firm continued the manufacture of fine custom carriages at the old stand for sixteen years, and was fairly prosperous. Then, in 1870, Mr. Ham bought of the city of Boston a lot of land, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Bowker Street, just around the corner from the Sudbury Street factory, and erected thereon a substantial brick and stone, six-story-and-basement building, equipped with all the modern improvements, into which the business was moved early in the spring of 1871. In July, 1891, the concern was incorporated, with a capital of $150,000, under the name of the Sargent & Ham Company, Mr. Ham being the president and managing director. Mr. Ham was one of the original members of the National Carriage Builders' Association, and was elected its first vice-president. In politics he is a steadfast Republican; but he has never allowed his name to be used for any office, preferring to attend strictly to his own business affairs. He attends the Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, where he owns a pew; and he has been a member of the prudential committee of the society for many years. He has travelled extensively in this country and in Europe. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Augusta C. Blenn, of Dresden, Me. They have no children.

HART, Thomas Norton, president of the Mount Vernon National Bank, mayor of Boston 1889 and 1890, is a native of North Reading, born January 20, 1829, son of Daniel and Margaret (Norton) Hart. His father's ancestors settled in Lynnfield, and his maternal grandfather was of Royalston. The latter was Major John Norton, a soldier of the Revolution. Thomas N. obtained his education in the schools of his native town, and, when a lad of thirteen, made his way to Boston to earn his living. Here he first found employment in a dry-goods store conducted by Wheelock, Pratt & Co. Two years later, in 1844, he entered a hat store; and in this business his progress was steady and substantial. In course of time he became a partner in the firm of Philip A. Locke & Co., and subsequently founded the prosperous house of Hart, Taylor & Co. About the year 1879 he retired from this business with a competency, and soon after was made president of the Mount Vernon National Bank, of which he is still the head. From the beginning an earnest Republican, he early took an influential part in local politics as a citizen. At length he was induced to serve in the city council, and he was first elected to the Common Council for the term of 1879. In this body he at once ranked among the leaders. He was twice returned, serving in 1880 and 1881, and then was made a member of the Board of Aldermen. Here he served three terms (1882, 1885, and 1886), prominent on important committees and influential on the floor. In 1886 he was first nominated for the mayoralty, but was defeated in the election by Mayor O'Brien, the Democratic candidate. The following year, again a candidate, and again against Mayor O'Brien, he succeeded in cutting the latter's majority to a

slender margin; and the next year, for the third time in nomination and against Mayor O'Brien, he carried the election by a majority over his competitor of nearly two thousand. Returned the next year, he served the two terms of 1889 and 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison postmaster of Boston, which position he held through the remainder of Mr. Harrison's administration, and after the incoming of President Cleveland until June, 1893. In the State campaign of the latter year he was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for governor; and in the municipal campaign following he was for the fifth time a candidate for mayor, nominated by the Republican convention, but was unsuccessful, Mayor Matthews being returned. Mr. Hart is identified with a number of local societies and organizations; is treasurer of the American Unitarian Association, an officer of the Church of the Unity, and a member of the Unitarian, the Algonquin, and the Hull Yacht clubs.

THOMAS N. HART.

He was married in 1850, in Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Snow, of Bowdoin, Me. They have one child, a daughter (now Mrs. C. W. Ernst). Mr. Hart's town house is on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and his country place at Galloupe's Point, Swampscott.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, Jr., justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, son of Dr. Oliver Wendell and Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes, was born in Boston, March 8, 1841. He attended T. R. Sullivan's, afterward E. S. Dixwell's school, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1861. In April that year he joined the Fourth Battalion of Infantry, Major Thomas G. Stevenson, then at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, where he wrote the poem which he delivered on Class Day. July 10 he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company A, Twentieth Massachusetts. In the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, he was wounded in the breast, and was also struck in the abdomen by a spent ball. March 23, 1862, he was commissioned captain, Company G. He received a wound in the neck at Antietam, September 17. In February, 1863, he was provost-marshal of Falmouth, Va. At Marye's Hill, near Fredericksburg, on May 3, he received a third wound, this time in the heel. On July 5 following he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, Twentieth Massachusetts, but was not mustered in, the regiment being too much reduced. January 29, 1864, he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General H. G. Wright, commanding the First Division, Sixth Corps, afterward major-general commanding the Sixth Corps, and served with General Wright during General Grant's campaign, down to Petersburg, returning to Washington with the Sixth Corps when the capital was threatened, July, 1864. On the 17th of that month he was mustered out of service, it being the end of his term of enlistment. Returning to Boston, in September he entered the Harvard Law School, and in 1866 received his LL.B. In December, 1865, he entered the law office of Robert M. Morse, Barristers' Hall, Boston. Spending the summer of 1866 in Europe, he became a member of the English Alpine Club. On his return he entered the law office of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer. Then, on March 4, 1867, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and subsequently was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He practised his profession first in partnership with his brother, and afterward in the firm of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, formed in 1873. In 1870-71 he taught constitutional law in Harvard College, and in 1871-72 was university lecturer on jurisprudence. In 1873 he published in four volumes the twelfth edition of

Kent's Commentaries, adding elaborate notes. From 1870 to 1873 he had editorial charge of the *American Law Review*, volumes V., VI., VII., and wrote for this review a number of articles. An essay by him on "Early English Equity" may be found in the *English Law Quarterly Review*, April, 1885, and two articles on "Agency" in the *Harvard Law Review*, March and April, 1891. In 1891, also, a volume of his speeches was published by Little, Brown, & Co. In the winter of 1880 he delivered a series of lectures on the Common Law, in Boston,— one of the Lowell

O. W. HOLMES, Jr.

Institute courses,— and the following year published a volume on the same subject ("The Common Law," by O. W. Holmes, Jr., Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), which greatly widened his reputation. The work was highly commended by the reviewers at home and abroad, and it was subsequently translated into Italian by Sig. Francesco Lambertenghi, now the Italian consul-general at Zürich. In 1882 Mr. Holmes was appointed to a new professorship in the Harvard Law School; but he had hardly entered upon his duties there when (December 8) Governor Long appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Otis P. Lord, resigned. Justice Holmes is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was a fellow of the American Academy, but resigned; and at the same time that his father was receiving the degree of LL.D. from Oxford (in 1886) he was receiving it from Yale. He married, June 17, 1872, Miss Fannie Dixwell, daughter of E. S. Dixwell, of Cambridge. They have no children.

HORTON, Rev. Edward Augustus (Unitarian), president of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches in Boston, and of the Unitarian Sunday-School Society covering the whole country, is a native of Springfield, born September 28, 1843, son of William Marshall and Ann (Leonard) Horton. The branch of the Horton family to which he belongs have had their home for many years in picturesque Ponkapoag, a part of Canton; his father and mother lie buried there. His early education was begun in the public schools of Springfield, and continued in Chicago, whither his parents moved when he was a lad of thirteen, and where he lived six years. During that period the Civil War broke out; and soon after its outbreak, when scarcely eighteen, he abandoned his books, and, going to Brooklyn, N.Y., enlisted in the navy. He served as landsman in the South Atlantic squadron, under Commodores Dupont and Dahlgren, a little more than a year, and was in several sharp engagements. His ship, the steam gunboat "Seneca," assisted in the blockade of Charleston, and had a part in the attacks on Forts Wagner and Sumter, and in the destruction of the Confederate privateer "Nashville." Upon his return to civil life he hurried preparations for college, and so crowded studies that he was enabled to enter the University of Michigan without conditions in the class of 1869. After a short time in college, however, he concluded that, with his slender resources, he could not afford to give the necessary time to complete the course and properly to fit himself for the ministry, the profession of his choice. Accordingly, he withdrew, and went at once to the Theological School at Meadville, Penna. There he took the regular three years' course, and pursued other studies, graduating in 1868. Upon graduation having two calls, one from Flint, Mich., and one from a larger parish in Leominster, this State, he accepted the latter. This pastorate he held for seven years, during that period, in 1871, visiting England, Switzerland, and Ger-

many, and spending a year in study at Brunswick and at Heidelberg, his church generously granting him leave of absence for this purpose. In the summer of 1875 he accepted a call from the First Unitarian Church of New Orleans; but a severe illness, largely the result of overwork, fell upon him, and he was unable to take the charge. His physician ordering rest for two years, on the 1st of December, his wedding-day, he started South on a vacation trip. A year later, improved in health, but not yet fully recovered, he was again at work, having accepted a call to Hingham as minister of the Old Church, famous for its quaint meeting-house, then upwards of two hundred years old. Here he remained, enjoying the pleasantest of relations with his parish and the town, for three years, when he resigned to take the pastorate of the Second Church in Boston, Copley Square, founded in 1649, and distinguished as the pulpit of the three Mathers,— Increase, Cotton, and Samuel, — John Lathrop, Henry Ware, Jr., Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Chandler Robbins. This charge he entered upon in May, 1880; and, under his leadership, the parish was brought to a high degree of prosperity, and into connection with many good works in the community. During his ministry a debt of $45,000 was removed, and he made the church emphatically a working organization. In the spring of 1892, his health again impaired, he was compelled to resign, and relinquish for a time parish work. He had his choice between a long vacation abroad or some new work. Choosing the latter, he undertook the direction and development of the two organizations of which he is president. He is now at the head of the missionary work of the Unitarian denomination and of church extension in the city of Boston, as president of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches having the oversight of some six churches in the city, which stand for the ministry at large of the Unitarian body in Boston. As president of the Unitarian Sunday-School Society, he edits a paper for the young people, *Every Other Sunday*, supervises the publication of text-books, confers with Sunday-school workers, makes addresses in behalf of this cause, and directs all the affairs which relate to the Unitarian Sunday-school work. The extent of this supervision is measured only by the breadth of the land from Boston to San Francisco. Mr. Horton is also chairman of the Committee on Settlement of Ministers and Vacant Pastorates for the Unitarian denomination; is superintendent of the Westford Academy in Westford, this State; a trustee of Derby Academy, Hingham; visitor to the Howard Collegiate Institute; and a manager of the Home for Intemperate Women, of the Washington Home, of the North End Mission, and of other philanthropic institutions. He is closely connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as chaplain of the State, is chaplain of E. W. Kinsley Post 113 of Boston, and past chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He

EDWARD A. HORTON.

is also grand chaplain of the State for the Masons. He has been a frequent contributor of literary reviews of books to the denominational periodicals and the Boston press, and has published in pamphlet form discourses on Emerson and Garfield, delivered at the time of their death; three sermons on Unitarianism; an historical discourse commemorative of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the building of the old meeting-house in Hingham; an address to the graduating class of 1888 at the Boston College of Pharmacy; and a book, "Noble Lives and Noble Deeds." In 1880 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. Mr. Horton was married at

Lancaster, December 1, 1875, to Miss Josephine Adelaide Rand, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth (Miles) Rand. They have one child: Ruth Horton, born February 24, 1877.

H. O. HOUGHTON.

HOUGHTON, Henry Oscar, head of the publishing house of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., and projector of the Riverside Press in Cambridge, is a native of Vermont, born in the little town of Sutton, April 30, 1823, son of William and Morilla (Clay) Houghton. His ancestors were among the early New England colonists, the Houghtons first coming to the country about the year 1630, and settling in Lancaster. His mother was a daughter of Captain James Clay, who took an important part in the controversy between New Hampshire and New York over the question of jurisdiction in the region now embraced in the State of Vermont, prior to the outbreak of the Revolution. When he was about ten years old, the family moved from Sutton to the town of Bradford, on the Connecticut River. After a few terms in the Bradford Academy, at the age of thirteen he became an apprentice in the office of the Burlington *Free Press*, and there took his first lessons in the printer's trade. Subsequently he worked at the trade awhile in Nunda, N.Y. Determined to acquire a thorough education, his evenings and other spare moments were devoted to study. At the age of nineteen he was prepared for college, and entered the University of Vermont with twelve and a half cents in his pocket, but with dauntless resolution. Soon after his graduation, in 1846, he came to Boston, and here spent a year or two in the work of proof-reading and reporting for the *Evening Traveller* before he found his life-work as a master printer. This was begun in Cambridge, where in January, 1849, he joined Mr. Bolles, of the firm of Freeman & Bolles, in establishing a printing-office. Its first location was on Remington Street, near Harvard College. Three years later the business was removed to the site on the banks of the Charles, when the name of the Riverside Press was assumed. And from the modest establishment first set up here has grown the present imposing group of buildings, with extensive composition, electrotyping, printing, binding, and lithographic departments, in which the work of fine book-making is carried through the several stages from the manuscript to the bound volume. The original Riverside Press, which was sixty by forty feet in size, forms the nucleus of the present buildings, and still contains a part of the composing and press rooms. In 1864 Mr. Houghton entered the publishing business, forming a partnership with Melancthon M. Hurd, of New York, under the firm name of Hurd & Houghton, to provide an outlet for the publication of the works of Dickens, Bacon, and other writers, stereotype plates of which he had become the owner. Elegant library editions of Bacon, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Cooper, were issued; and the catalogue of the house showed a large proportion of standard works. This firm existed under the same name, but with additions to the membership, until 1878, when it was succeeded by that of Houghton, Osgood, & Co., which came into possession of literary franchises, privileges covering the works of Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, and other leaders in American literature, collected during a long period by the firms of Allen & Ticknor; Ticknor, Reed, & Fields; Ticknor & Fields; Fields, Osgood, & Co.; and James R. Osgood, & Co. In 1880, when Mr. Osgood retired, and was succeeded by Lawson Valentine, of New York, the house took its present title of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. (Mr. Mifflin first admitted to partnership in 1872, when

the firm was Hurd & Houghton). Referring to the date of birth of the oldest of the concerns to which the present partnership is successor, the house of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. is traced back to 1811, through its successorship to the business of Crocker & Brewster. Besides the merging of the business of the several houses above enumerated into that of the present house, important accessories to its plant and franchises have been attained through successorship to the business of J. G. Gregory, & Co., and of Albert Mason, of New York, and of Brown, Taggart, & Chase, of Boston. Besides the manufacture and publication of valuable books, Mr. Houghton's firm publishes the *Atlantic Monthly*, which was purchased by Hurd & Houghton in 1873, the *Andover Review*, the *Journal of American Folk-Lore* (quarterly), and the *New World* (quarterly). The firm as now composed consists of Henry O. Houghton, L. H. Valentine, George H. Mifflin, James Murray Kay, Henry O. Houghton, Jr., Oscar R. Houghton, and Albert F. Houghton, the last two nephews of Mr. Houghton. The premises of the Riverside Press at present occupy a piece of ground about 450 feet in length by 360 feet in breadth, attractively laid out, a well-kept lawn spreading over the north-east corner, with a handsome fountain in the middle, which was dedicated on Mr. Houghton's fiftieth birthday, April 30, 1873. The main building, four stories high, with a tower, has a frontage on the east of 170 feet, and on the north by nearly as much, with an extensive wing. That devoted to lithographic work is 200 feet long by 75 feet in width for half its length, and 45 feet for the remainder, with a high basement and one lofty story lighted by monitor roof. The employees of the Press number about six hundred. The old-time custom of apprenticeship is still in vogue here, with some modifications; and long service is the rule. Some of the members of the force were with Mr. Houghton when the Press was founded. Those connected with the establishment enjoy the use of the Riverside library, which contains a large number of excellent books. As printers, binders, and electrotypers, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. conduct business under the title of H. O. Houghton, & Co. From the first Mr. Houghton has been the controlling spirit of the Press. His purpose in its development, as has been shown by results, was to do here the very best work in bookmaking,— to make books that should satisfy the artistic feeling as well as the literary sense. Many warm tributes to the excellence of Riverside workmanship have been received from those most competent to pass judgment, and it has won high compliment abroad as well as at home. Since the establishment of his printing business, Mr. Houghton has made his residence in Cambridge; and in 1872 he was mayor of the university city. The Boston office of the house is at No. 4 Park Street, in the old-time mansion house of Josiah Quincy, Jr., mayor of Boston from 1845 to 1849; and in Mr. Houghton's office here the regular weekly consultations of the members of the firm and heads of departments are held. Mr. Houghton was married in 1854 to Miss Nanna W. Maning, daughter of William Maning, of Cambridge. They had four children: Henry O., Elizabeth H., Alberta M., and Justine F. Houghton.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, city engineer of Boston, is a native of Brighton (now the Brighton District of Boston), born March 13, 1848, son of Samuel

WM. JACKSON.

and Mary Wright (Field) Jackson. His father was of Brighton, and his mother of Conway. His first ancestor in this country was Edward Jackson, who settled in Newton in 1639. His early educa-

tion was obtained in the public schools: and he was fitted for his profession as a civil engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which he entered in 1865. From the Institute he went directly to a position at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, where he was employed from 1868 to 1870. Then he was assigned to the Water-Works survey and the extension of the system in Brighton and West Roxbury. With this work, and with the private practice of engineering, he was occupied until 1876, when he was appointed assistant engineer on the Boston Main Drainage Works, the most formidable piece of engineering construction ever undertaken in the city. He continued in this department until April, 1885, and then was elected city engineer in place of Henry M. Wightman, deceased, which position he has held since. During the construction of the Harvard Bridge over the Charles River, from 1887 to 1891, he was engineer for the bridge commissioners; and he was a member of the Boston Rapid Transit Commission in 1891–92. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, of the New England Water Works Association, and of the Union, Exchange, and Art clubs of Boston. Mr. Jackson was married April 27, 1886, to Miss Mary Stuart MacCorry, of Boston. They have one child: William Stuart Jackson.

JEFFERSON, Joseph, of Buzzard's Bay, player, the third Joseph Jefferson known to the American stage, was born in Philadelphia, Penna., February 20, 1829, son of Joseph and Cornelia Francis (Burke) Jefferson. He comes of sterling dramatic stock. His great-grandfather, Thomas Jefferson, was an eminent English actor, long connected as comedian with Drury Lane, London, and sometime manager of the playhouse at Richmond. His grandfather, the first Joseph Jefferson (born in Plymouth, England, in 1774, died in Harrisburg, Penna., in 1832), was also a distinguished comedian, called in his day "one of the brightest ornaments of the stage," who made his American début in Boston at the Federal Street Theatre in 1795, was afterwards a favorite player in New York, and for twenty-seven years was permanently engaged in Philadelphia; and his father, the second Joseph (born in New York, 1814, died in Mobile in 1842), trained for a scene painter, early became an actor, especially excellent in "old men" parts, and manager of playhouses. His mother was a native of New York, of French descent, in the twenties a popular comic actress and stage vocalist, with an exquisite voice, "which," says Ireland, in his "Records of the New York Stage," "in power, purity, and sweetness was unapproached by any contemporary." His earliest recollections are of the theatre, and "behind the scenes" was his first playhouse. "The door from our back entry," he says in his Autobiography, "opened upon the stage, and, as a toddling little chap

JOSEPH JEFFERSON

in a short frock, I was allowed full run of the place." This was in the theatre in Washington, which his father took soon after his birth; and here he made his first appearance, taken on to do duty in long clothes, a babe in arms. At the age of three he appeared as the child in "Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla," and the same season in "Living Statues," a series of tableaux. From Washington the family moved to Baltimore, and thence to New York, where during the years 1835–37 the father was connected with the Franklin and Niblo's Theatres. In that city he attended the public schools; and there, also, he made his first appearance out of the juvenile

supernumerary ranks (at the Franklin Theatre in 1837), taking part in a "celebrated combat" with "Master Titus," dressed to represent a Greek pirate, "Master Titus" representing an American sailor. In 1839 his father took the management of the theatre in Chicago, then a bustling village, and thither the family went with a little company, acting along the way. After a short season here, with varying success, the company, under his father's lead, went "on the road," going first to Galena, travelling in open wagon over the prairie. Thence they journeyed on the frozen river in sleighs to Dubuque; and, after taking in several of the towns then springing up along the river, they tarried a full season in Springfield, Ill., the management building a temporary theatre there. Bad business closed the house, and the Jeffersons next found themselves in Memphis in straitened circumstances. For a while the father "turned from scene-painter to sign-painter" for a livelihood. Then they moved on to Mobile, where an engagement had been secured at the local theatre, taking a steerage passage by one of the river steamboats. Upon their arrival, October, 1842, the yellow fever was raging in the town; and two weeks later the elder Jefferson was stricken with the malady, and died, leaving the family without resources. Young Jefferson and his sister found employment at the theatre in children's parts, appearing in fancy dances and comic duets; and he also worked in the paint-room, grinding colors. After a time he was given subordinate parts, and during his engagement here acted with Macready and the elder Booth. At about the age of sixteen he left Mobile and travelled in various parts of the South with companies of strolling players. The next year or so he was "barn-storming" in Mississippi, playing small parts in Galveston and Houston; in a band of comedians, following up the American army in the war with Mexico; and stranded in Matamoras with his mother and sister, the manager having disappeared with the cash and back salaries, running a pie and coffee stand in the "Grand Spanish Saloon," catering to the gamblers and camp-followers, who then largely constituted the population of the place. Subsequently getting back to civilization, he came North, and for several seasons was in W. E. Burton's company at the Arch Street, Philadelphia, acting second and then first comedy. In 1847 he had a brief experience as a country manager, and that year also played his first "star" engagement in Cumberland, Penna. The next season he was low comedian of a melodramatic theatre in Philadelphia, the Amphitheatre. In 1849 he was a member of the Chatham Theatre (New York) company. Part of 1850 he managed a company in the South, playing in Macon, Savannah, and Wilmington, N.C.; and again the next season in Wilmington and Charleston, S.C. In 1852 he was first comedy, under the stage management of John Gilbert, at the Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. In 1853 he was stage manager at the Baltimore Museum for Henry C. Jarrett; the next year manager of the Richmond Theatre for John T. Ford; and the next at Ford's Washington Theatre. In 1856 he made his first trip to Europe, visiting London and Paris. In 1857 he was installed as comedian of Laura Keene's Theatre, New York, opening in September as *Dr. Pangloss* in "The Heir-at-law." On October 8, 1858, "Our American Cousin" was first produced, and its success, he writes in his Autobiography, "proved the turning-point in the career of three persons,—Laura Keene, Sothern, and myself." In the character of *Asa Trenchard* he won wide fame, and became a star performer. After a season at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, in 1859, when he acted *Newman Noggs*, *Caleb Plummer*, and *Salem Scudder*, he appeared in his first version of "Rip Van Winkle," playing a short season in Washington. Then in 1861 he struck across the continent, and, after a short and unsatisfactory engagement in San Francisco, sailed in September for Australia. There he spent four profitable years, presenting "Rip Van Winkle," "Our American Cousin," and "The Octoroon." Proceeding next to England by way of South America, he made his first appearance before a London audience in September, 1865, bringing out "Rip Van Winkle," reconstructed and rewritten by Boucicault; and the success of the play with his matchless delineation of the hero secured for it a brilliant run of one hundred and seventy nights. From London he took it to Manchester and to Liverpool, playing successful engagements in both cities. Then he returned to America by clipper ship. For nearly a quarter of a century "Rip Van Winkle" only was produced by him, played throughout the country, and again abroad (in 1875) in London, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast, never losing its freshness or its charm.

Later in the eighties he revised "The Rivals," reconstructed by himself,— condensed from five acts into three, several characters cut out, and an epilogue added,— making of *Bob Acres* his star part, which had a brilliant run through several seasons. In private life he is distinguished as a devoted angler and as a painter of notable landscapes in oil. He was one of the original members of the Players' Club, New York, of which he is now the president. For many seasons he spent the mid-winters on his sugar plantation on the Bayou Teche, La., and the mid-summers on his farm in New Jersey; but his principal residence is now his country place at Marion on Buzzard's Bay, a near neighbor of President Cleveland's summer home. Mr. Jefferson was first married in 1849 to Miss Margret Lockyer, an actress. She died in March, 1861. His second wife was Miss Sarah Warren, whom he married in Chicago, December 20, 1867. Mr. Jefferson has seven children living: Charles, Margret, Thomas, Josephine, Joseph, William, and Frank Jefferson.

JONES, JEROME, merchant, Boston, is a native of Athol, Worcester County, born October 13, 1837, youngest son of Theodore and Marcia (Estabrook) Jones. His maternal grandfather, the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, was the second minister of Athol, a graduate of Harvard College, and a noted clergyman there for forty years. He was educated in the common schools of Athol, and when yet a boy was at work as a clerk in a country store and post-office in the adjoining town of Orange. At sixteen he came to Boston, and entered the establishment of Otis Norcross, & Co., then the leading importers of crockery in the United States, as an apprentice, and there received a thorough commercial training, and early rose to positions of responsibility. At twenty-four he was admitted to partnership in the firm, and at twenty-seven he became its European buyer. His name first appeared in the firm of Otis Norcross, & Co., in 1861, then in 1868 in the firm of Howland & Jones, Mr. Norcross (that year elected mayor of Boston) retiring from the business; and it was placed at the head, after the death of Ichabod Howland, in 1871, the firm name then becoming Jones, McDuffee, & Stratton, as it has been known since. Mr. Jones is also a director of the Third National Bank of Boston and of the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company, and vice-president of the Home Savings Bank. He has long been prominent in numerous local commercial organizations of influence in the community,— president of the Boston Earthenware Association, president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, a member of the Boston Merchants' Association, and of the Commercial Club. In politics he is a Democrat, influential in his party. He was one of the original members of the New England Tariff Reform League, and has served on its executive committee since its organization. Among other positions which he has held is that of president of the Worcester North-west Agricultural Society at Athol. He is a trustee of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and commissioner of the sinking fund of the town of Brookline where he resides; and is a member of the National Association of Wholesalers in Crockery and Glass Ware. He belongs to the Union and the Unitarian clubs of Boston, and the Thursday Club of Brookline. Mr. Jones was first married February 11, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth R. Wait, by whom were four children: Theodore, Elizabeth W., Marcia E., and Helen R. Jones. His first wife died July 10, 1878.

JEROME JONES.

He was married again February 16, 1881, to Mrs. Maria E. Dutton, of Boston.

KEMBLE, Edward, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is a native of Wenham, born October 12, 1836, son of Edmund and Mary W. (Beckford) Kimball. It having been found by his father that the true spelling of the family name was Kemble, he and his brothers and sisters were brought up to spell it that way. He is descended from the Campbells of Scotland. Early and well prepared for college, he entered Amherst at sixteen, and was graduated there at the age of twenty. His father, a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer,— who studied law with Daniel Webster, was afterwards junior counsel with Webster in some cases, and prominent also in public life, at one time a State senator,— intended him for the legal profession, and accordingly he read law for a short time, but very soon he determined upon a mercantile life, and entered a counting-room to learn business. In 1862

EDWARD KEMBLE.

he established in Boston the firm of Kemble & Hastings, for the purpose of carrying on a commission business in the products of the country. The firm made business connections in Europe in 1871, and in the fall of that year loaded the first grain ever loaded in bulk at the port of Boston for Europe. This was shipped by the Cunard steamship "Samaria." The firm also loaded the first sailing vessel ever loaded at this port with grain in bulk,— a bark with a full cargo of wheat which was cleared for St. Malo, France; and about that time it loaded the largest cargo of grain in bulk ever loaded at this port even to this day,— a full cargo of Indian corn cleared hence for London. Mr. Kemble was vice-president of the Boston Board of Trade in 1877, a director of the old Boston Insurance Company which was carried down by the great Boston fire of 1872, a vice-president of the old Boston Corn Exchange, and president of the Boston Commercial Exchange; and he was made president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce (in which the Commercial Exchange was merged) in 1892. He is now a director of the Cape Cod and Interior Canal Company, which was chartered by the Legislature of 1892, and is concerned in other important interests. He has been connected with several clubs, but is now a member only of the Boston Commercial and the Eastern Yacht clubs. For two terms (1878–79 and 1879 80) he served in the Board of Aldermen of the city of Salem, and was then nominated for mayor by a citizens' caucus by about six hundred voters, called without distinction of party; but he declined to stand for the office. Mr. Kemble was married September 5, 1860, to Elizabeth Tilton Abbott, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Abbott and Margaret, his wife, of Beverly. They had three children: Laurence Grafton (now a physician in Salem), Abbott Spraston (deceased), and Margaret Kemble. Mrs. Kemble died in 1878.

KIMBALL, General John White, State auditor, is a native of Fitchburg, born February 27, 1828, son of Alpheus and Harriet (Stone) Kimball. He is a lineal descendant, on the paternal side, of Peregrine White, the first child born in New England of English parents, born on board the "Mayflower" about December 10 (O. S.), 1620. He was educated in the Fitchburg public schools, and learned his trade of scythe-making in his father's shop. He began business life in 1857 as a partner with his father and brother in the manufacture of agricultural implements,

and he was engaged in this occupation until the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he was captain of the Fitchburg Fusiliers, having been a member of the State militia since his eighteenth year. He was adjutant of the Ninth Regiment from 1858 to 1860, when he was for the second time elected captain of the Fusiliers (Company B) of this regiment. His company volunteered, and went into camp at Worcester on the 28th of June, 1861. The Ninth Regiment being broken up, Companies A, B, and C became the nucleus of the Fifteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, of which General, then Major, Charles Devens

JOHN W. KIMBALL.

was made colonel, and Captain Kimball major, commissioned on the 1st of August. After service a part of 1861–62 in the Corps of Observation at Poolesville, Md., the regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac; and on April 29, 1862, Major Kimball was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. His colonel being absent, having been wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff, he commanded the Fifteenth in all of the battles of the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and down to Fredericksburg. In November, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and ordered to Massachusetts to take the command. Attached to the Department of the Gulf, the Fifty-third was in the siege of Port Hudson in 1863; and during the assault, on June 14, Colonel Kimball was dangerously wounded in the left thigh. The term of enlistment of this regiment expiring September 2, that year, it returned to Massachusetts. Subsequently, on May 13, 1865, Colonel Kimball was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallant and distinguished services in the field during the war." Before his assignment to the command of the Fifty-third, while with the Fifteenth in the Peninsula Campaign, he was appointed by Governor Andrew colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment; but the request for his return to the State to take that command was denied in accordance with a general order to the effect that no officer should be permitted to leave the Army of the Potomac for purpose of promotion. After the close of the war he reorganized the Fitchburg Fusiliers, and again became its captain; and ten years later (in August, 1876) he was commissioned colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia. In 1878 he retired, being honorably discharged on September 21, having had thirty-two years of almost continual military service. General Kimball's record in the civil service has also covered an exceptionally long period. From 1865 to 1873 he was tax collector of the city of Fitchburg, and at the same time a member of the State police force, three years one of the State police commissioners. In 1873 he was appointed United States pension agent for the western district of Massachusetts, and held this position until the 1st of July, 1877, when the office was merged into that at Boston. Later that year he was custodian at the United States Treasury Department in Washington of the rolls, dies, and plates of the bureau of engraving and printing. This place he held until 1879, when he was appointed postmaster at Fitchburg. Here he remained through two administrations, until March 12, 1887. He was first elected to the State auditorship in 1891 for the term of 1892, and was returned in the elections of 1892 and 1893. He has also served seven terms in the lower house of the Legislature (1864–65, 1872, 1888–91), there acting on leading committees, in 1890–91 chairman of the railroad committee. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic (in 1874 department commander of Massachusetts), and of the Masonic order, with which he has been

connected since 1861, during 1877–78 eminent commander of Jerusalem Commandery Knights Templar of Fitchburg. He has also been long connected with the Fitchburg Board of Trade, and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank. General Kimball was married July 15, 1851, to Miss Almira M. Lesure, daughter of Newell Merrifield and Almira Lesure. They have three children: Emma Frances, Mary Elizabeth, and Edward Franklin Kimball.

LANE, JONATHAN ABBOTT, merchant, Boston, was born in Bedford, May 15, 1822, son of Jonathan and Ruhamah (Page) Lane. His father was a descendant of the sixth generation, in direct line, from Job Lane, who came to this country in 1635; and his mother was one of the large Page family descended from Nathaniel Page, who came over in 1680. His father, who was a farmer and fish merchant in comfortable circumstances, moved from Bedford to Boston in 1824, which enabled the son, Jonathan A., to attend the old Boylston Grammar School, from which he graduated in 1834 at the age of twelve, and the English High, where he graduated in 1837. Entering the employ of the dry-goods jobbing house of Calvin, Washburn, & Co. as boy, on fifty dollars a year, he slowly worked his way up, and in 1849 obtained control of the business, with Charles A. Whiting as special partner, and conducted it in his own name. The firm has since been through several changes of membership and title, having been known as Lane & Washburn, then Allen, Lane, & Washburn, then for forty years, from 1854 to 1894, as Allen, Lane, & Co., and now incorporated as the Allen-Lane Company, but is still carrying on a dry-goods business, and is said to be the oldest woollen commission house in Boston. Although not a member of any secret societies, Mr. Lane has been active in many social and philanthropic organizations. In war times he was president of the old Ward Two branch of the Union League and a private in the Home Guards. In 1875 he was induced to accept the presidency of the old Mercantile Library Association, founded originally to afford educational facilities for young business men, and which had done good work in that direction until the growth of the Boston Public Library had caused it largely to outlive its usefulness. During the four years of Mr. Lane's management the library was transferred to the Boston Public Library, forming the nucleus of the present South End Branch, and the institution reorganized and put on its present firm footing as the leading social club of the South End. Mr. Lane is a life member, and keeps up his interest in the organization, and is also an active member of the Boston Art Club; but he is too fond of home life to be much of a club man. Since 1887 he has been president of the Boston Merchants' Association for the longest term yet served, and his administration has made the annual dinners of that body notable for the character of their discussions and

JONA. A. LANE.

their array of eminent speakers from all parts of the country. In politics Mr. Lane was originally a Whig, but joined the Republican party in its infancy, and has found no cause to leave it. He served as member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1863 and 1864, and in the Senate in 1874 and 1875, being elected the former year as an independent over a competitor who had the regular nominations of both parties. In 1878 he was appointed by Governor Rice to serve in the Executive Council for the remainder of the term of a member who resigned, and in 1892 he represented the Ninth Congressional District as one of the Massachusetts presidential

electors. Of late years Mr. Lane has especially identified himself with the cause of tax reform, strongly advocating the total abandonment of the present methods of attempting to tax personal property and the substitution of a system whereby the local assessor shall be limited in his jurisdiction to real estate, and personal property be taxed in its corporate form, or through inheritance or succession taxes, by the State alone. As chairman of various committees on the matter, he has prepared reports which rank among the literature of the subject. In religion Mr. Lane walks in the footsteps of his fathers. From boyhood he has been a member of the Union Congregational Church of Boston. He is president of the Congregational Club and a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He is also one of the advisory board of the Boston Children's Friend Society, a director of the Old Men's Home, a State trustee of the Baldwinville Cottage Hospital, and is interested officially or otherwise in many other benevolent organizations. Mr. Lane married on November 13, 1851, Miss Sarah Delia Clarke, the second child of the Rev. Benjamin F. Clarke, and a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1845. The first few years of their married life were spent in a little house on Tyler Street, Boston; but in 1856 they moved to their present residence on Tremont Street, where they have now lived thirty-seven years. Of six children born to them, a daughter died in infancy, and five sons — John C., Frederic H., Alfred C., Benjamin C., and Lucius P. — are living. The eldest, Judge John C. Lane, is a lawyer and politician of prominence in the town of Norwood.

LATHROP, John, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was born in Boston, February 8, 1835, son of the Rev. John P. and Maria Margaretta (Long) Lathrop. He is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of the Rev. John Lothrop who came out in the "Griffin" in 1634, and was the first minister at Scituate and at Barnstable. His father was a clergyman of the Episcopal church, and at the time of his death, in 1843, was chaplain in the United States Navy, attached to the "Princeton"; his grandfather, John, graduate of Harvard in 1789, was a man of letters; and his great-grandfather, the Rev. John, graduate of Princeton, 1763, was minister of the Second Church in Boston from 1768 to 1816, and was a Fellow of Harvard College from 1778 to 1816. His early education was attained in the Boston public schools; and his advanced studies were pursued in New Jersey,

JOHN LATHROP.

where he entered Burlington College in the class of 1853, and graduated in due course. Three years after graduation he received the honorary degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater. From Burlington he came directly to the Harvard Law School. Graduating therefrom in 1855, he completed his preparation for the legal profession in the office of Francis C. Loring. In 1856 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and at once opened an office in Boston. His practice, although in all branches of the law, was largely in admiralty; and in 1872 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, where he practised extensively. From 1874 to 1888 he was reporter of decisions in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and from this position was first raised to the bench by Governor Ames, who in 1888 appointed him a justice of the Superior Court. He was promoted to his present position on the bench of the higher court by Governor Russell in 1891, upon the death of Judge Charles Devens. Judge

Lathrop was a lecturer at the Harvard Law School in 1871 and 1873, and at the Boston University Law School in the years 1873 80 83. During the Civil War he served a year in the field, going out in 1862 as first lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and subsequently promoted to a captaincy, when he was obliged to resign on account of disability, the result of illness contracted in the service. He is a member of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He was married in Boston, June 24, 1875, to Miss Eliza D., daughter of Richard G. and Mary Ann (Davis) Parker.

LEE, WILLIAM, senior partner of the book publishing firm of Lee & Shepard, from its earliest days to the present, was born in the North End district of Boston, April 17, 1826, eldest son of John and Laura (Jones) Lee. He claims from his ancestry sturdy independence and an honest strain through English, Scotch, and Welsh comminglings. His father died in 1837, leaving the mother and her six children in such poor circumstances as to necessitate William's removal from school, and apprenticeship to Samuel G. Drake, antiquarian and bookseller of Cornhill. Two years later he was enabled to resume his school work, and in two more he had prepared for college; but at this time he made a final decision in favor of the book trade, and found employment with a bookseller. At eighteen he secured a position in the prosperous house of Phillips & Sampson, where ability and attention to business procured him rapid promotion. He became expert as a salesman, both at the evening auctions, then a marked feature of the business, and in dealing with "the trade." He received a share in the profits of the house from his twenty-first birthday, and at twenty-four he was made an equal partner. In 1857, having acquired what he regarded as a competency, he sold his interest back to the firm, taking their notes therefor to the amount of $66,000 with the intention of indulging himself in five years of rest and travel. He spent some months visiting points of interest in his own country, and in June, 1858, sailed for Europe in company with Willard Small, the accomplished scholar and publisher. Naturally a quick and acute observer of men and things and broadly interested in all social questions affecting the destiny of peoples, it was in this kind of study that he proposed to find amusement and rest. He journeyed therefore in a very leisurely way through Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spain. Unsatisfied with his first tour in the latter country, he was just on the point of taking a second, when he received news of the death of both Phillips and Sampson, and of the financial embarrassment of the concern, which made it imperative for him to be in Boston at the earliest possible moment. He reached Liverpool short of funds after the steamer he wished to catch had hauled into the stream, but managed by stratagem and "bluff" to have his belongings and himself put on board by the mail tug. He arrived in Boston to find his claim against the new firm of Phillips, Sampson, & Co. disallowed by the assignees, and to be advised by the lawyers that his remedy was against the private property of his dead partners, the sole support and dependence of their families. His claims were allowed by the widows, but Mr.

WILLIAM LEE

Lee promptly gave them a release, and instituted legal proceedings against the assignees, under which, through his intimate knowledge of everything in the late business, he was able to force a compromise with them, and to secure about half his due under the notes. With this sum, and cash

already in hand, he purchased an interest with Crosby, Nichols, & Co., and the style of this firm was changed to Crosby, Nichols, Lee, & Co. Arrangements were immediately made to enlarge the business, and large ventures were pushed West and South. But secession and war caused so heavy losses and such depression in the book-trade that this move proved unsuccessful; and in the autumn of 1861 Mr. Lee chose to go out of the concern rather than pursue the effort, and did so to the loss of his entire investment. Literally without a dollar in the world, he now for some months passed through experiences of which he relates little, even to his best friends. But he had not lost courage, and he watched attentively the signs of the times. One day he met Charles A. B. Shepard, for some years manager for John P. Jewett, the publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and later head of the firm of Shepard, Clark, & Brown. Like William Lee, he had lost his last dollar in the crash of 1861. All that these two now had to go upon was brains, experience, and the confidence and sympathy of the trade. On that they decided to launch the new firm of Lee & Shepard. And, whatever has accrued to it, that original capital yet remains a distinct asset of the firm. At first they thought only of bookselling. They secured at a low rental half of an ancient, two-story wooden building, nearly opposite the Old South Meeting-house, known as the "Chelsea Dye House," shrewdly replacing that sign with one reading "The Oldest House in Boston." This name created the desired comment, and, being true in one sense, no little amusement. Trade came their way. At first they had no bank account, no clerks, no porter. Each was everybody, from office boy to book-keeper, salesman, buyer, proprietor, and packer. But in time all these individualized. And then, one day, the owner of some of the Phillips, Sampson, & Co. stereotype plates offered to sell them and take notes in payment. The new firm took the offer. These plates included the earliest juveniles of W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic), then a Boston schoolmaster, — the "Boat Series" in six volumes, and the "Riverdale Stories," twelve volumes. New editions of these were the first books issued bearing the imprint of Lee & Shepard. Returns from this venture were so satisfactory that Mr. Adams was immediately commissioned to write some stories for girls; and then followed the long series of Oliver Optic books, already over a hundred in number, so well known wherever the English language is spoken. After occupying the quarters in "the old dye house" for three years, Lee & Shepard transferred their business to No. 307 Washington Street, where increasing trade, sales reaching some years to upwards of a million dollars, compelled extensive improvements and enlargements in the rear until 1873. Then, after losing nearly $200,000 by the "Great Fire" of 1872, they moved into a new building on Franklin Street, where they remained till 1885, when they changed to their present quarters, No. 10 Milk Street. The concern now owns over two thousand sets of valuable plates and copyrights, including high school, grammar school, and kindergarten books, juveniles, art books, travels, poetry, fiction, history, and philosophy, by popular writers. The house originated and still continues the issue of illustrated editions of popular songs and poems. Even a partial list of authors whose works it has given to the public would be impracticable within the limits of this article. But the names of "Oliver Optic," "Sophie May," Curtis Guild, Mary A. Denison, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Julia C. R. Dorr, Irene Jerome, Ednah D. Cheney, James Freeman Clarke, Amanda M. Douglas, Virginia F. Townsend, the Rev. Elijah Kellogg, J. T. Trowbridge, "Petroleum V. Nasby," Charles Sumner, Francis H. Underwood, T. W. Higginson, Wendell Phillips, Robert Collyer, Samuel Adams Drake, and Horace Mann, will be sufficient to indicate the estimation of the firm with authors and the enterprise which has characterized its business. Mr. Shepard died in January, 1889; and since that time Mr. Lee has, single-handed, directed the affairs of the concern, attending personally to every important detail, and directing every interest of the business, but is rarely too busy for a social chat with his authors or colaborers who may drop in upon him. Mr. Lee is also a charter member of the Boston Art Club; a member of the Algonquin and Twentieth Century clubs of Boston, and of the Aldine Club, New York. Politically, he is an Independent, with Republican proclivities. Except as a justice of the peace and notary public he has never aspired to, or filled, any public office. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Anna Leavitt, daughter of Thomas Leavitt, of Hampton, N.H. She died in 1883. He married second, in 1888, Miss Sarah Louise

White, daughter of J. Welles White, of New York City. He has one daughter, Alice Lee.

LORD, Eliot, editor-in-chief of the Boston *Evening Traveller*, though a native of the West, is of sterling New England stock, descended from two of the oldest New England families. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., November 9, 1852, son of the Rev. William Henry Lord and Persis (Kendall) Lord. On his father's side his ancestors were among the first settlers of Maine, while from his mother he inherited the blood of the

ELIOT LORD.

earliest Massachusetts colonists. His great-uncle was Nathan Lord, long president of Dartmouth College (from 1828 to 1863); and one of the brothers of his father is Dr. John Lord, of Stamford, Conn., the historian and lecturer. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. James Kendall, who for more than fifty years was pastor of the old First Church in Plymouth. Eliot Lord was educated in the East, in the public schools of Plymouth and at Harvard College, which he entered in the class of 1873. During his college course he won the Lee, Boylston, and Bowdoin prizes; and he graduated with high honors, delivering one of the eight commencement parts. Upon leaving college, he was made instructor in Latin and mathematics at the Adams Academy of Quincy. Here he remained until the close of the academic year, when he resigned to accept an assistant professorship of history and English at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, under Professor James Russell Soley, afterwards assistant secretary of state in the Harrison administration. His services here covered a period of three years, during which time he also pursued a special course in modern history and international law, and received from Harvard (in 1876) the degree of A.M. for proficiency in these departments. Resigning from the Naval Academy, he entered the profession of journalism, for which his studies and training had well prepared him, beginning on the staff of the New York *Herald*. An offer from the *World*, then under the editorial direction of William Henry Hurlbert, early drew him to that paper; and here he was employed until 1879, when he accepted an offer from Clarence King, director of the United States Geological Survey, to write the history of the development of the mining industry of the United States. The preparation of this work, published in 1882, by the Geological Survey, under the title of "The Comstock Lode," occupied the next few years, which Mr. Lord spent in large part in the Western mining districts; and upon its completion he was selected by Mr. King to assist in collecting the social statistics of the mining districts west of the Rocky Mountains for the Tenth Census. Removing to Washington, in 1885–86 he edited the Washington *Weekly Post* during the Congressional session; and in the autumn of 1886 he came to Boston, joining the editorial staff of the *Daily Advertiser*. Two years later he resigned this position to take the editorship of the Duluth (Minn.) *Herald*. Returning to Boston in 1891, he was engaged upon the Boston *Herald* as political news writer during the State campaign of that year. Subsequently he was some time Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Union*, Worcester *Telegram*, and other newspapers, and in the spring of 1893 was appointed to his present position. He is a member of the University, Papyrus, and Press clubs of Boston.

LOWELL, John, ex United States circuit judge, son of John Amory and Susan Cabot (Lowell) Lowell, was born in Boston, October 18,

1824. His father was a prominent Boston merchant, connected as treasurer and director with several of the mills at Lowell; and his mother was a daughter of Francis C. Lowell, for whom the city of Lowell was named. His paternal grandfather was an eminent lawyer; and his great-grandfather was the first Judge John Lowell,—the first judge of the District Court for the Massachusetts district, appointed by President Washington September 26, 1789, and then in 1801 made by President John Adams chief judge of the Circuit Court as then existing for the first circuit (established under act of Congress in 1801, repealed in

JOHN LOWELL.

1802). This first Judge Lowell was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780, and procured the insertion of the first article of the Bill of Rights, for the purpose, as he declared, "of preventing slavery from being thereafter possible in the State." John Lowell, the present, was educated in the private school of Daniel G. Ingraham, a noted Boston school in its day, and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1843. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1845, and in the office of Charles G., F. C., and C. W. Loring, and in 1846 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, and for a number of years was associated with William Sohier. In March, 1865, he was made judge of the District Court of the United States by President Lincoln, in place of Judge Sprague, resigned; and thirteen years later (December 16, 1878) he was appointed by President Hayes justice of the Circuit Court for the first circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Shepley. In May, 1884, he resigned, and returned to general practice, with offices in Boston. On the bench he was eminent as a jurist, especially distinguished in the department of law relating to bankruptcy. Since his retirement and return to practice his services have been much sought as referee and special master in important cases, his judicial impartiality and ability being widely recognized. Judge Lowell married May 19, 1853, Miss Lucy B. Emerson, daughter of George B. Emerson, LL.D., and Olivia (Buckminster) Emerson. They have two sons and two daughters: John Lowell, Jr., now a member of the Suffolk bar, and associated with his father in practice; James Arnold (graduate of H. C. 1894); Lucy Buckminster; and Susan (now Mrs. William H. Aspinwall) Lowell.

MASON, ALBERT, chief justice of the Superior Court, is a native of Middleborough, born November 7, 1836, son of Albert T. and Arlina (Orcutt) Mason. He was educated in the common schools, and in Pierce Academy, Middleborough, and studied law in the office of Edward L. Sherman in Plymouth. There, admitted to the bar in 1860, he began practice. Two years later he entered the Union army as second lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; and he remained in the service until the close of the Civil War. Early in his career as a soldier he was detailed for staff duty, and served as regimental and brigade quartermaster; and subsequently, he was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster. Returning to Plymouth in 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession. The next year he was made chairman of the board of selectmen of the town, which position he retained eight years; and in 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, ranking with the leading members, and serving on numerous important committees. In January, 1874, he opened an office in Boston

with Charles H. Drew, still retaining his Plymouth office, and a few months later formed a partnership with Arthur Lord, of Plymouth, now

ALBERT MASON.

member of the State Civil Service Commission. The same year, in July, he removed from Plymouth to Brookline, where he has since resided; and in December was appointed by acting Governor Talbot to the Board of Harbor Commissioners. He continued practice in Boston and Plymouth, and as a harbor commissioner until his elevation to the bench in February, 1882, by Governor Long, as a justice of the Superior Court. He became chief justice by appointment of Governor Brackett in September, 1890, succeeding Judge Brigham, resigned. Judge Mason was married November 25, 1857, to Miss Lydia F. Whiting, daughter of Nathan and Experience (Finney) Whiting. They have six children: John W., Mary A., Alice, Charles N., Martha, and Grace W. Mason.

MAYNARD, Elisha Burr, of Springfield, justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth, is a native of Wilbraham, born November 21, 1842, son of Walter and Hannah (Burr) Maynard. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Wilbraham and of Springfield, to which city his father early removed; and he was prepared for college by the Hon. Marcus P. Knowlton, now of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Entering Dartmouth, he graduated therefrom in the class of 1867 with honors. He read law at Springfield in the office of the Hon. George M. Stearns and Hon. Marcus P. Knowlton, then constituting the law firm of Stearns & Knowlton, and was admitted to the Hampden county bar in 1868. He spent a year in travel in his own country, and then began practice in Springfield, where he remained till his appointment to the bench. In 1871, 1872, 1875, and 1882, he was city solicitor of Springfield. During that period, and later, he was also prominent in municipal affairs, serving two terms (1872–73) as a member of the Common Council; as mayor of the city in 1887 and 1888; and as member at large of the School Committee in 1892–93–94. In 1879 he was a member of the General Court from Springfield; and in 1889 and 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for attorney-general of the State. He was appointed

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associate justice of the Superior Court by Governor Russell in June, 1891. Judge Maynard has served in the militia of the State, having been at

one time a member of the City Guards, Company B of the Second Regiment. He has long been connected with the Springfield Commandery Knights Templar, and is a member of the Winthrop Club of Springfield, of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and of the University and Dartmouth clubs of Boston. He was a corporate member of the Springfield Hospital, of the Union Relief Association, and of the Christian Industrial and Technical School of Springfield. He married August 25, 1870, Miss Kate Doty, of Springfield, Penna., who died April 4, 1889; and second, July 19, 1893, Miss Luella E. Fay, of Springfield, Mass. His children living are: Robert Doty, Ruth, and William Doty Maynard.

M'GLENEN, Henry Aloysius, late business manager of the Boston Theatre, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 28, 1826, son of Patrick and Sarah (Carrigan) M'Glenen; died in Boston,

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March 24, 1894. His early education was attained in the Baltimore public schools; and at twelve years of age he began work, entering a printing-office as an apprentice. Subsequently he attended St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and there also worked in a printing-office established by the faculty. At the age of nineteen (in 1854) he started for Boston by way of Philadelphia and Norfolk, and arrived in the city with scanty baggage and a cash capital of six cents. He immediately sought work at his trade, and the first job secured was in the composition-room of the *Daily Bee*. Then he worked at odd times as a compositor in the offices of the *Times* and the *Journal*, and later on obtained a regular position on the *Advertiser*. In 1846 he resigned this position to enlist as a private in the army, off for the conquest of Mexico. He joined the company which was commanded by Captain Edward Webster, son of Daniel Webster, and remained in the service until 1848, when he returned to Boston, and resumed work at his trade in newspaper offices. In 1850 he became a reporter for the *Herald*, and subsequently went to the *Daily Mail*. A year or two later he was given charge of the *Times* job-office, where he formed the acquaintance of a number of railroad men and theatrical folk. While in this position, he took charge of Dan Rice's circus in Boston, and several other enterprises, in all of which he was most successful. For two years he managed the business of the Marsh children at the Howard Athenæum, after which he was connected with several companies. When Wyzeman Marshall had leases of the Howard and the Boston Theatre, he looked after Mr. Marshall's interests; and for the two years during which Harry C. Jarrett managed the Boston Theatre he gave much of his time in behalf of that manager. In 1866 he relinquished the printing business entirely, and took charge of the concert tour of Parepa Rosa, the great cantatrice. The following year he took the Mendelssohn Quintette Club on an extended tour West; and in the spring of 1868 the Hanlons secured his services as manager for their season at Selwyn's Theatre, and the three following years he was retained in a similar capacity by John Selwyn and Arthur Cheney. In 1871 he became business agent of the Boston Theatre; and this position he held until his death. He was one of the best known theatrical men in the country, of wide acquaintance and many strong friendships, possessing the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought into business relations. Mr. M'Glenen was also identified with many matters of public concern. He was president of the Massachusetts Volunteers in Mexico, vice-president of the National Association of Mexico Veterans,

and a member of the Boston Press and Athletic clubs. He was married in Boston, November 29, 1849, to Miss Caroline M. Bruce, daughter of Cyrus and Matilda (Cushing) Bruce. They had two children: Edward W. and Harry J. M'Glenen.

McINTIRE, Charles John, of Cambridge, judge of the Probate Court of Middlesex County, was born in Cambridge, March 26, 1842, son of Ebenezer and Amelia Augustine (Landais) McIntire. His ancestors on the paternal side came to Salem from Argyll, Scotland, about 1650, and those of a later generation, moving to Oxford (now Charlton), Worcester County, in 1733, were among the first officers of the latter town when it was incorporated in 1755; and on the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of John Read, a distinguished lawyer of Boston in Provincial days, and of the latter's son-in-law, Charles Morris, a native of Boston, who was for many years chief justice of Nova Scotia. His mother's father was an exiled French officer of engineers commissioned in the United States army; and she was born in Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C., when her father was in command there. Charles J. entered the Harvard Law School, and also read in the law office of ex-Mayor Dana, of Charlestown; but before he had completed his student course the Civil War broke out, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. He served with his regiment in all its engagements, including the famous defence of the besieged town of Washington, N.C., and, when his term of service expired, returned to his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and began practice in Boston. From 1871 to 1874 he was assistant district attorney of Middlesex County; and he was city solicitor of Cambridge continuously from March, 1886, till October 26, 1893, when he was appointed by Governor Russell judge of probate and insolvency for Middlesex County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge George M. Brooks. In 1893, also, he was a member of the State commission, appointed by Governor Russell under an act of the Legislature, to revise and codify the election laws. He was early prominent in Cambridge municipal affairs, serving in 1866 and 1867 in the Common Council, in 1877 on the Board of Aldermen, and was three years (1868–70) on the School Board; and in 1883 he was the "People's" candidate for mayor. He was one of the special committee which framed the new city charter of Cambridge in 1891, and, after the new charter was granted, revised the city ordinances to conform thereto. In 1869 and 1870 he was a Cambridge representative in the lower house

CHARLES J. McINTIRE.

of the Legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on insurance and secretary of the committee on the judiciary. Mr. McIntire is vice-president of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, of which President Eliot, of Harvard University, is the president, a member of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment Association (elected president in 1883), and a member of the Cambridge Club. At the time of his elevation to the bench, through his legal ability and by diligent devotion to his profession, he had become one of the leading members of the justly celebrated Middlesex bar, and a most successful practitioner and advocate in the courts of the Commonwealth. His appointment as successor to Judge Brooks was almost universally urged by the bar of his county and by leading members of the bar of Suffolk. He was married in 1865 to Miss Maria Therese Finegan. They have five children: Mary Amelia (Cornell University), Henrietta Elizabeth (Harvard Annex), Charles Ebenezer, Frederic, and Blanche Eugenie McIntire.

MINER, Rev. Alonzo Ames, senior pastor of the Second Universalist Society of Boston (Columbus Avenue), and distinguished in reform and educational work, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Lempster, August 17, 1814, son of Benajah Ames and Amanda (Carey) Miner. He is a descendant of Thomas Miner, who came to Boston with the elder Winthrop in 1630, and who was a descendant of Henry Bullman, Somersetshire, England, distinguished by Edward III. for loyal service, who changed his name in honor of his profession as a miner. On the maternal side his ancestry is traced to English stock, which lo-

A. A. MINER.

cated in this country a century and a half ago. He was educated in public schools and academies, and prepared for active life by private study and school-teaching. From his sixteenth to his twentieth year he taught in public schools, and the following four years in academies, from 1834 to 1835 being associated with James Garvin, a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the conduct of the Cavendish (Vt.) Academy, and from 1835 to 1839 at the head of the Unity (N.H.) Scientific and Military Academy. In 1838 he was received into the fellowship of the Universalist church, and the following year ordained to its ministry. He was first settled in Methuen, where he remained three years. Thereafter he was for six years pastor of a Universalist church in Lowell, and then (in 1848) came to Boston, called to the Second Universalist Society as colleague of the eminent Hosea Ballou, one of the fathers of Universalism, succeeding in this position the Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, who afterwards became famous as preacher and lecturer. Upon the death of "Father" Ballou in 1852, Dr. Miner became sole pastor of the society; and he so remained till 1867, when, on account of his college connection, he was given a colleague who was continued but a few months. Since that time he has had but two other colleagues; and between the withdrawal of the second and the coming of the third, a period of seventeen years, he performed without assistance all the duties of the pastorate, while engaged in much educational work and a leader in numerous reform movements. From 1862 to 1875 he was president of Tufts College, preaching regularly during that time to his Boston parish at each Sunday morning service, and in the college chapel on College Hill in the afternoon. From 1869 to 1893 he was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, and for nearly twenty years chairman of the Board of Visitors of the State Normal Art School in Boston, which he was largely influential in establishing. In 1863 he was elected by the Legislature an overseer of Harvard College. He has had long experience on school committees, having served on the boards of Methuen, Lowell, and Boston. In 1864 he was chaplain of the State Senate; in 1855 he was the Fourth of July municipal orator; and in 1884 he was the preacher of the last election sermon before the governor and the General Court, the custom which had prevailed since 1712, broken only by the Revolution, being abolished by the next Legislature. He has been president of the Universalist Publishing House in Boston since its foundation, of which he was the originator; is president of the Board of Trustees of Dean Academy at Franklin and of the Bromfield School at Harvard; chairman of the executive committee of Tufts College; member of the executive committee of the American Peace Society; and chairman of the Committee of One Hundred of Boston. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the National Reform Association, and of the Universalist Club of Boston. Dr. Miner's work as a temperance reformer and his advocacy

of Prohibition have brought him into national prominence. To this cause he has devoted a large share of his active life, speaking, writing, and working for it with great vigor and persistence. He was the Prohibition candidate for governor of the State in 1878, and for mayor of Boston in 1893; and he has been long the most conspicuous leader of his party in New England. For twenty years he was president of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance. He has been a frequent contributor to the denominational and secular press, and was at one time editor of *The Star of Bethlehem*, a weekly paper published in the city of Lowell. His publications in book and pamphlet form include "Old Forts Taken," "Bible Exercises," election, baccalaureate, convention, dedication, and various occasional sermons, "Right and Duty of Prohibition," and numerous others. Dr. Miner received the degree of A.M. from Tufts in 1861, that of S.T.D. from Harvard in 1863, and that of LL.D. from Tufts in 1875. His interest in Tufts College began with the beginning of the institution in 1854. He delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the first college building. He has been a generous contributor to its funds, giving among other gifts forty thousand dollars for a theological hall. Dr. Miner married, August 24, 1836, Miss Maria S. Perley, daughter of Captain Edmund and Sarah Perley. They have no children.

MORSE, Robert McNeil, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Boston, born August 11, 1837, son of the late Robert M. Morse, for many years a respected merchant in that city, and of his wife, Sarah M. (Clark). He was educated in private schools, at the Eliot High School, Jamaica Plain, and at Harvard, where he graduated in the class of 1857. This class, though small, was distinguished for the number of men who afterwards attained prominence in various walks, among them being John C. Ropes, John D. Long, J. Lewis Stackpole, Robert D. Smith, General Charles F. Wolcott, and the Rev. Joseph May, of Philadelphia. Mr. Morse studied law in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. Since that time he has been in practice in Boston, and has long held a foremost position as a general counsellor and advocate. He has been engaged in many notable causes before the courts of the State, and also in the United States courts, such as the famous Moen case, and the Armstrong and Codman will contests, and has been retained in much important litigation relating to the water-supply of cities and towns, insurance, and other contracts, and in a great variety of tort cases, including actions of libel and claims for personal injury. His public service has been confined to two terms in the State Senate (1866 67), and one in the lower house of the Legislature (1880). When in the Senate, he drafted and introduced the bill for the repeal of the usury laws, and passed it through in the face of strong opposition; served on important standing committees; was chairman of the special committee on the subject of the prohibitory law then on the statute book, before which John A. Andrew, then ex-governor, made his famous argument in behalf of the license system; and subsequently he drew the report of the committee in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory law. In the House he was chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and was prominent in securing the enactment of the laws authorizing the last revision of the general laws known as the Public Statutes, the grant to the city of Boston of the land on which the Public Library is now in process of erection, and the capitalization of the American Bell Telephone

ROBERT M. MORSE.

Company. Mr. Morse is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, of the Union, University, and Country clubs, and of other social, professional, and business organizations. He was married in 1863 to Miss Anna E. Gorham, daughter of James L. Gorham, and has had seven children, of whom five are living, the eldest, Mabel, being the wife of Dr. Daniel D. Lee.

NEEDHAM, DANIEL, of Groton, member of the bar for nearly half a century, and long active in various public interests, was born in Salem, May 24, 1822, son of James and Lydia (Breed) Needham. The branch of the Needham family to which he belongs settled in Lynn, in 1836, and adhered to the doctrine and usages of the Society of Friends. In this atmosphere his boyhood developed. After a few years spent in local schools and graduating from the Salem High School, he entered the Friends' Boarding-school of Providence, R.I., and there his academic education was acquired. He studied law in Salem with David Roberts, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1847. Forming a law partnership with Mr. Roberts and Edmund Burke, under the firm name of Burke, Needham & Roberts, he began practice in Boston. Early taking an active part in politics, he had an influential hand in shaping political moves. He organized the coalition movement which resulted in the election of George S. Boutwell to the governorship in 1851, and in 1853–54 was chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee. During Governor Boutwell's two terms he was a member of the governor's staff. Removing to Vermont in the fifties, he was elected to the Legislature of that State, first to the lower house, where he served two terms (1857–58), and then to the Senate, serving in the latter body five terms (1859–63); and in 1863 was Vermont commissioner to the Hamburg International Exposition. Returning to Massachusetts, and re-establishing his home in Groton, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of this State in 1867 and to the Senate in 1868–69. In 1871 he was appointed national bank examiner for Massachusetts, and held that office until 1876, performing its important and often arduous duties with thoroughness and promptitude. There were in his charge one hundred and eighty-five banks, all of them, with few exceptions, in Massachusetts; and during his term of office more official defalcations were brought to light than in the united terms of all the other national bank examiners for the Commonwealth. Colonel Needham has long been devoted to agriculture, and connected with organizations to promote farming interests. He was secretary of the New England Agricultural Society for twenty-seven years, and is now its president; and his zeal and abilities have been among the principal factors of its success. It has held agricultural fairs in all of the New England States, with full share of public patronage and exceptional pecuniary success; and, at times responsible for the expenses incurred, Mr. Needham has so skillfully conducted affairs as to escape financial loss. He has been president of many county and town organizations, and trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College from its organization. In the early railroad days he was some time managing director of the Peterborough & Shirley Railroad, and in 1847, in connection with the associate directors, made himself liable for the debts of the corporation, turning over all his property to the banks holding the indorsed paper. Ultimately, he paid every obligation, and perfected arrangements whereby he was in time reimbursed by the corporation. At a later period he was for ten

DANIEL NEEDHAM.

years owner and manager of the Montello Woollen and Grain Mills, Montello, Wis., the woollen mill having been built originally by him. He has been for eleven years a director of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company and of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. Other organizations in which he holds official positions are: the Institute of Heredity (president since its organization), the Middlesex (North) Unitarian Association (president), the Middlesex political dining club (president and founder), and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (trustee). Of his town of Groton he has been town treasurer for many years, and a member of the School Board. He has been a Republican since soon after the formation of that party. Colonel Needham was commissioned by Governor Russell to represent the State of Massachusetts at the National Agricultural Congress at Sedalia, Mo., in 1891, also at Lincoln, Neb., in 1892, and at Savannah, Ga., in 1893. At each of these congresses he delivered addresses which were extensively published, and received much attention at home and elsewhere. His reports are published in the volumes of the State Board of Agriculture of the years 1892-93-94. By invitation of the Legislature of Ohio he delivered an address in the Senate Chamber, at Columbus, upon his Hamburg mission in January, 1864; by invitation of the Legislature of Wisconsin he delivered an address upon deepening and improving the navigation of the Mississippi River at Madison, Wis., in 1865; and by invitation of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Kansas, an address on the "Relation of the East to the West in its Trade Connections," in the Senate Chamber at Topeka in January, 1894. These addresses were published by the several State governments. He was sent a commissioner to Mexico by the New England Society, and in 1890 was received by President Diaz with great hospitality. A large number of Colonel Needham's addresses have been published in pamphlet form; and the one delivered at Saratoga, before the National Bankers' Association, in the early days of the national banks, was regarded as a text-book upon the subject, and had a wide-spread circulation, more than twenty-five thousand copies having been sent out. Colonel Needham was first married in Groton, July 15, 1842, to Miss Caroline A. Hall, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Hall, of Boston; and by this union were four children: Eleanor M., William C. H., James Ernest, and Effie Marion Needham. His first wife died June 30, 1878. His second marriage was on October 6, 1880, with Miss Ellen M. Brigham, daughter of George D. and Mary J. Brigham, of Groton. By this union have been three children: Marion Brigham, Alice Emily, and Daniel Needham, Jr. The son William C. H. died while a member of the Senate of Ohio in 1881.

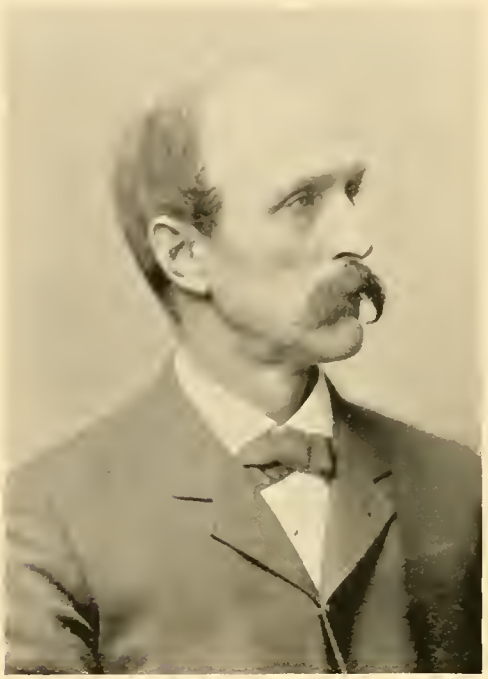
O'MEARA, STEPHEN, editor and general manager of the Boston *Journal*, was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 26, 1854. His parents moved to the United States when he was about ten years old; and, after a short residence in Braintree, the home was established in Charlestown. Here he obtained his general education in the local schools, graduating from the Harvard Grammar School in 1868 and from the Charlestown High School in 1872. The day after his graduation from the High School he became the

STEPHEN O'MEARA.

Charlestown reporter for the Boston *Globe*, that year started; and in October following he was given a position as reporter on the regular staff. He was an expert shorthand writer, a quick news-gatherer, and early distinguished himself by the

excellence of his work. In December, 1874, he resigned his position on the *Globe* to take that of shorthand reporter for the *Journal*. This was the beginning of his service on that paper, and his advance to the chief place has been through various grades of service. In May, 1879, after an experience of five years in legislative, city hall, news, law, and political reporting, he was promoted to the office of city editor; two years later, upon the death of the veteran journalist, Stephen N. Stockwell, he became news editor,—a position corresponding to that of managing editor in most newspaper offices; and in June, 1891, upon the retirement of the late William W. Clapp, who had been long the manager and responsible head of the paper, the chief direction of affairs was placed in his hands, his title being editor and general manager. Under Mr. O'Meara's management the *Journal* has been transformed from the folio to the quarto form, and its facilities have been extended and improved. Mr. O'Meara was long the auditor of the New England Associated Press, and is now its treasurer and a member of the executive committee. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Boston Daily Newspaper Association, a business organization of the Boston daily newspapers. He is a member of the St. Botolph, Algonquin, and Press clubs of Boston (president of the latter from 1886 to 1888, his election each year being unanimous.) He was the first instructor in phonography in the Boston Evening High School, occupying that position for four years from 1880. Since 1890 he has served as trustee of the Massachusetts State Library. In 1888 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College. Mr. O'Meara was married August 5, 1878, to Miss Isabella M. Squire, of Charlestown. They have three children: Frances Isabel, Alice, and Lucy O'Meara.

PAINE, General Charles Jackson, yachtsman, projector of the "Puritan," the "Mayflower," and the "Volunteer," is a native of Boston, born August 26, 1833, son of Charles Cushing and Fannie Cabot (Jackson) Paine, and great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence. His mother, Fanny Cabot Jackson, was a daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard with Charles W. Eliot, Justin Winsor, Robert S. Rantoul, and others whose names have become widely known, as classmates, graduating in 1853. He studied law with Rufus Choate, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1856. He practised, however, but a comparatively short time, becoming interested in large railroad enterprises.



CHARLES J. PAINE.

He has been a director at different times of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Mexican Central, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroads. He served in the Union army during nearly the entire period of the Civil War, entering the service on October 8, 1861, as captain of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. On January 14, 1862, he was commissioned major of the Thirtieth Massachusetts. On the 2d of October of the same year he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Second Louisiana (white) Regiment and in the summer of 1863, during the siege of Port Hudson, commanded a brigade. On March 4, 1864, he resigned the latter command, and joined General Butler in Virginia, the following month taking part in the battle of Drury's Bluff. Three months later, on July 4, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and in September, on the 29th, led a division of colored troops in the attack of New Market, Va. In January, 1865, he partici-

pated in the capture of Fort Fisher, and for his service here was subsequently brevetted major-general of volunteers. In the early part of 1864 he served under Sherman in North Carolina, and after the surrender of Lee commanded the district of Newbern until November, 1865. On January 15, 1866, he was mustered out of the service. General Paine's interest in yachting began with his boyhood, and long before the appearance of the famous "crack" boats he had become a master in yacht designing and sailing. In 1877 he purchased the "Halcyon," and so improved her that she ranked among the fastest yachts then on the water. The "Puritan" was built in 1885 by a syndicate formed by him, and he was at the head of the committee which had charge of her during the races of that season. Later he became sole owner, but soon sold her to Commodore Forbes. The next year he brought out the "Mayflower," which defeated the "Galatea"; and the next, 1887, the "Volunteer," which outsailed the "Thistle." These yachts were all designed by the late Edward Burgess, General Paine following their construction with great care. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, which in February, 1888, presented him a silver cup in recognition of his triple successful defence of the America's cup, member of the Eastern Yacht Club, the Somerset, Union, and Country clubs. General Paine was married on March 26, 1867, to Miss Julia Bryant, daughter of John, Jr., and Mary Anna Lee Bryant. They have seven children: Sumner, John Bryant, Mary Anna Lee, Charles Jackson, Helen, Georgina, and Frank Cabot Paine. Their town house is an old colonial mansion house on Beacon Hill, Boston, and their country place is in Weston. Their midsummer residence is at Nahant.

PAINE, Robert Treat, distinguished as a philanthropist, was born in Boston, October 28, 1835, son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine, and grandson of the Robert Treat Paine whose signature was among those appended to the Declaration of Independence. His education was acquired in Boston private and public schools, and at Harvard. He entered the Latin School at ten years of age, and graduated at fifteen; and at twenty he graduated from the college with honors. Among his college classmates (class of 1855) were Phillips Brooks, Alexander Agassiz, Francis C. Barlow, Theodore Lyman, and Frank B. Sanborn. After a year's study in the Harvard Law School he devoted two years to travel in Europe. Then, returning to Boston, he further pursued his law studies in the offices of Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker, and in 1859 was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Eleven years after (in 1870), having invested his earnings from the practice of his profession in profitable real estate, railroad, and mining enterprises, he retired with a competence, and since that time he has devoted himself mainly to humanitarian work. From 1872 to 1876 much of his time was given to the building of Trinity Church, he being one of the sub-committee of three who had charge of the work. In 1878 he was prominent in the organization of the Associated Charities of Boston, and was made its president, which position he still holds. The next year he organized the Wells Memorial Institute (in memory of the Rev. E. M. P. Wells, who served for thirty years,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

till his death in 1875, at the age of eighty-five, as the missionary of the Episcopal City Mission), the largest workingmen's club in the country, embracing a loan association, two co-operative banks, and a building association; and subsequently he raised the various subscriptions,

amounting to $90,000, for the memorial building of the Institute, completed in 1883. In 1887 he gave $10,000 to Harvard College to endow a fellowship for "the study of the ethical problems of society, the effects of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthropy, to ameliorate the lot of the mass of mankind"; and in 1890, in connection with Mrs. Paine, he created and endowed a trust of about $200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine Association, the trust deeds providing that the charities established are always to be carried on by the founders and their children. He is a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, of the executive committee of the Episcopal City Mission, and of the Watch and Ward Society; is one of the trustees of donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church; is vice-president of the Children's Aid Society, of which his mother was one of the founders and a director as long as she lived; president of the Wells Memorial Institute, the Workingmen's Co-operative Bank, the Workingmen's Building Association, and the Congress of Workingmen's Clubs. He has built two hundred or more small houses for workingmen, which are sold to them on easy terms; published many pamphlets and addresses dealing with social problems; and striven in various ways to raise the unfortunate, and especially to improve the condition of the working classes. In 1884 Mr. Paine represented Waltham, where his country seat is, in the lower house of the Legislature; and the same year was Democratic and Independent candidate for Congress in the old Fifth District. He had been a Republican (and Free Soiler) until the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. Mr. Paine was married in Boston, April 24, 1862, to Lydia Williams Lyman, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman. Her father was the son of Theodore Lyman, a distinguished Boston merchant at the beginning of this century. They have five children: Edith (now Mrs. John H. Storer), Robert Treat, Jr., Ethel Lyman, George Lyman, and Lydia Lyman Paine. Mr. Paine's town house is at No. 6 Joy Street, Beacon Hill.

PHILLIPS, Henry Moses, of Springfield, treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, 1894, was born in Athol, August 11, 1845, son of Alonzo D. and Mary A. (Robinson) Phillips. He is descended from the Rev. George Phillips, who came to America in 1630, at the same time with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall. The Rev. George Phillips was a graduate of Cambridge College, England, and became the first minister at Watertown, Mass. Among his numerous descendants were John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, Wendell Phillips, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Henry M. Phillips was educated in the public schools of Athol and Fitchburg, at the Deerfield Academy, and at the Military University of Norwich, Vt. At the age of sixteen, when at Norwich, he enlisted in the volunteer service, joining the Seventh Squadron,

H. M. PHILLIPS

Rhode Island Cavalry, and later the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and served through the Civil War till the spring of 1865, when he was mustered out. As lieutenant of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, he served on the Tenth Army Corps staff, under Generals Gilmore, Birney, and Terry, also on the Twenty-fifth Army Corps staff, under General Weitzel,—principally in the Army of the James, in its operations south of Richmond. He began business life as private secretary to the Hon. Henry Alexander, Jr., then mayor of Springfield, taking his position immediately after his discharge from the army. In 1871 he was appointed deputy collector in the United States in-

ternal revenue service, and assistant assessor of the Tenth Massachusetts District. The same year he organized the firm of Phillips, Mowry, & Co., for the manufacture of steam-heating apparatus, in which he has been engaged since, his firm being succeeded in 1876 by a corporation under the title of the Phillips Manufacturing Company, of which he is the president. He is also a director of the Second National Bank of Springfield, of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank, and of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,—on the finance committee of each of the three institutions. He has also been a director of the Springfield Board of Trade since its organization. His public career began as a member of the Springfield City Council, in which he served for two years. In 1880 and 1881 he was a representative of Springfield in the lower house of the Legislature; in 1883–84–85 was mayor of Springfield; in 1886–87 a member of the State Senate for the First Hampden District; and in 1894, as treasurer and receiver-general elected to that office by a large vote, he became a member of the executive department of the State. In the Legislature he served, when a representative, on the committee on railroads in 1881, and again when a senator, in 1886–87; in 1886 he was also chairman of the committee on towns, and in 1887 chairman of the committees on insurance and on the treasury. From 1890 to 1894 he was postmaster of Springfield (appointed January 23, 1890), resigning the position November 30, 1893, (resignation not accepted till January 6, 1894), to assume the duties of State treasurer. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Grand Army,—for two years commander of Wilcox Post, Springfield, and one year senior vice-department commander,—a Knight Templar, and a Mason of the thirty-second degree. He was married in Springfield, December 29, 1874, to Miss Julia (Bowles) Alexander. They have one son: Henry Alexander Phillips, a member of the class of 1897, Harvard.

PLYMPTON, Noah Allen, of the firm of Plympton & Bunting, general managers of the New England department of the Penn Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Shrewsbury, September 7, 1841, son of John B. and Hannah E. (Allen) Plympton. He is of American descent in the ninth generation on both sides. At sixteen, having already worked some time in his father's shoe factory, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweller, and served till he reached his majority. Thereafter he followed this trade, the greater part of the time engaged in the watch and jewelry business for himself, in Worcester, until 1878, when he entered the insurance business. He first became associated with the Penn Mutual Life in 1880, acting as local agent at Worcester. Two years later he was made general agent of the company

NOAH A. PLYMPTON.

at Boston. This position he held until May, 1883, when he resigned to take the office of examiner for the State Insurance Department, to which he was appointed by Insurance Commissioner Tarbox. After a year's service here he resigned (May, 1884), and returned to the Boston office of the Penn Mutual Life as general agent; and shortly after he was appointed to his present position of general manager of the company's New England department. In 1885 he was elected to the Board of Trustees of the company, and has since been re-elected from year to year; and he is chairman of the committees on medical department and on accounts. In poli-

tics he was a Democrat, voting the "straight" Democratic ticket up to 1884, when he differed with the Democratic party on the tariff question, and since that time he has voted for protection whenever and wherever he could find a candidate who was for it. He was a member of the Democratic State Committee from 1880 until June, 1884, when he resigned, during the "Butler years" of 1882 and 1883 being chairman of the executive committee and having entire charge of the campaigns of those years. In 1883 he was nominated for insurance commissioner of the Commonwealth by Governor Butler, but was not confirmed by the Republican Executive Council. He was never an applicant for public office nor a candidate except when nominated for insurance commissioner, and his candidacy then was only at the request of Governor Butler. He is president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, a member of the Algonquin Club, of the Butler Club (president since its organization in May, 1887), and of the New England Club (vice-president); and he is connected with the Masonic order, member of the Athelstan Lodge of Worcester, and the Worcester Chapter R. A. M. He was married at Kewanee, Ill., September 17, 1862, to Miss Helen M. Flint. They have five children: Herbert F. (now in business with his father), Harry A. (now a student of law), Alice L., Lucy A., and Frederick K. Plympton. He resides at Wellesley Hills.

POPE, Albert Augustus, founder of the bicycle industries in the United States, was born in Boston, May 20, 1843, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Bogman) Pope. He received his education in the public schools of Brookline, to which town the family moved early in his childhood. When he was nine years of age, his father met with business reverses; and young Albert at once began to earn something towards his support. At the early age of twelve he started as a successful trader in fruits and vegetables among his neighbors. At fifteen he was employed in the Quincy Market, Boston, and later became a clerk in a shoe-finding store on Blackstone Street. At nineteen he joined the volunteer forces of the Union army, going to the front as second lieutenant in the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, March 23, 1863; to captain, April 1, 1864; was brevetted major for "gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.," and then lieutenant colonel for "gallant conduct in the battles of Knoxville, Poplar Springs Church, and front of Petersburg." He served in the principal Virginia campaigns, was with Burnside in Tennessee, with Grant at Vicksburg, and with Sherman at Jackson, Miss. He commanded Fort Nell before Petersburg, and in the last attack led his regiment into the city. After the war he entered business for himself, dealing in shoe manufacturers' supplies. In 1877, having already founded the Pope Manufacturing Company and become an enthusiastic bicyclist, he started out in the industry which has grown to such extraordinary proportions. At that time the demand for the wheel was limited, and in many quarters there was marked opposition to its use in the public thoroughfares. Accordingly, it was Colonel Pope's mission, at the outset, to overcome the prejudice against it, and to foster a popular interest in bi-

ALBERT A. POPE.

cycling. These ends were accomplished in various ways, and with them sundry public benefits were secured. Opposition, wherever it showed itself, was promptly met and ably checked and dispelled; the amendment or repeal of adverse city ordinances was secured, and the rights of

wheelmen in the public ways were defended and established in the courts; trained tongues and pens were brought to champion the bicycle and to promote the public good will towards it; the literature of the subject was widely distributed, and the best foreign publications were imported and circulated gratuitously; local periodical publications were encouraged and sustained; Colonel Pope's company published "The American Bicycler," which did much to awaken popular interest in intelligent bicycling, and to correct popular misconception regarding it. The first journal devoted exclusively to bicycling, the *Bicycling World*, started in the autumn of 1879, was substantially advanced by the patronage of the company; and it founded, at an expense of several thousand dollars, the illustrated magazine, *The Wheelman*, which subsequently became the *Outing*. Colonel Pope is also pioneer in the movement for highway improvement in town and country. Besides his interest in the bicycle industry, he is concerned in several other lines of business. He is a director of the American Loan & Trust Company and of the Winthrop Bank, and is connected with a number of other corporations and companies. He is a member of the Algonquin, Country, Athletic, and Art clubs of Boston; is president of the Beacon Society; commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; prominent in the Grand Army, and a life member of several charitable organizations. For two years he was a member of the Newton city government. Colonel Pope was married September 20, 1871, to Miss Abby Linder. They have five children: Albert Linder, Margaret Roberts, Harold Linder, Charles Linder, and Ralph Linder Pope.

PRATT, Isaac, Jr., president of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston, is a native of North Middleborough, born June 27, 1814, son of Isaac and Naomi (Keith) Pratt. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Phineas Pratt, who came from England to Massachusetts Bay in the third ship, "Ann," and died in Charlestown, April 9, 1680, at the age of eighty-six years. He was educated in the town school of North Middleborough and at Bridgewater Academy. At the age of sixteen he entered his father's counting-room in Wareham, where he remained till 1834. Then he came to Boston; and after a year with Warren Murdock, in the commission hardware business, he joined B. L. Thompson on Long Wharf, becoming a partner in the firm in 1836, the business being chiefly the manufacture of cut nails and dealing in hops. He continued in this business till 1843, when he connected himself with

ISAAC PRATT, Jr.

the Weymouth Iron Company. Here he was engaged for forty-three years, for a considerable part of the time president of the company. He was also some time president of the Bridgewater Iron Company. His official connection with the Atlantic National Bank began in 1866, when he was elected a director; and he has held the office of president since 1869. He is also a director of the National Bank of Wareham. In 1875 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, representing the Brighton District of Boston. In politics Mr. Pratt is a Republican, always voting the regular ticket of the party; but he has not had much time to give to the organization as a member. He is active in local enterprises, and has served as president of the Charles River Embankment Company, and as treasurer of the East Boston Company. He was married June 9, 1840, to Miss Hannah Thompson, daughter of B. L. Thompson, his early partner in business. They have had five children: Ellen Jane Oakes,

Isaac Lowell, David Gurney, Edmund Thompson, and Marland Langdon Pratt.

PRINCE, Frederick Octavius, mayor of Boston 1877, 79–81, was born in Boston, January 18, 1818, son of Thomas and Caroline (Prince) Prince. He comes of English stock on one side and Scotch on the other, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New England. The first to come to this country was Elder John Prince, son of John Prince who was rector of East Sheffield as far back as 1584, when the Prince family was living in Shrewsbury upon their estate known as "Abbey Foregate." Elder John Prince came here in 1633, and settled in Hull. His grandson, Thomas Prince, graduated from Harvard in 1707, and in 1718 was ordained as colleague of Dr. Samuel Sewall (minister of the Old South Church of Boston for fifty-six years), which position he held for forty years, until his death. James Prince, the grandfather of Frederick O., was well known in his day and generation as a prominent merchant in Boston. He was appointed by President Jefferson as naval officer at the port of Boston, and afterward United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts. He held the latter office under the administrations of Madison and Monroe. Frederick O. Prince was educated at the Boston Latin School and Harvard College, entering the former in 1827 and graduating in 1832 (receiving the Franklin medal and two other medals for scholarship), and graduating from the college in 1836. He was the secretary of his college class, and the class poet. A year after his graduation he began the study of law in the office of Franklin Dexter and William H. Gardiner, and in 1840 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, when he began the practice of his profession in Boston. He was an ardent Whig, and early in his career took an active part in politics. Maintaining his law office in Boston, in 1848 he made his residence in Winchester, Middlesex County, and represented that town in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1851, 1852, and 1853. The latter year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, taking a leading part in its proceedings. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, and in this body at once became prominent and influential. In 1860, upon the disruption of the Whig party, he allied himself with the Democratic party; and he has since been a conspicuous member of that organization. He was a delegate from Massachusetts to the memorable National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S.C., in 1860, and, adhering to the Douglas wing of the party, was made secretary of the National Democratic Committee for the presidential campaign of that year. This position he held through the succeeding campaigns until 1888, being unanimously elected each time. That year, although again elected unanimously, he resigned the office; and upon his retirement he received from the National Democratic Convention a resolution of thanks for the "unflagging zeal and distinguished ability" which had characterized his twenty-eight years of service. Meanwhile Mr. Prince had become again a citizen of Boston; and in 1877 he entered upon his first term as mayor of the city, having been elected by a large vote in the December election of 1876, although his party was at the time of his nomination in the minority. Renominated for a second term, he was defeated after one of the most hotly contested elections in the city, his competitor being Henry L. Pierce. The next year, however, when he was again put in the field, he was returned by a handsome majority, and thereafter was twice re-elected (for the terms of

F. O. PRINCE.

1880 and 1881). For 1882, though earnestly pressed, he declined renomination. His administration was especially marked by the adoption of the scheme of public parks embraced in the "public parks system," the development of which is seen in the chain of beautiful pleasure grounds now almost encircling the city; and by the measure providing for the "improved sewerage system,"—that fine piece of engineering known as the great intercepting sewer, which takes to Moon Island, outside the harbor of Boston, the sewage of the city proper and the district lying south of Charles River. The great building for the Latin and English High schools, the largest structure in the country for the use of public schools, was also erected during his administration, and largely through his efforts. In 1885 Mr. Prince was named as the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and was defeated upon a strictly party vote. In 1888 he was made a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, under whose supervision the classic and richly embellished new Library Building in Copley Square has been constructed; and in 1893 he was reappointed for a second term of five years. During his mayoralty Mr. Prince was often called to make orations and addresses on occasions of municipal interest, which were highly commended by the press and the citizens generally. Among these may be mentioned the orations on the dedication of the statue of Josiah Quincy in front of City Hall; on the dedication of the statue of President Lincoln in Park Square; and on the celebration on the 17th of September, 1880, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. He made also eloquent addresses at the dedication of the public Latin and English High school-house, at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument on Boston Common, and at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Public Library Building on Copley Square. Mr. Prince was first married, in 1848, to Miss Helen Henry, daughter of Barnard Henry, of Philadelphia, for many years United States consul at Gibraltar, where Mrs. Prince was born. Their children were: Gordon and Bernard (deceased), twins, Charles Albert, Morton Prince (M.D.), Helen Susan (deceased), and Frederick Henry Prince. Mrs. Prince died in 1885; and in 1889 Mr. Prince married again, his second wife being the widow of Mr. Samuel P. Blanc, a distinguished member of the bar of New Orleans.

PROCTOR, Thomas William, city solicitor of Boston 1891–94, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Hollis, November 20, 1858, son of Thomas and Susan R. (Pool) Proctor. He is a direct descendant of Robert Proctor, who came from England and settled in Concord in 1635. He was

T. W. PROCTOR.

educated in the public schools of his native town, in the Lawrence Academy of Groton, Mass., where he was fitted for college and graduated in 1875, and at Dartmouth, graduating therefrom in the class of 1879. The next year he came to Boston, and began the study of law, reading in the office of the Hon. John H. Hardy and attending the Boston University Law School one year (1882–83); and in October, 1883, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. In 1884 he was clerk to the district attorney for Suffolk from July to October, and then entered general practice as a member of the law firm of Hardy, Elder, & Proctor, which was soon after changed, Mr. Hardy being appointed to the municipal bench, to Elder & Proctor. In this relation he continued till 1886, when he was appointed second assistant district attorney for the Suffolk District. In December of the following year he was promoted to the first assistant district attorneyship; and this position he held until May, 1891, when he was appointed

assistant solicitor in the law department of the city of Boston. On the first of February, 1894, he resigned from the city law department to take the law practice of the old Boston firm of Blackmar & Sheldon, upon the appointment of Mr. Sheldon to the Superior Bench. Mr. Proctor is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and of the University and Curtis clubs. He is unmarried.

RANNEY, AMBROSE ARNOLD, member of the Suffolk bar since 1848, and representative in Congress three terms, is a native of Vermont.

A. A. RANNEY.

He was born in Townshend, Windham County, April 16, 1821, son of Waitstill R. and Phœbe (Atwood) Ranney. His father was the leading physician of the town, and for two terms the lieutenant governor of the State. He attended the Townshend Academy, where he was fitted for college, and, entering Dartmouth, was graduated in the class of 1844. Then he took up the study of law in the office of Andrew Tracy in Woodstock, Vt., and in 1847 was admitted to the Vermont bar. He immediately removed to Boston, where the following year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar; and there he has since practised with marked success. Seven years after he opened his Boston office he was made city solicitor, which position he held for two terms. In 1857 he was member of the lower house of the Legislature, and again in 1863 and 1864; and in 1880 he was first elected to Congress. He served in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was one of the most prominent members of the Massachusetts delegation. During his first two terms he was a member of the committee on elections; and his third, of the committee on the judiciary and of the special committee to investigate the Pan Electric scheme. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. In his professional work Mr. Ranney has been eminently successful as a jury lawyer. He was married in Cavendish, Vt., December 4, 1850, to Miss Maria D. Fletcher, daughter of Addison and Maria (Ingals) Fletcher. They have had one son and three daughters: Fletcher (now a partner in the law firm of Clark & Ranney), Maria F., Helen M., and Alice Ranney (now Mrs. Thomas Allen).

RAYMOND, WALTER, of the firm of Raymond & Whitcomb, continental excursion projectors and managers, is a native of Boston, born October 13, 1851, son of Emmons and Mehitable Converse (Munroe) Raymond. His paternal grandparents, Asa and Hulda (Rice) Raymond, were long residents of the town of Shutesbury, Franklin County, and celebrated that rare occasion, a diamond wedding, in April, 1862. His education was begun in the old Phillips School in Boston, and, the family removing to Cambridge, continued in the Harvard Grammar and the Cambridge High and Latin schools, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard, and graduated in the class of 1873. In college he was a member of the Pierian Sodality, the Signet, and the Alpha Chapter, Psi Upsilon Fraternity; and among his classmates were Robert Grant, now probate judge, J. M. Laughlin, Charles T. Russell, Jr., J. Cheever Goodwin, and Eliot Lord, editor of the Boston *Traveller*. He began business life as a book-keeper for his brother, Charles A. Raymond, then established on Hanover Street, Boston. In June, 1875, he entered the railroad business as cashier in the Boston office of the Montreal & Boston Air Line & Passumpsic Railroad, and two years later became the general agent of the line, in charge of the several New

England agencies. In 1879 he formed the partnership with I. A. Whitcomb, of Somerville, now so widely known under the firm name of Raymond & Whitcomb; and their first vacation excursion, organized that year, was from Manchester, N.H., to Montreal. Their system was rapidly developed, and within a few years covered a wide territory. They were the first railroad men to send a vestibuled train to California, to establish the system of transcontinental dining cars, and to despatch dining cars to Mexico. Within a single year (1892) Mr. Raymond, as manager, personally planned and managed one hundred trips through the New England and Middle States, to California, Mexico, Alaska, the Sandwich Islands, and to various points in Europe. He owns or leases a number of hotels in various parts of the country, among them The Raymond, at East Pasadena, Cal., and The Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Col.; and he has held the position of postmaster at East Pasadena (the post-office of the Raymond Hotel) since 1887, appointed by President Cleveland. He is much interested in music, and from 1870 to 1878 was leader of the Cambridge Amateur Orchestra, a band of twelve members. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Unitarian, attending the First Parish Church of Cambridge. Mr. Raymond was married April 5, 1893, to Miss Hattie Sisson Lewis, of Denver, Col.

WALTER RAYMOND.

S. H. RHODES.

RHODES, Stephen Holbrook, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a native of Franklin, born November 7, 1825, son of Stephen and Betsey (Bird) Rhodes. He was educated in the public schools and in the Bristol Academy, Taunton. He began business life in Taunton in manufacturing and mercantile branches, and subsequently engaged in life insurance. He was deputy insurance commissioner of the State from 1872 to 1874, and for five years thereafter, first by appointment of acting Governor Talbot, was chief of the department as insurance commissioner. This position he resigned in the spring of 1879 to accept the presidency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company (chartered in 1861), at the head of which he has remained since. During the latter part of his residence in Taunton he was identified with numerous local interests, and for two and a half years (1867–68–69) was mayor of the city. Previous to his election to the mayoralty he served half a term on the Board of Aldermen (1867). In 1870–71 he was a member of the State Senate, representing the First Bristol District, where he served

on important committees and was instrumental in shaping legislation bearing on insurance matters. Since 1873 he has resided in Boston. He is a member of the Exchange Club, of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the Roxbury Charitable Society. He was married in Taunton, November 27, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth M. Godfrey, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Shaw) Godfrey. They have had two children: Henry Holbrook, born November 6, 1848, died September 20, 1854; and Annie Elizabeth, born April 30, 1851, now wife of Lieutenant James M. Grimes, of the United States Navy.

RICE, Alexander Hamilton, mayor of Boston 1856–57, Congressman 1859–67, and governor of the Commonwealth 1876–78, is a native of Newton, born August 30, 1818, son of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice. His father was a paper manufacturer, having mills at Newton Lower Falls. He was educated in public and private schools in and near Newton, finishing at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., then under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Nott, where he graduated in 1844, commencement orator of his class. Three years later he received from his *alma mater* the degree of A.M.; and in 1876, the first year of his service in the governorship, Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He began business life the year of his graduation, entering the Boston house of Wilkins & Carter, paper dealers and manufacturers; and he has continued in the paper trade ever since. Joining with him some years later Mr. Charles S. Kendall, he established the house of Rice, Kendall & Co., paper dealers and manufacturers, with warehouse in Boston and mills in Newton and elsewhere, which firm early took rank among the foremost concerns in the business. In 1889, after a prosperous career of nearly half a century, this firm was succeeded by the present corporation under the style of the Rice-Kendall Company, with Mr. Rice as president. He is also president of the Keith Paper Company at Turner's Falls, Mass. He has been a director of the American Loan & Trust Company since its organization; since about 1870 a director of the Massachusetts National Bank; and since 1871 a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the largest financial institution in the world. His public life began as a member of the Boston School Committee early in the fifties, and as a member of the Board of Public Institutions, and afterwards of the Common Council, becoming president of the latter body in 1854. During his first term in the mayoralty (1856), to which he was elected as a "Citizens" candidate, defeating the "Know Nothing party," the "tripar-

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

tite agreement" between the city, the Commonwealth, and the Boston Water Power Company, was consummated, under which the development of the territory now known as the Back Bay District was begun; and in his second term the extension of Devonshire Street from Milk Street to Franklin Street, through the narrow foot-path called Theatre Alley, and the opening of Winthrop Square from Franklin Street to Summer Street were begun. This improvement first brought Franklin Street, Hawley, Arch, Summer, and neighboring streets into business localities, they having been previously purely residential quarters. During the same term the movement for the establishment of the City Hospital was started, and the Public Library Building on Boylston Street was finished. On the occasion of the dedication of the latter, January 1, 1858, Mr. Rice delivered a dedicatory address, the other addresses being delivered by Robert C. Winthrop and Edward Everett, respectively. In Congress

he was a leading member on the Republican side from the beginning of his long service, and for the greater part of the war period he was chairman of the committee on naval affairs. As governor, he represented the State on numerous public occasions beyond its borders; and his administrations were marked by the enactment and administration of liquor laws which greatly abated drunkenness and assuaged the bitterness of discussion. Also during his gubernatorial terms the settlement of the controversy about the State administration of the Hoosac Tunnel was advanced, the militia was reorganized and invigorated, and an efficient and aspiring tone was given to all departments of the government, especially to the schools and the humane institutions. Among his many formal addresses, besides those above mentioned, a few only of which have been preserved in pamphlet form, are: an address at the opening of the great Peace Jubilee in 1869; address as chancellor of Union University in 1881; address on the occasion of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington in the Boston Public Garden, July 3, 1869; at the unveiling of the Sumner statue, Public Garden, December 23, 1878; one of the course of the Butterfield lectures at Union College in 1892; and the address at the inauguration of the Farragut statue, Marine Park, South Boston, June 28, 1893. He has several times been abroad, and in England enjoyed an intimate friendship with the late Dean Stanley and with other eminent men there and on the continent. Mr. Rice is a member of the American Archæological Society; a fellow of the American Geographical Society (New York); member of the American Historical Association; of the Webster Historical Association (vice-president); of the Bunker Hill Monument Association (a director); and of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; honorary life member of the Farragut Naval Veteran Association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; president of the National Soldiers' Home; and past honorary chancellor of Union University. He also belongs to the St. Botolph, the Algonquin, the Art (president of the latter in 1880), the Commercial, and the Thursday clubs of Boston. He was first married in 1844 to Miss Augusta E. McKim, a sister of Judge McKim, of the Suffolk County Probate Court; and a second marriage was to Mrs. Angie Erickson Powell, of Rochester, N.Y.

RICKER, James William, collector of the city of Boston, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Portsmouth, January 31, 1829, son of Charles and Eliza B. (Perkins) Ricker. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of George Ricker, who came from England in 1760, and settled in Somersworth, then a part of Dover, N.H. He was educated in the Portsmouth public schools, and began active life when yet a lad, as an apprentice in a printing-office in Great Falls, N.H., where he learned the printer's trade. Then, coming to Boston, he was for several years engaged in newspaper work, and in 1859 was one of the publishers of the Boston *Ledger*, an evening paper published that year. In 1862 he entered the service of the city, and has remained in it without break ever since. For the first thirteen years he was in the office of the city treasurer, from the second year a deputy collector, the collection of taxes then being one of the duties of the treasurer. When in 1875 the separate office of collector was established, he was a candidate for the new position; and being defeated by his

JAMES W. RICKER.

competitor, General Thomas Sherwin, he was immediately appointed by the latter chief clerk. This position he held until 1883, when, General Sherwin resigning, he was placed at the head of the department, where he has been retained since by repeated reappointments, through both Democratic and Republican administrations. Mr. Ricker was married December 28, 1852, in Chelsea, to Miss Sarah F. Fenno, daughter of Henry W. and Rebecca H. Fenno. They have two children: Julia Marland (now Mrs. Frederick M. Stearns) and Everett Wilder Ricker.

ROBINSON, Albert Alonzo, of Boston, president of the Mexican Central Railway, is a native of Vermont, born in South Reading, Windsor

A. A. ROBINSON.

County, October 21, 1844, son of Ebenezer, Jr., and Adaline (Williams) Robinson. He is a lineal descendant of Jonathan Robinson, born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1682, a son of William Robinson, one of the early settlers there. His grandfather, Ebenezer Robinson, Sr., born in Lexington in February, 1765, and died October 31, 1857, at the ripe age of ninety-two, served in the Revolutionary War for two years, part of the time in the navy as privateer and part as a soldier in the land forces, and for about six months was a prisoner on the prison ship "Old Jersey." His father, Ebenezer, Jr., was also a native of South Reading, Vt., born September 30, 1809, died July 5, 1848. Albert A. was educated in the public schools, in Milton (Wis.) Academy, and in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated in 1869, taking the degree of C.E. and B.S., and in 1871 M.S. From childhood until he reached his majority he was engaged at farm labor out of school hours, excepting during the years 1856–59, when he worked as a clerk in dry-goods or grocery stores. From 1866 to 1868 he was employed for about five months each year as assistant on the United States lake surveys in astronomical field work and on triangulation of the great lakes. His work on railroads began in 1869, when on May 27 he entered the service of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad as axeman in the engineering corps, and thereafter served successively as chain-man, level-man, transit-man, office engineer, locating engineer, and assistant engineer until the first of April, 1871. Then he became assistant engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, in charge of location and construction, and two years later, on the first of April, 1873, was made chief engineer, which position he held till August, 1890. From June 1, 1883, to September 1, 1883, he also served as assistant general superintendent of the Santa Fé system; from September 1, 1883, to March 1, 1884, he was general superintendent; from March 1, 1884, to February 1, 1886, he was general manager; from February 1, 1886, to May, 1888, second vice-president; and second vice-president and general manager from May, 1888, till April 3, 1893, when he left this system to accept the presidency of the Mexican Central Railway Company. During his engineering experience he has had direct charge of the construction of over forty-five hundred miles of railroad, including the building of the Pueblo and Denver line, one hundred and sixteen miles in seven months, and the extending of the company's line from Kansas City to Chicago, four hundred and fifty-eight miles, from April to December 31 of the same year. As president of the Mexican Central, he is in charge of the general business and affairs of the road, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Robinson is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In politics he is Republican. He was married December 9, 1869, to Miss Julia

Caroline Burdick, of Edgerton, Wis. She died August 3, 1881, leaving a daughter, Metta Burdick Robinson, born July 17, 1876. He married second, September 3, 1885, Mrs. Ellen Francis Williams, a sister of his first wife.

ROCHE, James Jeffrey, editor of the *Pilot*, Boston, is a native of Queen's County, Ireland, born at Mountmellick, May 31, 1847. That same

J. J ROCHE.

year his parents emigrated to Prince Edward Island, and there he spent his boyhood and youth. His education was acquired from his father, Edward Roche, an accomplished scholar, and at St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown. Among his college classmates were the present Chief Justice Sullivan, of Prince Edward Island, and Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, N.S. In May, 1866, soon after leaving college, he came to the United States, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. These he followed for seventeen years, at the same time dipping into literature, contributing to various newspapers and magazines, notably the *Pilot*, when under the editorial direction of his brilliant friend, the late John Boyle O'Reilly. In June, 1883, he joined the regular staff of the *Pilot*, Mr. O'Reilly offering him the position of assistant editor. This he held until the death of his chief, in August, 1890, when he was advanced to the first place. Early in his professional career he made a reputation as a poet, and as a writer of picturesque and virile prose. His published works are the "Life of John Boyle O'Reilly," published in 1891; "The Story of the Filibusters," published in London the same year; and a volume of poems, "Songs and Satires," issued in Boston in 1886. He was the poet of the occasion when the "high-water mark monument" was unveiled at the national dedication on the field of Gettysburg, June 2, 1892, and also at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town of Woburn, October 6, the same year. That year the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Russell a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission, that year created, but soon after resigned on account of the pressure of editorial and literary work. He is a member of the St. Botolph and Papyrus clubs, and of other organizations. For five consecutive years (from 1884) he was secretary of the Papyrus, and its president in 1890. He is a brother of the late John Roche, pay-clerk in the United States Navy, who perished heroically in the Samoan disaster of March, 1889.

RUSSELL, William Eustis, governor of Massachusetts three terms, 1891–92–93, and the youngest candidate but one ever elected to the office, is a native of Cambridge, of sterling stock. He was born January 6, 1857, youngest son of Charles Theodore and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell. Of his ancestors, those on the paternal side were among the Puritan immigrants to Boston about the year 1640, and one of them, a William Russell, was living in Cambridge in 1645; and his paternal grandmother, a Hastings, descended through both her parents from the earliest settlers in Princeton. His mother's father was Joseph Ballister, an old-time Boston merchant. His early education was attained in the public schools of Cambridge, and there he was prepared for college. At sixteen he entered Harvard, where he made a good record as a student, and displayed a hearty interest in athletics. Graduating in 1877, he entered the Boston University Law School with three ambitions,— to graduate at the head of his class, to win the William Beach

Lawrence prize for the best essay, and to deliver the class oration at commencement. All three he attained, and he received the first *summa cum laude* ever given by this school. His successful essay for the Lawrence prize was on "Foreign Judgments: Their Extra-territorial Force and Effect." After a year's additional study under the direction of his father, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar (1880), and began practice in Boston in his father's law firm,—that of C. T. and T. H. Russell. The following year he was elected to the Cambridge city council on an independent ticket by a majority of two votes, one of which

WM. E. RUSSELL.
(From a copyrighted photograph by Elmer Chickering.)

was lost in a recount; and, with his work in this body, his remarkable career in the public service began. The next year he was sent to the Cambridge Board of Aldermen, nominated by both the regular parties, with a practically united constituency behind him. Here, as in the council, he took a leading part, displaying ability as a ready and skilful debater, and boldness in the advocacy of local reforms. After two terms in this board he was nominated to the mayoralty at the head of a municipal reform ticket, and in the hot campaign following he spoke on the stump in every section of the city. His ticket was elected by an emphatic majority, and he entered the office the youngest man ever chosen to it. This was in 1884, when he was but twenty-seven. He was mayor of Cambridge, through repeated elections, for four successive terms; and his administration was marked by important financial and other reforms, and the successful accomplishment of a number of great public improvements. Early in this service his fame was spread beyond the limits of his city, and he was frequently "mentioned" for higher offices. During his first term as mayor he was seriously considered for the second place on the Democratic State ticket, and the next year for the first place. He, however, withdrew in favor of John F. Andrew, and in the convention made the nominating speech, which was followed by the nomination of the war governor's son by acclamation. The same year he was pressed to stand for Congress in his district, but he declined. In 1888, when closing his fourth term as mayor, he was again named for the head of the Democratic State ticket, and in the convention of that year was nominated by acclamation. Soon after his nomination he began a stumping tour of the State, and spoke night after night for seven weeks, discussing tariff reform and other questions involved in the presidential campaign, with State issues. Although failing of election, he polled a greatly increased Democratic vote. In October, 1889, he was renominated, and, as before, made a tour of the State, discussing on the stump State issues, with tariff reform as the leading national one. The result of this canvass was a decrease in the Republican plurality to a narrow margin. Again, in 1890, renominated, and making a third tour of the State, this time he carried the election by a strong plurality, although the Republican candidates for the other offices were, with one exception (that of auditor), elected. In the two succeeding elections he was re-elected, with Republicans on the remainder of the ticket, each year, after a spirited canvass, in which his speeches on the stump were among the most notable features. Then, declining to stand for a fourth term, he retired at the close of his third with a brilliant record and a national reputation. Returning to the practice of his profession, he became a member of the law firm of Russell & Russell, in association with Charles Theodore Russell, Jr., and Arthur H. Russell, the senior partners of the old firm of C. T. and T. H. Russell occupying adjoining offices, giving their attention especially to consultation and advice. He has

delivered a number of orations and occasional addresses besides his many campaign speeches within and without the State, the most notable of which were published in a volume issued in 1894 (Speeches and Addresses of William E. Russell, selected and edited by Charles Theodore Russell, Jr., with an introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Boston, Little, Brown & Co.). On the 4th of July, 1888, the year of his first nomination to the governorship, Mr. Russell was the presiding officer at the national Convention of Democratic clubs held in Baltimore. In June, 1884, he was chosen president of the Alumni of the Law School of Boston University, which position he has since held. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams College. He is a member of the Union Club of Boston and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. He was married June 3, 1885, to Miss Margaret Manning Swan, daughter of the late Rev. Joshua and Sarah A. (Hodges) Swan, of Cambridge. They have two children: William Eustis and Richard Manning Russell.

RUSSELL, William Goodwin, member of the Suffolk bar for nearly half a century, and the successor of Sidney Bartlett as its leader, is a native of Plymouth, born November 18, 1821, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Goodwin) Russell. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, a descendant of Miles Standish, John Alden, and Richard Warren of the "Mayflower" passengers. His great-grandfather on the paternal side, John Russell, was a merchant of Greenock, Scotland, who came to New England about the year 1745, and settled in Plymouth; and his great-grandfather, Samuel Jackson, of Plymouth, was the grandfather of Sidney Bartlett. He was educated in the public schools of Plymouth and at Harvard, for which he was fitted under the tuition of the Hon. John Angier Shaw, of Bridgewater, graduating in the class of 1840. After leaving college, he taught a young ladies' private school in Plymouth for some months, and for a year was preceptor of the academy at Dracut, succeeding General Benjamin F. Butler in that position. His law studies were begun in the office of his brother-in-law, William Whiting, of Boston, and completed at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1845. Admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 25th of July that year, he became at once associated with Mr. Whiting under the firm name of Whiting & Russell. This partnership held until the death of Mr. Whiting in 1873, the firm occupying for a quarter of a century a leading position at the bar. From 1862 to 1865, while Mr. Whiting was serving as solicitor of the War Department at Washington, Mr. Russell conducted the business of the firm alone with brilliant success, and at that early period in his career was classed with the leaders in his profession. After the death of Mr. Whiting he formed a partnership with George Putnam, son of the late Rev. Dr. George Putnam (minister of the First Church of Roxbury for nearly fifty years), under the firm name of Russell

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& Putnam, which association still exists. Although repeatedly importuned to accept appointment to the Supreme Bench, he has steadfastly declined; and he has unhesitatingly refused to stand for any elective office, preferring to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He has, however, performed all the duties of a public-spirited private citizen, and lent his aid and influence to movements for the public welfare. From 1882 to 1884 he was president of the Bar Association of the city of Boston: and he has been for several years president of the Social Law Library. He is a member of the Pilgrim Society (vice-president), of the Union Club (president

1882–84), of the St. Botolph Club, and of the University Club, Boston; an overseer of Harvard College, a director of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company and of the Mt. Vernon National Bank of Boston. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1878. Mr. Russell was married October 6, 1847, to Miss Mary Ellen Hedge, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Coffin) Hedge of Plymouth. They have one son and two daughters: Thomas (H. C. 1879, a member of the Suffolk bar, and at present (1894) a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature for Ward Two, Boston), Lydia G. Ellen (wife of Roger N. Allen, of Boston), and Marion Russell. Mr. Russell's summer residence is in Plymouth.

SHEPARD, JOHN, senior partner of the Boston dry-goods house of Shepard, Norwell & Co., is a native of Canton, son of John and Lucy (Hunt) Shepard, born March 26, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of Pawtucket, R.I., finishing in an evening school in Boston. When a lad of eleven, he began work here. His first place was in a drug store kept by J. W. Snow. Two years later he was employed in the dry-goods store of J. A. Jones, and at nineteen years of age was in business for himself. He first established the firm of John Shepard & Co. (in 1853). Then in 1861, having bought out Bell, Thing & Co., at that time established on Tremont Row, the firm name was changed to Farley & Shepard. Under this title the business was continued until 1865, when the house of Shepard, Norwell & Co., on Winter Street, was founded. Its business rapidly developed and extended until it became one of the largest and most important of the retail dry-goods houses of the city. Mr. Shepard is also a director of the Lincoln Bank, of the Lamson Store Service Company, and of the Connecticut River Paper Company, and president of the Burnstein Electric Company. He is a member of the Boston Merchants' Association. He is an ardent lover of fast trotting horses, and has owned some of the most valuable equine stock in the country, in raising and driving fine horses finding relaxation from the exacting demands of the business of his house which he has brought to such a high standard of honorable prosperity. He was married in Boston on the 1st of January, 1856, to Miss Susan A. Bagley, daughter of Perkins H. and Charlotte (White) Bagley. They have had a son and a daughter: John, Jr. (married Flora E., daughter of General A. P. Martin, mayor of Boston in 1884), and Jessie Watson (now the wife of William G. Titcomb, son of ex-Mayor Titcomb, of Newburyport). Mr. Shepard's winter residence is on Beacon Street, Boston; and his summer seat is a picturesque estate known as "Edgewater," on Phillips Beach, Swampscott.

JOHN SHEPARD.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of Boston, born March 6, 1824, son of Benjamin and Matilda (Sprague) Stevens. He is a descendant on the maternal side of Samuel Sprague, one of the "Boston Tea Party," and through Joanna Thayer Sprague is directly descended from Peregrine White, the first white child born in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the English High School in 1838. From school he at once entered business life, and received a thorough mercantile training, covering a period of five years. Then he became attached to the United States frigate "Constitution," the famous "Old

Ironsides," as clerk to her commander, Captain John Percival, well known in the old navy as "Mad Jack,"—a most fearless seaman and a

BENJ. F. STEVENS.

brave officer,—in which he made a cruise around the world from 1843 to 1846. Retiring from this service and returning to Boston in April, 1847, he was elected secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston. Subsequently, in June, 1864, he was made vice-president of the company; and upon the resignation of the Hon. Willard Phillips, its president, in November, 1865, was elected to that office, which position he has since held. His connection with the insurance business has extended through forty-seven years; and he is probably the oldest person holding office in that business to-day. He is a member of numerous local business organizations, and also of the Algonquin, the Union, the Boston Art, and the Athletic clubs. In politics he is Republican. He has served three terms in the Common Council of Boston, and has twice been unanimously elected president of the Merchants' Club. He has always taken great interest in colonial matters, and has written much on old Boston topics for the *Saturday Evening Gazette*. In 1847, and for a long time after, he was the literary and dramatic writer for the old Boston *Atlas*, when that paper was under the control of William Schouler and Thomas M. Brewer. Mr. Stevens was married in 1850 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Ezra Lincoln, sister of the late Colonel Ezra Lincoln. He has one daughter (now Mrs. H. L. Jordan).

SWIFT, Henry Walton, chairman of the State Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners, was born in New Bedford, December 17, 1849, son of William C. N. and Eliza N. (Perry) Swift. He is descended from William Swift, who came over from England in 1630, was in Watertown in 1634, and in 1637 moved to Sandwich; and, on his mother's side, from Edward Perry, of Sandwich, who married Mary Freeman, and died in 1695. Other ancestors on his mother's side were William Spooner, who died in 1684, and Walter Spooner, who was appointed chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Hancock in 1781; Francis Sprague, who came over in the "Ann" in 1623; Samuel Sprague, who was born in 1665, and married Ruth Alden, grand-daughter of John

H. W. SWIFT.

Alden and Priscilla Mullens; and Arthur Hathaway, who was born in 1627, and married Sarah Cooke, grand-daughter of Francis Cooke, who came

over in the "Mayflower." Henry W. attained his education at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, Phillips Exeter Academy, and Harvard College. He was at Exeter two years, graduating in 1867; and he graduated from Harvard in 1871. Then he took the Harvard Law School course, graduating in 1874, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar the same year. He has since practised his profession in Boston, his principal practice dealing with the law of corporations. He has been associated in a portion of his practice with Mr. Russell Gray. In politics Mr. Swift is a Democrat, and has taken a leading part in the Young Men's Democratic movements in the State. In 1882 he served in the lower house of the Legislature, and before that (in 1879 and 1880) was a member of the Boston Common Council, elected as a Democrat from the Republican Ward 9; and he has also been a member of the Boston School Board. He was appointed to the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners by Governor Russell in 1891, and was soon after elected its chairman. He is a member of the Union, Somerset, and Country clubs, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Swift is unmarried.

TAYLOR, Charles Henry, general manager and editor-in-chief of the Boston *Globe*, was born in Charlestown, July 14, 1846, son of John I. and Abigail R. (Hapgood) Taylor. He was educated in Charlestown public schools, and at the age of fifteen went to work, beginning in a Boston general printing-office, where he learned the trade of a compositor on the Massachusetts *Ploughman* and the *Christian Register*, at that time "set up" in the establishment. A year later, when employed in the *Traveller* office, making himself useful in the press and mailing rooms, as well as the composition-room, he joined the Union army for the Civil War, enlisting in the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, one of the youngest recruits in the army. He served in the field about a year and a half with General Banks's command, until severely wounded in the memorable assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863. After three months in the army hospital at New Orleans, he was honorably discharged, and sent home; and, as soon as able, he returned to work. Re-entering the *Traveller* office, after some time spent in the composition-room, he was given a position as reporter for the paper; and this was the starting-point of his journalistic career. He soon made his mark as a quick and intelligent news-gatherer, and, mastering the art of shorthand writing, did much notable work as a stenographer. While connected with the *Traveller*, he also earned considerable reputation as a correspondent for out-of-town papers, his letters to the New York *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Times* especially attracting attention. He remained with the *Traveller* till the opening of 1869, when he was made private secretary to Governor William Claflin and a member of the governor's military staff with the rank of colonel, by which title he has since been popularly called, although he is properly "general" by virtue of appointment to the military staff of Governor William E. Russell in 1891. The position of governor's secretary he held for three years, and during this time he continued work as a newspaper correspondent. In 1872 he made a little excursion into politics, and was that year elected to the lower house of the

CHARLES H. TAYLOR.

Legislature as a representative from Somerville, where he had established his residence. The following year he was re-elected, receiving, as on the first occasion, the unusual honor of being the unanimous choice of his fellow-citizens, regardless of party lines. At the opening of the session

of 1873 he was made clerk of the house, elected by a large majority over William S. Robinson, then the widely known Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* over the signature of "Warrington," who had held the position for many years. In August the same year he was offered the position of manager of the *Globe*, then about seventeen months old, and struggling to obtain a foothold among the established Boston dailies. Accepting the offer, he relinquished his place at the State House, and devoted all his energies to the upbuilding of the enterprise. For some time it was conducted as a high-class independent paper, with a limited circulation; but, upon the reorganization of the enterprise, in the spring of 1878, Colonel Taylor, then in full control, took a bold new departure, bringing out the paper as a two-cent Democratic daily, with the higher priced Sunday issue, conducted on popular lines, appealing to the many instead of the few. Before very long prosperity came to the undertaking; and its development in many directions, under General Taylor's skilful conduct, was rapid. Among the novelties in Boston journalism which General Taylor has grafted to some extent upon it, through his paper, are to be reckoned the regular illustration of news articles, political cartoons, serial stories, and "signed editorials." General Taylor belongs to a number of social organizations, among them the Algonquin and Press clubs of Boston. He was married February 7, 1866, to Miss Georgiana O. Davis, daughter of George W. Davis, of Charlestown. They have five children: Charles H., Jr. (now business manager of the *Globe*), William O., John L., Elizabeth, and Grace Lincoln Taylor. Since 1880 General Taylor has resided in Boston.

THORNDIKE, Samuel Lothrop, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Beverly, December 28, 1829, son of Albert and Joanna Batchelder (Lovett) Thorndike. His earliest ancestor in America was John Thorndike, of a Lincolnshire family, who came to New England in 1633, and in 1636 settled in that part of Salem which is now Beverly. His early education was acquired in the Beverly Academy and the Boston Latin School, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard in the class of 1852, graduating in due course, and then attended the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1854. His law study was completed in the Boston office of the late Sidney Bartlett, and he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1855. For a while he was an assistant in the office of Rufus Choate; and later, in 1861, he became a business associate of William H. Gardiner, which relation con-

S. LOTHROP THORNDIKE.

tinued until Mr. Gardiner's death, in 1882. He has been engaged mainly in trust and probate business, and the management of estates and corporations. He was register in bankruptcy under the United States law of 1867. He has been a director in many railroad and manufacturing companies and other corporations. He has always been much interested in musical matters, and has at various times been an officer of the Handel and Haydn Society, the Harvard Musical Association, the Boston Music Hall, the New England Conservatory of Music, and the Cecilia. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Union Club, a member also of the St. Botolph, Tavern, and Examiner clubs, a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, president of the Old Cambridge Shakspere Association, trustee of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and is connected with various Masonic bodies. In politics he is a Republican. His first vote was for the Whig party, but since 1856 he has regularly voted the

Republican ticket. Mr. Thorndike was married November 2, 1859, to Miss Anna Lamb Wells, daughter of Chief Justice Daniel Wells, of the old Court of Common Pleas. They have two sons and one daughter: Albert (H.U. 1881), Sturgis Hooper (H.U. 1890), and Mary Duncan Thorndike.

TOPPAN, Roland Worthington, president of the Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was born in Newburyport, November 9, 1841, son of Edward and Susan L. (Smith) Toppan. He is a lineal descendant of Abraham Top-

R. W. TOPPAN.

pan, the first of the name in America, who came from England, and settled in Newburyport in 1638. The Smiths from whom his mother descended settled in West Newbury about the same time. His education was acquired in the public schools of Newburyport. With the exception of about a year spent in the ice business in Havana, Cuba, his active business life has been devoted to the insurance business, both stock and mutual. He spent about six years in two of the largest agencies of stock insurance companies, and later was connected with the Boston Manufactures Mutual Fire Insurance Company for about fifteen years. In 1889 he was elected president of the Mill Owners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and president of the Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company in June, 1891, when the business of the Mill Owners' Company was consolidated with that of the Arkwright, the name of the latter being retained. The Mill Owners' Company ceased to do business, and was dissolved by the court. He has also been president of the Paper Mill Insurance Company since June, 1889. In politics he is an Independent. He has held no offices, civil, political, or social, and is not connected with any society or club, preferring to devote himself entirely to his business pursuits. He was married in October, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth Lesley, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Frothingham) Lesley. They have one child: Roland Lesley Toppan. Mr. Toppan's present residence is in Malden.

UNDERWOOD, Herbert Shapleigh, managing editor of the Boston *Evening Record* and the *Daily Advertiser*, is a native of New York, born in Fort Edward, June 5, 1861, son of Jarvis A. and Eunice K. (Shapleigh) Underwood. He is of the New York branch of Underwoods, which reach back to the second of the three brothers who came to America from England about the year 1650. On his mother's side he is also of English stock, both through the Shapleighs and Wentworths. He was prepared for college in the academy at Glens Falls, N.Y., to which place his father removed when he was ten years old, and was graduated from Williams in the class of 1883 with Phi Beta Kappa honors. In college he was first associate editor, then editor-in-chief, of the *Argo*, a bi-weekly, which stood in the first rank of college journalism when this form of literary effort was in what is generally termed its most brilliant period, writing much light verse and a number of satires on college life for that paper. Immediately after graduation, in July, 1883, he began work for the Amsterdam (N.Y.) *Democrat* (Republican) in all the various directions that occupy a subordinate on a small local paper, and later became city editor. In December, 1884, he joined the staff of the Springfield *Republican*, and in that office did successively New England news editing, writing of special articles and of minor editorial comment. In January, 1886, he was sent to Boston, where he wrote the *Republican's* legislative reports and Boston notes on State politics

until the end of that year's session of the Legislature in July. At that time he was selected by Hon. William E. Barrett, who had become the managing editor of the Boston *Advertiser* and the *Record*, to cover the political news for those papers; and with this work his service on them began. In December of the same year he was made Washington correspondent of the two papers; and at the capital he was admitted to confidential relations by many leading men, especially the New England senators and representatives. During the recess of Congress in 1887 he did a large range of special writing for both

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papers, in the home office originating and carrying out for several months the "Seen and Heard" column, which became a leading feature of the *Record*. In August, 1888, just after his return from the two national conventions, he was recalled to Boston (Mr. Barrett having become publisher), and was made managing editor of both papers, which position he has held since. He is a member of the Republican, Episcopalian, and University clubs, and was one of the "committee of eighteen" which organized the last named.

WARREN, William Fairfield, president of Boston University, Boston, born in Williamsburg March 13, 1833, was the third son of Mather and Anne Miller (Fairfield) Warren. As a direct descendant of the original immigrant, William Warren, of Roxbury, whose son married Susannah Mather, his genealogical line goes back to the beginning of New England history. Through his father's mother he is directly descended from Elder John White, the associate of Hooker, and through his own mother from Captain Samuel Fairfield, of Connecticut. His father's father was Cotton Mather Warren. Bishop Henry White Warren is an older brother. William F. was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1853. In 1855 and 1856 he was in charge of a church in Andover, and from 1856 to 1858 studied in Berlin, Halle, and Rome. He travelled in Greece, Egypt, Palestine, and other parts, residing in all over seven years abroad. In 1859–60 he was pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston; from 1861 to 1866 was professor of systematic theology in the *Missions-anstalt*, Bremen, Germany; from 1866 to 1873 professor of systematic theology in the Boston Theological Seminary, and acting president of the institution; and in 1873, upon the foundation of Boston University, he was made its president, and professor of comparative history of religion, comparative theology, and the philosophy of religion, which positions he has held from that time to the present. Among the more significant features of Dr. Warren's life-work thus far may be named: a new presentation of confessional theology to the theologians of Germany; the reorganization of the oldest theological seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the organization of Boston University; a reconstruction of ancient cosmology and mythical geography, particularly the Homeric; the discovery, as many believe, of the cradle of the human race; and the promotion of international university co-operation in advancing the highest as well as the broadest educational ideals. President Warren has been a copious writer, the titles of his publications filling nearly four octavo pages of the "Alumni Record" of his Alma Mater. In his earlier years he published miscellaneous translations, poetic and other, from the Spanish, German, Dutch, and Latin languages. The last twenty-five years he has annually published one or more educational reports, in which the living issues of the day are more or less fully discussed. In the successive volumes of the "Boston Uni-

versity Year Book" he has also printed not a few educational, scientific, and professional essays. At the same time he has contributed annually, more or less freely, to the scholarly periodical press. Six of his publications were written and printed in the German language. Of these the more important were: *Anfangsgründe der Logik* (1863); *Einleitung in die systematische Theologie* (1865); and *Versuch einer neuen encyklopaedischen Einrichtung und Darstellung der theologischen Wissenschaften* (1867). The following are some of his essays and addresses, with the year of their issue: "De Reprobatione" (1867); "Systems of

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Ministerial Education" (1872); "The Christian Consciousness" (1872); "American Infidelity" (1874); "The Taxation of Colleges, Churches, and Hospitals: Tax Exemption the Road to Tax Abolition" (1876); "The Gateways to the Learned Professions" (1877); "Review of Twenty Arguments employed in Opposition to the Opening of the Boston Latin School to Girls" (1877); "The Liberation of Learning in England" (1878); "Joint and Disjoint Education in the Public Schools" (1879); "Hopeful Symptoms in Medical Education" (1880); "New England Theology" (1881); "True Key to Ancient Cosmology and Mythical Geography" (1882); "Homer's Abode of the Dead" (1883); "All Roads lead to Thule" (1886); "The Quest of the Perfect Religion" (1887); "The True Celebration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus" (1888); "The Cry of the Soul: a Baccalaureate Address" (1888); "The Gates of Sunrise in Babylonian and Egyptian Mythology" (1889); "Phillips Brooks and Education" (1893); "Origin and Progress of Boston University" (1893). His elaborate study of the pre-historic world, entitled "Paradise Found: the Cradle of the Human Race at the North Pole," published in 1885, quickly reached its eighth edition. A smaller book, entitled "In the Footsteps of Arminius,—a Delightsome Pilgrimage," was issued in 1888; another, "The Story of Gottlieb," a study of ideals, in 1891. President Warren married Miss Harriet C. Merrick, daughter of John M. and Mary J. Merrick, April 14, 1861. Their children are four: Mary Christine, William Marshall, Annie Merrick, and Winifred Warren. For twenty years, until her widely lamented death, January 7, 1893, Mrs. Warren edited the *Heathen Women's Friend*, a missionary magazine for women, which had a wider circulation than any other of its class in the world. A part of the time she edited a German issue under the same name. In the founding and management of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women she also bore a prominent part.

WELLS, Samuel, member of the Suffolk bar, and connected with scientific and philanthropic societies, is a native of Hallowell, Me., born September 9, 1836. His father, Samuel Wells, was judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine from 1848 to 1852, and governor of that State in 1855; and his mother, Louisa Ann (Appleton) Wells, was a daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton, of Waterville, Me. He received his early education and training for college in a private school in Portland, Me., kept by Mr. Forbush, and entered Harvard College in the class of 1857, which included a number of young men who in after years became leading members of the bar. After graduating he studied law in his father's office in Boston, and on the 18th of December, 1858, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. For about ten years he was associated with his father in the practice of his profession; and then in 1871 he formed a partnership with the late Edward Bangs, under the name of

Bangs & Wells, for the transaction of general law business. In his professional work in later years Mr. Wells has given more attention to the management of trusts and corporations and office practice than to litigation. For many years also he has been connected as director and officer with various corporations, and is now second vice-president, counsel, and a director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, president of the State Street Exchange, and one of the trustees of the Boston Real Estate Trust. He has long been concerned in philanthropic work, and interested in reform movements, social and

SAMUEL WELLS.

political. He is a member of the general committee of the Citizens' Association of Boston, a member of the Civil Service Reform Association and of the Tariff Reform League; a vice-president of the Boston Society of Natural History; one of the trustees of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of the Boston Memorial Association, of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and of the Bostonian Society. Among other organizations to which he belongs are the Union, St. Botolph, Boston Art, Exchange, Unitarian, and Papyrus clubs of Boston, and the University Club of New York. He is prominent also in the Masonic order, and from 1889 to 1892 was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He has made a special study of the use of the microscope, and was one of the first in this country to use that instrument in photography. He has made a large collection of the Diatomaceæ and the literature concerning that interesting group to which he has contributed occasional papers. Mr. Wells was married on June 11, 1863, to Miss Catherine Boott Gannett, daughter of Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., long pastor of the Arlington Street Church, formerly the Federal Street Church. They have three children: Stiles Gannett, now associated with his father in law practice; Samuel, Jr., now with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company; and Louisa Appleton Wells.

WHITING, Fred Erwin, assistant business manager of the Boston *Herald*, is a native of Brookline, born December 21, 1857, son of George Frederick and Harriet Louisa (Learned) Whiting. He is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Whiting, of Dedham, who married Hannah White, daughter of John White, in 1643. Nathaniel and Hannah Whiting had twelve children. The youngest, Jonathan, married Rachel Thorp in 1689; and they had ten children. One of the sons, Ithamar, married Mary Day in 1765. Their son, Ezek, married Lydia Goodridge in 1797; Ezek and Lydia's son, Charles Horace, married Plooma S. Barnard in 1825; and their son, George F., one of seven children, was the father of Fred E. Mr. Whiting received his early educational training in private schools and the Cambridge High School, and, entering Harvard, graduated in the class of 1880. For a year after graduation he was connected with the Boston Knob Company, of which his father was president. He then became the private secretary of the late R. M. Pulsifer, at that time the business manager of the *Herald*. While serving in this capacity he was called to the oversight of a number of outside interests in which Mr. Pulsifer was concerned, especially when the latter was abroad, in which he displayed marked ability. Subsequently, in March, 1888, he was admitted

to a partnership in the firm of R. M. Pulsifer & Co., which then owned and published the *Herald;* and in May the same year, when the *Herald* prop-

FRED E. WHITING.

erty was transferred to the Boston Herald Company, he became a member of the new organization. He was made clerk of the corporation and a director, and also assistant business manager of the paper, which position he has since held. He is also a director of the Hotel & Railroad News Company and of the Tuxpan Oil Company. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Union; a member of the order of Free Masons; member of the Press Club (president 1893–94), the University Club, and the Athletic Club of Boston, of the Newton Club of Newton, and of several of the leading yacht clubs. Mr. Whiting was married in Cambridge, October 10, 1883, to Miss Amy Estelle Ferguson, daughter of Thomas T. and Clara Ophelia (Rolfe) Ferguson, a lineal descendant of Captain Rolfe who married Pocahontas. They have two children: Royal Goodridge and Philip Erwin Whiting.

WILLARD, Joseph Augustus, clerk of the Superior Court, was born in Cambridge, September 29, 1816, son of Sidney and Elizabeth (Andrews) Willard. His father was some time librarian, and professor of Oriental languages and Latin in Harvard College; his grandfather, Joseph Willard, was president of the college from 1781 to 1804; and his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Willard, was "vice-president," acting as president from 1701 to 1707, at the same time minister of the Old South Church in Boston. On the maternal side his great-great-grandmother was Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet, wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet. His early education was acquired in the Westford Academy and the Cambridge Latin School, and he was prepared for college under the tuition at different times of James Freeman Clarke and Ralph Waldo Emerson. He did not, however, enter college, but instead went to sea. Returning in 1838, after eight years' absence, he resumed his studies under his father, who had resigned his professorship at Harvard. In 1846 he entered the office of the clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas, then existing; and two years later to his duties as an assistant to the clerk here were added those of a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Joseph Eveleth.

JOSEPH A. WILLARD.

In 1854 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and the following year was made assistant clerk of the court then known as the Superior Court of the

County of Suffolk, the Court of Common Pleas for Suffolk being abolished. Four years later, upon the establishment of the present Superior Court of the Commonwealth, he was appointed assistant clerk of that court; and in 1865 he was appointed clerk by the court to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the clerk. At the next regular election he was elected to the position for the full term of five years, and has been re-elected every term since. Mr. Willard is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was married September 5, 1841, in Cambridge, to Miss Penelope Cochran, a great-grand-daughter of Mary Faneuil, a sister of Peter Faneuil. They have had six children: Elizabeth Anne, Edward Augustus, Mary Mitchell, Penelope Frances, Sidney Faneuil, and Edith Gertrude Willard. His term expires in January, 1897; and, should he live until March, 1896, he will then have been connected with the courts in his several capacities for fifty years.

WOLCOTT, Roger, lieutenant governor of the State, 1893–94, was born in Boston, July 13, 1847, son of J. Huntington and Cornelia (Frothingham) Wolcott. He is a descendant of the Roger Wolcott who was second in command in the expedition of Sir William Pepperrell against Cape Breton in 1745, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg. Another ancestor was Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who fought in the Revolutionary army against Burgoyne, and was brigadier-general on the battlefield of Saratoga. Both of these Wolcotts were governors of Connecticut. One of his ancestors, on his mother's side, was active and prominent during the Revolutionary period as a member of the Charlestown Committee of Safety, and another took part in the Boston Tea Party. Roger Wolcott was educated in Boston private schools and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1870. In college he ranked well, and was the choice of his classmates for class orator. During 1871–72 he was a tutor at Harvard, while taking the course of the Law School. Graduating therefrom in 1874, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year. He has, however, practised his profession but little, his time having been largely occupied by his duties as trustee of various estates and in the management of financial matters. Mr. Wolcott's public career began as a member of the Boston Common Council, in which he served three terms (1877–78–79). Then in 1882 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. Here also, through repeated re-elections, he served three terms (1882–83–84), early taking a position among the leaders and winning distinction as a hard and trustworthy worker. In 1891 he was made president of the Young Men's Republican Club, that year organized. The following year he was nominated to the lieutenant governorship on the Republican State ticket, and in the

ROGER WOLCOTT.

November election was elected with the Democratic candidate for the governorship, William E. Russell. In 1893 he was renominated, and this time returned with the election of the entire Republican ticket. Mr. Wolcott has always been a Republican; but in the campaign of 1884 he opposed his party's candidate for the presidency, and voted for Grover Cleveland. On other occasions he has displayed an independent spirit, both in public speech and action. He belongs to a number of reform organizations, among others the Boston Citizens' Association and the Civil Service Reform Association; is a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and an overseer of

Harvard University. He is also a member of the St. Botolph, Somerset, Union, Athletic, and New Riding clubs of Boston. Mr. Wolcott was married in Boston, September 2, 1874, to Miss Edith Prescott, grand-daughter of William H. Prescott, the historian, and great-grand-daughter of Colonel William Prescott, who commanded the provincials at the Battle of Bunker Hill. They have four sons and one daughter now living.

WOODBURY, Charles Levi, member of the Suffolk bar for nearly half a century, is a native of Portsmouth, N.H., descendant of the earliest

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

settlers of Cape Ann. He was born on May 22, 1820, son of Levi and Elizabeth Williams (Clapp) Woodbury. His father was an eminent practitioner at the New Hampshire bar, contemporary of Mason, Webster, Bartlett, and Fletcher, also judge, governor, senator, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Treasury, and justice of the Supreme Court; and his mother was daughter of the Hon. Asa and Eliza Wendell (Quincy) Clapp, of Portland, Me. In the direct line Mr. Woodbury traces to John Woodbury, an old planter who settled at Cape Ann 1623–24, and at Nahumkeik, now Salem, 1626–27. His other ancestral lines all trace to settlers of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and New York before 1650. He was educated in Washington, D.C., the family moving to that city when he was a lad of eleven, and studied law there in the offices of the Attorney-General of the United States, the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, and in that of Richard S. Coxe. He was admitted to the bar in the District, and there began practice. Moving in 1840 to Alabama, he practised in that State for about four years from the following May, 1841, and came to Boston in 1845, where he has ever since been established. For years his practice has chiefly been in the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Supreme Court at Washington, where, as in Boston, he has long been a familiar figure. He is recognized as one of the ablest expounders of constitutional law and an authority on international law, and his contributions to legal literature have been important. He was one of the compilers of "Woodbury and Minot's Reports," three volumes, editor of the second and third volumes of "Levi Woodbury's Writings," and author of pamphlets on the fisheries question, and treating other questions involving the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain. He also has delivered several orations on subjects of Masonic history. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, devoted to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, with the latter of whom he was personally acquainted, from early manhood a leader in his party, holding foremost positions in Democratic organizations, national and State. But he has never aspired to office, and has held few public stations. In 1853 the mission to Bolivia was tendered to him by President Pierce (who had been a law student in his father's office), but this he declined. In 1857 he was elected to the lower house of the New Hampshire Legislature, as a member from Portsmouth. The same year he was appointed United States district attorney for Massachusetts; and in 1870 and 1871 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of this State, from Boston. Mr. Woodbury is an authority on antiquarian, historical, and Masonic, as well as legal subjects. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, an honorary member of the Historical societies of New Hampshire and Maine, and prominent in Masonic organizations. He has held high office in the York and Scottish Rites, and is now second officer in the Supreme Council of the latter body. He is also a member of

the Board of Trustees for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and of the board for the Supreme Council. Mr. Woodbury never married.

WOODS, Edwin Hutton, business manager of the Boston *Herald* and president of the corporation, is a native of Boston, born October 6, 1843, son of John and Abby Ann (Fessenden) Woods. He received a common-school education, supplemented by a course in Comer's Commercial College, and at fourteen was at work. He began active life as clerk in a hardware store,—that of Allen & Noble, then well known in Boston; and here he remained until 1862, when he enlisted in the Fortieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and, as sergeant of Company B, went to the front. On September 11, the same year, while on the march to Miner's Hill, Va., he received a severe sun-stroke, which caused a partial paralysis of the lower limbs, and so disabled him that in the following spring of 1863 he was discharged from the army. Then, returning to Boston in September of that year, he found a place in the counting-room of the *Herald* as book-keeper in the circulating department; and since that time he has been closely identified with the business interests of the paper. To his energy and genius the development and expansion of the *Herald's* circulation are in no small degree due. When he began his work in this department, it was the custom of the office to sell the Sunday edition of the *Herald* to three wholesale dealers in Boston, who supplied the retail dealers. This, at his suggestion, was soon changed, and the retailers served direct from the office for cash over the counter, to the profit and advantage of all concerned. Subsequently he introduced the ticket plan, under which dealers are sold tickets in small or large quantities, which they exchange for papers in the delivery room, no cash there being received. Mr. Woods was the first in Boston to adopt this system; and it worked so well in the *Herald* office, effecting a saving of time, trouble, and expense, that its use soon became general in Boston newspaper offices. He was also the first to establish the system of running special Sunday trains throughout New England for the prompt and thorough distribution of the Sunday *Herald*. In 1888 Mr. Woods became a partner of the firm of R. M. Pulsifer & Co., then proprietors of the *Herald*, admitted on the 1st of March; and on May 1st, the same year, when the firm was changed to a corporation, under the title of the "Boston Herald Company," he became one of the principal holders of stock, and was elected vice-president and business manager. Four months later he was made president and business manager, the position he still holds. He is now president of the Boston Publishers' Association, vice-president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and director of the Boston Hotel and Railroad News Company, of which he was vice-president for several years, and one of the original promoters. He is a member of Joseph Warren Lodge of Free Masons; is a charter member of Post 7, Grand

E. H. WOODS.

Army, in which he has held all the offices in succession to that of commander; and a member of the Algonquin and Press clubs in Boston, and of the Hull Yacht Club. For three years he was first lieutenant of Company E, Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; and in 1889 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Ames. For three terms (1873–75) he represented Ward 8 in the Boston Common Council. Colonel Woods was married in Boston, August 20, 1868, to Miss Mary Francis Smith, daughter of Pardon and Mary (Parkinson) Smith. They have two children: Walter Hutton and Fred Lester Woods.

WOOLF, Benjamin Edward, editor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, was born in London, England, February 16, 1836. He is of Jewish ancestry. His father, Edward Woolf, was a musician, artist, and littérateur of repute in London before his removal to this country in 1839, when the son was but three years old, and here became one of the best known orchestra leaders of his time, conductor for many years of the orchestra at Barton's theatres and Mitchell's Olympic in New York, and the author of a large number of musical compositions. The elder Woolf was also one of the founders of *Judy*, which was

BENJ. E. WOOLF.

among the earliest of the comic weeklies in New York, making most of the sketches for it himself, and writing a large portion of the letter-press. It was a clever venture, but ahead of the times, and unprofitable. Benjamin E. was the eldest of a remarkable family of brothers, among them M. A. Woolf, the widely known caricaturist and painter, Professor Solomon Woolf, instructor of mathematics in the College of the City of New York, also an artist and critic, and Albert Woolf, an artist and a well-known electrician. He was educated in the New York public schools, and early trained in music, especially orchestral, by his father. He was also well instructed in the art of wood engraving. Coming to Boston as a young man in 1859, he shortly after joined the orchestra at the Boston Museum under the late Julius Eichberg, and while here made his first notable venture in dramatic writing in the text of the operetta "The Doctor of Alcantara," the music of which was composed by Mr. Eichberg. This was successfully produced on the Museum stage, and subsequently became a favorite feature in the repertories of travelling companies. A long series of plays and adaptations from Mr. Woolf's pen followed this first production, the most popular among the number being "The Mighty Dollar," for many seasons the leading card of the Florences, through whom "the Honorable Bradwell Slote" and "Mrs. Gilflory" became intimate friends of countless theatre-goers. His operetta of "Pounce & Co.," of which he wrote both text and music, was another notable composition; and its first production at the Bijou Theatre, during the season of 1882–83, on which occasion the author led the orchestra, was a brilliant affair. Altogether he has written over sixty plays and six operas. In 1864 Mr. Woolf left Boston to assume the leadership of the orchestra of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. After two seasons there he went to New Orleans to lead the Gravier Street Theatre. He returned North in 1871, and received a call from the late Colonel Henry J. Parker, then the conductor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, to join its staff. Accepting, he returned to Boston, and then began his long service as a leading critical writer, dealing especially with music and the drama. With the exception of a brief connection with the Boston *Globe*, covering its first eighteen months (1872–73), as musical and dramatic critic, Mr. Woolf's entire journalistic career has been spent in the service of the *Gazette*; and his critical work early gave that paper a high standing in this particular field. He became the chief editor upon the death of Colonel Parker, which occurred on May 13, 1892. Besides his work as a playwright and musical composer, he has published a series of parodies of leading poets, under the name of "Our Prize Album," written numerous sketches, and has been a frequent contributor to various magazines. Mr. Woolf was married April 15, 1867, to Miss Josephine Orton, a favorite member of the Museum stock company from 1860 to the time of her marriage, when she retired from the stage. They have no children.

PART II.

ABBOTT, Josiah Gardner, lawyer, jurist, and statesman, was born in Chelmsford, November 1, 1814, son of Caleb and Mercy (Fletcher) Abbott; died at his country seat, Wellesley Hills, June 2, 1891. He was a descendant on both sides of English Puritans: in the seventh generation from George Abbott, of Yorkshire, who migrated to Massachusetts in 1640, and was a first settler of Andover; and from William Fletcher, of Devonshire, a first settler of Chelmsford in 1653, who owned a large part of the territory which in 1826 was incorporated as the town of Lowell. Both of his grandfathers fought under Prescott at Bunker Hill, and were in the War of Independence. His father was a country merchant at Chelmsford Centre. He attended a classical school at Chelmsford, where he was fitted for college, his excellent teachers being Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Rev. Abiel Abbott, D.D., and Cranmore Wallace successively. He entered Harvard in 1828, and graduated with distinction in 1832, the youngest of his class. For a time thereafter he taught the Fitchburg Academy. He studied law first with Joel Adams of Chelmsford, and then under Nathaniel Wright of Lowell, and, admitted to the bar in January, 1837, began practice at Lowell in partnership with Amos Spaulding. The same year he served in the House of Representatives, the youngest member of that body. In 1840 he edited the Lowell *Advertiser*, a Democratic tri-weekly journal, with ability and vigor, giving it a decided literary as well as political flavor; and at the same time delivered occasional lyceum lectures. In 1842, having some time previously dissolved the connection with Mr. Spaulding, he formed a copartnership with Samuel A. Brown, which continued till his elevation to the bench in 1855. In 1842 and 1843 he was a State senator for Middlesex, in his second term serving as chairman of the committees on the judiciary and on railroads. In 1843, also, he was attached to Governor Morton's staff as senior aide-de-camp. In 1850 he was appointed master in chancery, and served as such for five years. In 1853 he was a delegate from Lowell in the Constitutional Convention, in which he advocated an elective judiciary, and making the jury judges of law as well as of fact in criminal cases. In 1855 he was appointed a justice of the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk, that year established. This position he held till the first of January, 1858, when he resigned to re-enter practice and enjoy its profits. In 1859 he was chosen one of the overseers of Harvard College, and in this office continued six years, when he was dropped from the board because of being a Democrat. In 1860 he was offered a place on the Supreme Bench, but declined it, unwilling to relinquish his profitable and important practice. In 1861 he removed from Lowell to Boston, and from that time till his death he was among the leaders of the Suffolk bar. During the Civil War, from the first shot to the last, he gave his voice, purse, and pen to the Union cause. Three of his sons rendered distinguished services as officers in the Union army, and two of them perished in the struggle. Captain and Brevet-major Edward G. Abbott, the eldest son, fell at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; Major and Brevet-brigadier General Henry L. Abbott, in the Wilderness, while gallantly leading his regiment. In 1874 Judge Abbott was elected a representative in Congress; but, his seat being contested, he was not admitted till near the close of the first session in the early part of 1877. He was made a member of the special committee sent to South Carolina to inquire into the alleged irregularities attending the presidential election of 1876 in that State, and prepared the committee's report. He opposed the bill creating the Electoral Commission, which was introduced during his absence from Washington and without his knowledge; but after it had been proposed by the Democrats, accepted by the Republicans, and enacted, he felt it to be his duty to see that its provisions were

carried out. As originally planned, one place on the commission was to be filled by one of the Democratic representatives from New York who had been longest in Congressional life. But New York had two candidates for this place, Fernando Wood and Samuel S. Cox; and, neither being altogether satisfactory, friends of Judge Abbott, without his knowledge, resolved to propose his name to the Democratic Congressional caucus. This was done with the warm approval of Speaker Randall, and he was selected. He was accorded the leadership of the Democratic minority of the commission, and opposed the decisions of the

J. G. ABBOTT.

majority in the four contested States,—Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina. He wrote by request the address to the country on behalf of the minority, protesting against the decisions of the majority, which was approved, put in type, and one copy printed for signatures, but never signed, some of the members doubting the wisdom of its publication at the time. The original manuscript of this address was destroyed; but the proof-sheets, with Judge Abbott's corrections, were preserved, and were subsequently placed on private deposit in the Boston Public Library. Judge Abbott was a delegate to seven national Democratic conventions, and in six of them was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. Outside of the law and politics Judge Abbott participated in many large enterprises, and was president or director of numerous manufacturing, railroad, water-power, and other companies. He was for fifteen years president of the Atlantic Cotton Mills at Lawrence; for thirty-five years a director of the Hill Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, Me., and from 1874 till his death its president; for three years president of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Lowell; for twenty-eight years a director of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and president for five years; a director of the North American Insurance Company of Boston from its organization in 1872 till his death; and president of the Water Power Company at Lewiston, of which he was the principal promoter, from 1870 till his death. In 1862 Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Judge Abbott was married, July 21, 1838, to Miss Caroline Livermore, daughter of Judge Edward St. Loe Livermore, of Lowell. She died in 1887. Five sons and one daughter of their family of eight children survive them: Fletcher Morton, Samuel A. B., Franklin P., Grafton St. L., Holker W. Abbott, and Mrs. Sarah Abbott Fay, widow of William P. Fay.

ALDRICH, SAMUEL NELSON, president of the State National Bank, Boston, and member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Upton, born February 3, 1838, son of Sylvanus Bucklin and Lucy Jane (Stoddard) Aldrich. He was educated in the Worcester and Southington (Conn.) academies and at Brown University. After teaching school for a while in his native town and in Holliston and Worcester, he took up the study of law in the latter city, in the offices of Isaac Davis and E. B. Stoddard, finishing at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and at once began practice, opening an office in Marlborough. There he remained for eleven years, becoming prominently identified with local and other interests, and then removed his business to Boston, retaining, however, his legal residence in Marlborough and his connection with its affairs. He was chairman of the Marlborough School Committee for nine years, chairman of the Board of Selectmen four years, and several years president of the Marlborough Board of Trade and director of the People's National Bank. He represented

his district, the Fourth Middlesex, in the State Senate in 1879 and 1880, serving on the committees on taxation (chairman), on the judiciary, on

S. N. ALDRICH.

constitutional amendments, and on bills in the third reading; and, three years later (in 1883), was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the judiciary, and several other committees, and was instrumental in shaping important legislation. In the campaign of 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in what was then the Seventh District, a Republican stronghold, making an earnest though unsuccessful canvass. In March, 1887, he became assistant treasurer of the United States in Boston, by appointment of President Cleveland, which position he held until January, 1891, when his successor was appointed by President Harrison, having the month before filed his resignation to accept the presidency of the State National Bank to which he was then elected. He was president of the Framingham & Lowell Railroad for several years before its absorption by the Old Colony, and is now president of the Central Massachusetts Railroad. His club associations are with the Algonquin, Athletic, and Art clubs of Boston. Mr. Aldrich was married September 15, 1865, at Upton, to Miss Mary J. Macfarland, daughter of J. T. and Eliza A. Macfarland. They have one child, Harry M. Aldrich, a graduate of Harvard University and of the Harvard Law School, now a lawyer in Boston. Mr. Aldrich's winter residence has been in Boston since he established his law office there.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, of Boston, general agent of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, Eng., was born in New York City in 1846, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gardner Smith) Appleton. He was educated in Boston, in the public schools. His training for active life was as clerk in a prominent commercial house in Boston, begun immediately after leaving school, when a youth of sixteen years. Here he remained till 1868, when he entered the fire insurance business, with which he has ever since been connected. Beginning as a clerk in the insurance agency of Burge & Lane, he was early advanced to positions of responsibility. In 1870 he was made secretary of the Exchange Insurance Company of Boston; in 1875 he became secretary

SAMUEL APPLETON.

of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Boston; three years later president of the latter company; and in 1882 president of the Manu-

facturers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston. He was established in his present position as general agent of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, the leading liability insurance company in the world, in 1886. His field covers Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and his office in Boston is the chief office of the company this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Appleton is also a general broker in fire, life, marine, and accident insurance. He is a member of the Algonquin, Suffolk, Athletic, and Exchange clubs of Boston. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married June 14, 1869, to Miss Julia H. Kimball. They have one daughter: Maud Elizabeth Appleton.

BABCOCK, John Brazer, merchant, senior member of the house of John B. Babcock & Co., Boston, is a native of Milton, born June 10, 1827, son of Samuel H. and Eliza (Brazer) Babcock. His father was a large woollen manufacturer and a well-known Boston merchant; and his mother was a daughter of John Brazer, for whom the Brazer Building on State Street was named. His education was acquired in Boston public schools,—the old Boylston Grammar and the English High, from which he graduated in 1842; and he was well trained for business life. Soon after graduation from school he entered the commission house of Read & Chadwick; and under the tuition of their gifted book-keeper, the late Captain Joseph Murdock, he received a thorough knowledge of accounts and of office work in general. Afterwards he engaged himself to the importing house of Smith, Sumner, & Co., with which he remained as partner, and of which he became successor, until 1860, when he founded the house of John B. Babcock & Co., commission merchants and manufacturers of ladies' straw and felt hats. Of this house his two sons, Samuel H. and John B. Babcock, Jr., who entered the business after graduating from the English High School, are now the junior partners. Mr. Babcock has also been for many years a director of the Mount Vernon National Bank of Boston; was formerly a trustee of the Penny Savings Bank; is now a trustee of several private estates; and is a justice of the peace and notary public. He has had the settlement of many estates,—few other than professional experts have had more,—both insolvent and deceased, and at present is administrator of several, and holds a number of assigneeships. He was at one time president of the Mercantile Library Association, but the only local organization with which he is now connected is the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He is not a

J. B. BABCOCK.

member of any of the numerous Boston clubs. In politics he is a conservative Democrat; and, never having had any desire for office, he takes a deeper interest in the general welfare of the country than in party affiliations. Mr. Babcock was married July 26, 1849, to Miss Jane E. Brockway. They have two daughters and two sons: Eliza, Samuel Howe, Ellen Sumner, and John Brazer Babcock, Jr.

BABSON, Thomas McCrate, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Wiscasset, May 28, 1847, son of John and Sarah (McCrate) Babson. His paternal grandfather, John Babson, was a native of Gloucester, Mass., from which place he moved to Wiscasset about the year 1800, where he established a newspaper and a bookstore, afterwards engaging largely in building and owning vessels. His maternal grandfather, Thomas McCrate, emigrated from Ireland some time in the latter part

of the eighteenth century, was a wealthy merchant in Wiscasset prior to the war of 1812, served as colonel of militia, guarding the coast of Maine in that war, and was collector of the port of Wiscasset under Andrew Jackson: Thomas McCrate's son, John D., was a leading lawyer and a member of Congress from Maine. His father, John Babson, was prominent in business and politics, both in Maine and Massachusetts, having been collector of the port of Wiscasset, United States treasury agent on the frontier of the United States and Canada, and United States shipping commissioner for the port of Boston from 1872 to his death in 1887. Thomas M. Babson was educated in the public schools of Wiscasset, at the Highland Military School of Worcester, Mass., and at Chauncy Hall, Boston; and prepared for the law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1870, and began practice in Boston. Soon after he went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was engaged two years in

T. M. BABSON.

the practice of his profession. Returning to Boston, he resumed practice here, devoting himself especially to the trial of causes. He had at this time considerable practice in the admiralty branch of the United States courts, having been admitted to the United States Circuit Court in 1873. He first became connected with the law department of the city of Boston in 1879, when he was appointed by Mayor Prince fourth assistant city solicitor under the late John P. Healy, then city solicitor. Two years later he was made second assistant, in 1885 first assistant, and in 1891 corporation counsel by appointment of Mayor Matthews. In 1876 and 1877 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, representing Ward 16 of Boston. As a member of the committee on elections in the session of 1877, he prepared many of the reports of that committee which have been published in Russell's Election Cases. He has also compiled the statutes affecting the city of Boston. Mr. Babson has probably tried more jury cases than any lawyer of his age at the Suffolk bar. He belongs to the Curtis and University clubs of Boston. He married June 30, 1890, Miss Helen Stevens, daughter of Joseph L. Stevens, of Gloucester. They have one child: a daughter, Elenor Babson, born September 4, 1891.

BIGELOW, Samuel Augustus, merchant, president of the Bigelow & Dowse Company, Boston, is a native of Boston, born November 26, 1838, son of Samuel and Anne Jane (Brooks) Bigelow. He is a descendant in direct line of John Biglo, one of the early settlers of Watertown, whose marriage, in the year 1642, was the first recorded in that town; and on the maternal side a descendant of Joshua Brooks, of Concord, the ancestor of Peter C. Brooks and Governor John Brooks; connected also with the Lawrence and Prescott families of Groton. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He entered business when a lad of seventeen (in 1855), beginning with Eaton & Palmer, an old-time Boston firm in the hardware trade, and has remained in this trade ever since. In 1864 he became a member of the firm of Homer, Bishop, & Co., which continued until after the "Great Fire" of 1872, and was the nucleus of the present concern, of which he is the head. In 1873 the firm name was changed to Macomber, Bigelow, & Dowse, and so remained till the retirement of Mr. Macomber in 1886, when it became Bigelow & Dowse. The present corporation, under the name of the Bigelow & Dowse Company, was formed in 1894. Mr. Bigelow is president of the New England Iron and

Hardware Association (first elected in 1893); a delegate to the Boston Associated Board of Trade (1894); and past president of the Anvil Club, an

S. A. BIGELOW.

association representing the leading hardware merchants of the principal cities in the United States. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, master of the Lodge of Elusis (having passed through all the different offices in the lodge); is a member of the Bostonian Society, and of the Algonquin, Art, Athletic, Exchange, and Massachusetts Reform clubs of Boston. He was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Ella Harriet Brown, daughter of Seth E. and Harriet (Evans) Brown. They have one child: Samuel Lawrence Bigelow.

BOWKER, William Henry, of Boston, president of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, was born in Natick, July 3, 1850, son of Horace and Anna Maynard (Smith) Bowker. His ancestors on the father's side were farmers, and on the mother's side sea-captains. His early education was attained in the district and high schools of Phillipston and Templeton, and his collegiate training at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, where he was graduated in the class of 1871. While in college, he made a special study of chemistry. He also did much journalistic work, and immediately after graduation engaged in journalism as a reporter on city and country press. Subsequently he taught school for a while, and then entered the employ of his brother, of the firm of H. L. Bowker & Co. of Boston, manufacturers of drugs and medicines. In January, 1873, he formed a partnership with L. A. Sparrow, a college classmate, under the firm name of Bowker & Sparrow, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of chemical manures. This was the foundation of the present business. The firm afterwards became W. H. Bowker & Co., and in 1879 was succeeded by the Bowker Fertilizer Company, incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts with a capital of $125,000. It now has a capital of $600,000, and two factories with a capacity of fifty thousand tons annually, the business having grown from an output of one hundred tons a year to an output of one hundred tons a day. His success he attributes to the thorough and practical training which he received at the State College, especially in chem-

WM. H. BOWKER.

istry, and also to his training in journalism, which has been a great assistance to him in presenting intelligently and concisely the need and value of

chemical manures. His house was the pioneer in placing the fertilizer business on a scientific basis; the first to introduce in this country fertilizers adapted to different crops or classes of crops known as special manures; the first to urge the use of potash in mixed fertilizers; the first to publish an agricultural chemical price list which listed many chemicals new to agriculture; and first among the manufacturers to urge the adoption of the fertilizer inspection law as a protection to farmers and a safeguard to reputable manufacturers. The Massachusetts law has since been made the basis of similar legislation throughout the United States. Mr. Whitaker, editor of the *New England Farmer*, in writing of the advancement of the fertilizer business and of the men who have been instrumental in bringing it about, said of Mr. Bowker that "he can claim the honor of having been one of the prime factors in the great change that has taken place both in public sentiment and in the uniformity and reliability of chemical fertilizer." And Herbert Myrick, editor of the *New England Homestead*, wrote of him, "He has been a power in elevating the fertilizer business to the high plane of respectability and reliability that it now enjoys." He is much consulted by experiment stations, and supplies many chemicals for experimental purposes. Mr. Bowker is a trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, appointed in 1885 by Governor Robinson, and reappointed in 1893 by Governor Russell; has been a member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture since 1890; member of the Board of Control Massachusetts Experiment Station since 1891; and member of the Gypsy Moth Commission since 1893. He is a frequent writer and speaker on agricultural topics. He has held no political or military offices. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the University, the Exchange, and the Commercial clubs of Boston. He was married September 7, 1875, to Charlotte J. Ryder, of Barre. They have two children: Horace and Alice Bowker.

BRADSTREET, Charles William, of Boston, manager of the Ferd F. French & Co. (Limited), carriage-builders, is a native of Newburyport, born June 9, 1833, son of Charles and Sarah A. (Noyes) Bradstreet. His paternal grandfather was William Bradstreet, of Gloucester, ship-builder, and his maternal grandfather, Samuel Noyes, of Newburyport, also a ship-builder. He was educated in the public schools of Newburyport, and began business life there, being first employed by C. W. Davenport, dry-goods merchant, in 1849, when a lad of sixteen. In September, 1850, he came to Boston, with E. T. Hardy, who opened a dry-goods store on Hanover Street. Here he remained till May, 1851, when he entered the employ of Sargent, Gunnison & Co., carriage-builders, No. 14 Sudbury Street, with which concern and its successors he has since been identified. In January,

CHARLES W. BRADSTREET.

1862, he formed a copartnership with the late William P. Sargent, which succeeded Sargent, Gunnison & Co., and held for nearly a quarter of a century. Then, in July, 1885, Mr. Sargent retiring, and being succeeded by the Ferd F. French & Co. (Limited), he continued with that company, subsequently becoming its manager. He has long been prominent in the trade. He is connected with the Masonic order, a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge, St. Andrew's Chapter, and of the De Molay Commandery of Knights Templar, Boston. He is a member of the Calumet Club of Winchester, where he now resides. In politics he is classed as Independent. He was married March 6, 1867, to Miss Mprusia A.

Walker, daughter of Colonel Benjamin P. Walker, of Claremont, N.H.

BRYANT, Ralph Waldo, business manager of the Boston *Post*, is a native of Lowell, born February 29, 1852, son of Daniel and Ruth Lovering (Gale) Bryant. His father was of Maine, and his mother of the Gale family of New Hampshire. He was educated in the Lowell public schools, graduating from the High School and McCoy's Business College. His parents intended him for the legal profession; but, after

R. W. BRYANT.

reading law two years, he entered the field of journalism in 1873. In 1877 he took up his residence in New York, and for thirteen years was an active and successful metropolitan newspaper man. For several years he was on the staff of the New York *World*, and in the capacity of a special correspondent for that paper he visited nearly every State and Territory in the Union. During the late eighties, in an extensive Western trip, he described in his letters the commercial and industrial development of Western cities, as well as the picturesque features of the country through which he journeyed, including the entire Pacific Coast from Vancouver Island to Mexico. In several instances his attractive descriptions diverted the tide of Eastern travel to the places and sections described, and his matter was frequently reproduced in American and foreign papers. One of his Western trips, originally planned to cover six months, was extended over two years. Upon his return to New York, after a tour of the Southern States, overtures were made to him by the controllers of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, and in 1890 he became the proprietor of that paper. The first year of his management was that in which Senator Quay ran Delamater for governor in opposition to Pattison, and he placed his paper squarely in opposition to this movement, fighting it day by day with the publication of a series of articles on the career and policy of Senator Quay in Pennsylvania politics, which attracted wide attention. In the autumn of 1891, when the controlling interest of the Boston *Post* was purchased by Edwin A. Grozier, he came to Boston as business manager of that paper, and has since been identified with its conduct. He was married in October, 1874, to Miss Callie E. Simpson, of Lowell. They have one child: Fred K. Bryant.

BURDETT, Everett Watson, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in northern Mississippi, April 5, 1854, son of Augustus P. and Mariann (Newman) Burdett. His parents were both Massachusetts folk who went South in 1852, and returned to Massachusetts in 1873. He was educated in private schools, and for a short time at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. As boy and man, he has been a resident of Massachusetts almost continuously since 1867. He entered the Law School of Boston University in 1875, and was graduated in the class of 1877. The following year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and has since been actively engaged in business in Boston. He began practice with the Hon. Charles Allen, now senior associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, in whose office he had studied. Soon after, however, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and served with success in that capacity for nearly three years, trying substantially all of the cases for the government during the latter part of his incumbency. He then resigned, and entered upon the general practice of the law, to which he has since devoted himself exclusively. He is now (1894) a member

of the law firm of Burdett & Snow, with offices in the Ames Building. Though he has tried a large variety of cases, his present practice relates

E. W. BURDETT.

chiefly to corporation matters. He became counsel for electric lighting interests almost as soon as the industry was established in this State, and has been the attorney of various lighting companies since that time. He has also been the general attorney of the Massachusetts association of electric lighting companies, composed of more than thirty of the leading gas and electric light companies of the State, since its establishment in 1889. He is the lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Medical School of Boston University; and is a joint author of the Massachusetts section of an elaborate work on the "Law of Incorporated Companies operating under Municipal Franchises." He was for two years president of the Mercantile Library Association. He is now a trustee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, and a director in several business corporations. In politics he is Republican. For the year 1893 he was president of the Republican City Committee of Boston, declining re-election for 1894. He is a member of the Exchange, Curtis, and Athletic clubs of Boston. Mr. Burdett was married in Boston, April 15, 1885, to Miss Maud Warner, of Boston. They have two children: Marion and Paul Burdett.

BURDETT, Joseph Oliver, of Hingham, for three years chairman of the Republican State Committee, is a native of Middlesex County, and there began his professional career. He was born in Wakefield (then South Reading), October 30, 1848, son of Joseph and Sally (Mansfield) Burdett. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Tufts College, where he was graduated (in 1871) second in his class, notwithstanding that he was absent nearly half of his senior year, earning money to meet his college expenses. Immediately after his graduation he took up the study of law in the office of Judge John W. Hammond, then city solicitor of Cambridge, and the same year entered the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar April 19, 1873, he began practice in association with Judge Hammond. In 1875 he opened an office in Boston, where he has since practised. The year before he established his residence in Hingham,

J. O. BURDETT.

and there early became prominent in local matters. He has been a member of the Hingham School Board for more than eighteen years, its

chairman fifteen years, and for some time concerned in a number of town improvements. He is now a director of the Rockland Hotel Company, which owns the Nantasket and Rockland Houses at Nantasket Beach, and of the Weymouth Light and Power Company, which furnishes light to the towns of Weymouth and Hingham; and is also a large owner in and president of the Hull Electric Light and Power Company, and the Hull and Nantasket Street Railway Company. In 1884 and 1885 he represented Hingham and Hull in the lower house of the Legislature, serving both sessions as chairman of the committee on public service, from which came the civil service bill now in the statutes, and taking a leading part in the important debates on the floor of the house. In his second term he was also a member of the committee on the judiciary. He was first elected chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1889, after having served three years in the body, and was continued in office the two succeeding years. Mr. Burdett was married in 1874, upon his removal to Hingham, to Miss Ella, daughter of John K. Corthell, of that town. They have three children: Harold Corthell, Edith Mansfield, and Helen Ripley Burdett.

BUTLER, John Haskell, member of the bar for a quarter of a century, is a native of Essex County, born in Middleton, August 31, 1841, son of John and Mary J. (Barker) Butler. His early training was in the district schools, and he fitted for college in the Shirley High School and the Lawrence Academy of Groton. Entering Yale, he graduated therefrom in the class of 1863 with honors. After service in the United States Navy, he entered the law office of the late John Q. A. Griffin and William S. Stearns, of Charlestown, and in October, 1868, was admitted to the Middlesex bar. The same year and month he formed a copartnership with Mr. Stearns under the firm name of Stearns & Butler, which association continued to the first day of January, 1892, when Mr. Stearns retired from practice. In 1870 he established his residence in Somerville, and early became identified with the interest of that city. For twelve years (1876–88) he served on the Somerville School Board, in 1880 and 1881 represented his city in the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1884–85–86 was a member of the executive council for the Third Councillor District, first elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Charles R. McLean. He has been prominent in charitable and fraternal organizations, and high in their councils. From 1883 to 1885 he held the post of supreme regent of the Royal Arcanum, and is now (1894) chairman of the committee on laws of that order. In 1887–88 he filled the office of supreme representative of the Knights of Honor. He was president of the National Fraternal Congress for

JOHN HASKELL BUTLER.

two years, and three years the executive officer of the Eastern Association, and is now the supreme treasurer of the Home Circle, and chairman of the committee on laws and advisory counsel of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also holds membership in the following organizations: the Soley Lodge, Masons; Boston Lodge, Odd Fellows; Bay State Council, American Legion of Honor; Excelsior Council, Royal Arcanum; Mt. Benedict Lodge, Knights of Honor; Beacon Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Somerville Council, Home Circle. He is a member of the University Club of Boston and of the New England Commercial Travellers' Association, and is general counsel of the latter. Mr. Butler was

married in Pittston, Penn., on the first of January, 1870, to Miss Laura L. Bull, daughter of Jabez B. and Mary (Ford) Bull. They have one child: John Lawton Butler.

CHARLES, Salem Darius, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Brimfield, born March 19, 1850, son of Abraham and Esther Lorene (Wallis) Charles. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His early life

SALEM D. CHARLES.

was spent on his father's farm, and his education was begun in the district school. Subsequently he attended the Hitchcock Free High School in Brimfield, where he was fitted for college, and, entering Amherst, was graduated therefrom in the class of 1874. The first six months after his graduation were occupied in travelling in Europe. Then he devoted a year to teaching, as principal of the Shelburne Falls High School, and towards the close of that term began the study of law. He spent the next year in the Boston University Law School, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. He has since practised in Boston. In politics he is a Democrat, and for some years has taken a prominent part in State campaigns, speaking in nearly every large place in the Commonwealth. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1891-92-93, the first and only Democrat elected from Ward 23 of Boston (Jamaica Plain), a strong Republican quarter. In the Legislature he served on the committees on the judiciary, rules, rapid transit, and constitutional amendments, and was chairman of the Democratic side of the House. He has also served as trustee of Mount Hope Cemetery (which belongs to the city of Boston) for three years. He is a member of the Jamaica Club, of the Eliot Club, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. In college he belonged to the Delta Upsilon. Mr. Charles is unmarried.

CLARKE, Colonel Albert, of Boston, secretary of the Home Market Club, is a native of Vermont, born in Granville, October 13, 1840, son of Jedediah and Mary (Woodbury) Clarke. He is of an old Connecticut family on his father's side, and a Beverly, Mass., family on his mother's side. Both were of English descent. His ancestors participated in the American Revolution, also in Cromwell's. He was educated in the public schools and at West Randolph and Barre academies; and his training for active life consisted of hard work on a farm, school teaching, law studies, and military discipline. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, but the Civil War interrupted his practice. Enlisting as a private in the Thirteenth Vermont Infantry, his twin-brother also joining the army as assistant surgeon of the Tenth Vermont, he served the term of his enlistment, which expired in 1863. He was soon promoted to a first lieutenancy, and at Gettysburg commanded his company in the fierce assaults upon the enemy's lines. Upon his return to civil life he resumed the practice of his profession, and early entered public life. He was colonel on Governor Paul Dillingham's staff, first assistant clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives four years, member of the Vermont Senate in 1874, commissioner of the State to build a house of correction in 1878, and commissioner of the State to build monuments at Gettysburg, 1887-89. He was president of the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company at the time of its consolidation with the Central Vermont. In 1868 he entered journalism. He published the St. Albans *Messenger* until 1880; then for five years was connected with Boston papers, the latter part of that period

with the *Advertiser*; and, returning to Vermont, was for about three years editor and manager of the Rutland *Herald*. When in Rutland, he was

ALBERT CLARKE.

president of the Rutland Board of Trade. He was chosen secretary of the Home Market Club in July, 1889, and has been annually re-elected since. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. He has been a frequent delegate to conventions, among them the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, where he earnestly supported President Harrison; has spoken in campaigns in several States, and has been manager for several candidates, but has never sought office for himself. In 1888, when editor of the Rutland *Herald*, he was prominently mentioned for lieutenant governor of Vermont, but declined to be a candidate, expecting to return to Massachusetts the next year. In Vermont he made much mark in opposition to railroad politics, and in later years he has been recognized as an authority among those who advocate protection in this country. He belongs to the Grand Army, and has held the positions of commander of the post at St. Albans, junior vice-commander of the department of Vermont, and judge advocate of the department of Massachusetts (1894); and he is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States. He resides at Wellesley Hills, where he takes an interest in town affairs. He is frequently moderator at Wellesley town meetings, as he was earlier in his career of St. Albans meetings; is chairman of the standing committee of the Unitarian Society at Wellesley Hills, and is now (1894) serving his fifth year as president of the Wellesley Club. Colonel Clarke was married January 21, 1864, to Miss Josephine Briggs, youngest daughter of the Hon. E. D. Briggs, of Rochester, Vt. They have had three children: Albert Briggs (died in infancy), Josie Caroline (died at ten), and Mary Elizabeth Clarke.

COBB, JOHN STORER, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of England, born in the city of Rochester, county of Kent, January 7, 1842, son of John Saxelby and Harriott (Winch) Cobb. His early education was acquired in the Cathedral Grammar School, Rochester, and King's College School, London; also in Paris and Berlin schools. His collegiate training was in Lon-

J. STORER COBB.

don, Cambridge, and Heidelberg universities. He was educated for the Church of England, but afterwards turned to the law, as he found that he

could not engage in the duties of the clerical profession. When a student in college, he wrote "Eason" and "Evelyn," two historical novelettes, which were published in London in 1865 and 1866, and subsequently the "History of Hunstanton, Norfolk: with which is Incorporated the Life of St. Edmund, King and Martyr," published in London in 1868. He came to the United States in 1869, but has returned to Europe several times, and spent altogether about ten years there since his first arrival in this country. He was first settled in New York, where he was some time editor of the *New Era* (beginning this work in 1873), and for two years a student in the Columbia College Law School, graduating in 1875. That year he was naturalized, and admitted to the bar. He came to Boston in 1882, and returned to Europe early in 1886, remaining there nearly four years. While here he has devoted much of his time to literary pursuits and lecturing, and in 1891 he began the active practice of his profession. He has written much for the periodical press upon the English language and literature, and has delivered lectures on this and other subjects in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn, London, Berlin, Paris, Heidelberg, and Geneva. In 1886–87 he edited the *Nationalist*, the monthly magazine some time published in Boston by the Nationalist Educational Association. For several years he was engaged on a volume upon "The History and Structure of the English Language," the completed manuscript of which was unfortunately lost in the mails, and never recovered; and he has now in preparation "The Elements of Social Economy." He has been long an advocate of the incineration of the dead, has written many magazine and newspaper articles on the subject, was one of the founders of the New York and the New England cremation societies, of the latter of which he is president. He is also a director of the Massachusetts Cremation Society, a life member of the New York society, and an honorary member of the Berlin and Milan societies. He is a life member of the American Institute, a fellow and one of the founders of the Theosophical Society, and a member of the International Hygienic Commission. In American politics he is a "Mugwump"; in English politics, a Liberal, an advocate and supporter of Home Rule for Ireland, a member of the parent branch of the Irish National League and of the Home Rule Union of London. He was married June 20, 1893, to Miss Mary S. Fuller, a daughter of the Hon. Benjamin A. G. Fuller and a cousin of the present chief justice of the United States.

COE, HENRY FRANCIS, of Boston, treasurer of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Little Compton, July 27, 1835, son of Joseph and Julia Ann (Taylor) Coe. He is a descendant, on the paternal side, of Matthew Coe, who came from Suffolk, England,

HENRY F. COE.

in 1645, and also of John Alden and Priscilla of "Mayflower" fame, Matthew Coe's son John having married Sarah Pabodie, daughter of their eldest daughter Elizabeth and her husband William Pabodie. He was educated in the country district school. As a boy, from 1849 to 1856, he was with Richmond & Wood of New Bedford, who were engaged in the whaling and outfitting business. Then he entered the employ of Lawrence Stone & Co. and the Bay State Mills, and upon the reorganization of that company as the Washington Mills, in 1859, he took charge of the accounts. Subsequently, in 1870, he became treasurer of the company, and remained in that position for sixteen years. He became treasurer of the Bowker Fertilizer Company in

1886, and has held this position ever since. Mr. Coe has served prominently in the Boston City Council, five terms (1877–80 and 1885) member of the Common Council, and one (1886) of the Board of Aldermen. He has also served as a trustee of the Public Library (1879), and is now (1894) one of the trustees of the Eliot School funds. For several years he has been a trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. He is a member of the Arkwright Club and was some time its secretary, of the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain, and of the Bostonian Society. In politics he is a Republican. He was married March 14, 1865, to Miss Fanny W. Holmes, of Boston. They have four children.

COFFIN, Abraham Burbank, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Gilead,

A. B. COFFIN.

March 31, 1831, son of Warren and Hannah (Burbank) Coffin. His early education was acquired in academies at Bedford and Nashua, N.H. He was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1856. Subsequently he studied law in Virginia, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar in Richmond. Then coming to Boston, after another year's study in the office of the late John P. Healy, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. From that time he has been engaged in the general practice of the law in the building now numbered 27 School Street. He has also for many years been prominent in State affairs. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1875, when he held the chairmanship of the committee on elections; a State senator in 1877 and 1878, serving each year as chairman of the committee on taxation and on the committee on the judiciary; a member of Governor Robinson's council in 1885 and 1886; and chairman of the board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners from 1887 to 1891. In the town of Winchester, where he resides, he was for several terms a member of the School Committee and on the town Board of Health. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the William Parkman Lodge of Masons, of the Calumet Club of Winchester, and of the Middlesex (political dining) Club of Boston. He was married August 16, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Stevens.

CORDLEY, Frank Rogers, head of the banking house of F. R. Cordley & Co., Boston, was born in Randolph, March 19, 1854, son of Christopher Minta and Lydia (Bailey) Cordley, of English descent. He was educated in the public schools; and his training for active life, begun in general business, was mostly acquired in railroading and banking. In 1869 he went West, where he spent about ten years in Kansas, Colorado, and Minnesota, much of the time on the frontier. For a number of years he was assistant cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Boston; and he has been engaged in private banking and stock brokerage since 1885, having been connected with the firms of Cordley & Young, Cordley, Young, & Fuller, Cordley & Co., and the present house. The different partners of the present firm are members of the Boston, New York, and Chicago Stock exchanges; and the house has private wires between Boston, New York, and Chicago, and New England connections, with branch offices in Lowell and Springfield, and in Hartford, Conn. Its market letter, issued weekly, the regular publication of which was begun in 1886, is recognized in financial circles as one of the best and most carefully prepared prints of its class. Mr. Cordley is a member of the Art and of the Massachusetts Reform

clubs in Boston, and of the New York and the Reform clubs in New York. In politics he is an Independent of the "Mugwump" order, a

F. R. CORDLEY.

steadfast supporter of the principles for which the Reform clubs to which he belongs stand. He was married April 18, 1874, to Miss Jenny Dean Clark. They have one child, a daughter: Agnes Minta Cordley.

COTTER, James Edward, member of the Norfolk and Suffolk County Bar Associations and the American Bar Association, was born in Ireland in 1848. Left motherless in childhood, at the age of seven years he came to Marlborough, where his father became the owner of a small farm, upon which, and other farms, the boy worked during the summer months, attending school in the winter. Having received his education in the public schools of that town and at the Normal School at Bridgewater, he studied law in the office of William B. Gale, of Marlborough, and in January, 1874, was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County. Removing to Hyde Park immediately thereafter, he has since practised in the State and Federal courts, his Boston office for years being in the Sears Building. In 1892 he was admitted to the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States. During the last ten years he has taken part in the trial of many important cases, being counsel in suits over the water supply of cities and towns, involving the value of franchise, and the property and rights of water companies; also in land damage suits, in a variety of actions of tort for personal injuries, in several noted will cases, and in suits against insurance companies. He was senior counsel for, and successfully defended, the section-master of the Old Colony Railroad who was charged with the immediate responsibility for the railroad accident of August 19, 1890, known as the Quincy disaster; was assigned by the court as leading counsel in defence of Anna M. Makepeace, who was indicted for shooting and killing her husband at Avon in September, 1891, and after two trials was finally discharged; and he was senior counsel for the city of Quincy in the controversy between that city and Dartmouth College decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1892, to determine whether the $300,000 involved in the suit should be held by the city or forfeited to Dartmouth College, under the provisions of the will of Dr. Ebenezer

JAMES E. COTTER.

Woodward. Mr. Cotter has held numerous public positions in Hyde Park. He was chairman of the Registrars of Voters two years, member of the

School Committee for three years, the last year (1888) chairman; has been town counsel since 1878 with the exception of 1888; was chairman of the general committee in charge of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of Hyde Park; is vice-president of the Historical Society, and charter member and director of the Hyde Park Social Club. In 1874 and in 1877 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney for the district comprising Norfolk and Plymouth counties, and was the candidate of that party for presidential elector in 1884. He has declined nominations to other political offices, and is now devoting his whole attention to the practice of his profession. In March, 1892, he was unanimously elected president of the Charitable Irish Society of Massachusetts. Mr. Cotter was married October 29, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Walsh. They have had six children, five of whom are living. His residence is in Sunnyside, Hyde Park.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel John Henry, president and treasurer of the J. H. Cunningham Company of Boston, is a native of Boston, born March 9, 1851, son of Thomas and Sarah W. (Miller) Cunningham. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Charlestown, finishing at a commercial college in Boston in 1871. Immediately after graduation he entered his father's iron works, founded in 1852, and three years later became superintendent of the works. In 1876 he was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Thomas Cunningham & Son. Upon the death of his father, July 9, 1882, the firm name was changed to J. H. & T. Cunningham, his brother having joined it; and it so remained till the business was incorporated under the title of the Cunningham Iron Works Company, with Colonel Cunningham as treasurer. Colonel Cunningham continued in this position till February, 1887, when he moved to No. 109 Milk Street, Boston, and established the J. H. Cunningham Company, wholesale dealers in wrought-iron pipe and fittings for steam, gas, and water, which he has since conducted as president and treasurer. While developing his iron business, he became concerned in numerous other important interests. In Chelsea, to which city he moved from Charlestown in 1874, he founded the Winnisimmet National Bank, of which he is now president; was one of the incorporators of the County Savings Bank, now a member of its committee on investments; and he is a large owner in and a director of the Winnisimmet Ferry Company. He is also largely interested in New England street railways. He is president of the Plymouth & Kingston Street Railway Company, Plymouth; vice-president of the Gloucester Street Railway Company, Gloucester; and a large owner in and director of the following street railway companies: the Worcester, Leicester & Spencer, the Worcester & Millbury, the Lynn & Boston, and the Haverhill & Amesbury. He is president of the Massachusetts Street Railway Association, and of the Boston Construction Company. In Boston he is a director of the Beacon Trust Company. Colonel Cunningham's military career extends over twelve years, nine years of this period in the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and three years on the staff of Governor William E. Russell, as assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel. He is prominent in the Masonic order, past master of Robert Lash Lodge of Chelsea, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a life member of the Massachusetts Consistory. In politics he is a Democrat, president of the Chelsea Democratic Club, and member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Other clubs to which he belongs are the Review Club of Chelsea and the Boston Athletic Association. He has served in the city government of Chelsea, and has long been influential in its affairs. He was married April 10, 1873, to Miss Frances E. Prouty, of Cohasset. They have had three children, two of whom, John H., Jr., and Sara M. Cunningham, are now living.

CUSHING, SIDNEY, merchant, Boston, head of the firm of Cushing, Olmsted, & Snow, was born in Hingham, March 2, 1839, son of David

SIDNEY CUSHING.

and Mary (Lapham) Cushing. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Matthew Cushing, who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham on this side in 1638. He was educated in the village school and at the famous Derby Academy of Hingham, where he graduated in May, 1855. The same year and month he began mercantile life in a grocery store on Commercial Street, Boston. The liquor feature of the business being distasteful to him, he determined to quit it at the first opportunity, and accordingly on the 18th of March, 1856, he entered the employ of Whiting, Kehoe, & Galloupe, then the largest wholesale clothing firm in Boston. Beginning at the bottom round of the ladder, he steadily advanced through his own exertions — for he had no moneyed or influential friends to assist him — until he reached the highest position. Since 1879 he has been at the head of one of the leading and most influential houses in the clothing trade. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the "Clothing Manufacturers' Association," and was its first president (1893, and re-elected in 1894). Mr. Cushing was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1888-89, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1890; and his efforts in exposing jobbery in certain contracts were the means of his defeat for renomination. In politics he has always been a Republican, and of late years has been active in the party organization. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain, Boston. He was married September 26, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Corbett, of Hingham. They have two sons: Albert Lewis and Waldo Cushing.

DARLING, EDWIN HARRIS, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Calais, Me., born January 28, 1838, son of Timothy and Lucy (Sargent) Darling, both also of Calais. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Governors John Dudley and John Winthrop. His mother's grandfather, Paul Dudley Sargent, whose mother was Governor John Dudley's grand-daughter, was a colonel in the Revolution, head of a regiment raised by himself, served throughout the war, and was an intimate friend of Washington and of Lafayette. His father, the late Hon. Timothy Darling, was for many years the United States consul at Nassau, N.P., Bahama Islands, and subsequently for forty years a banker in that place. His grandfather, having large landed interests in New Brunswick, just prior to the war of 1812 crossed the river to St. Stephens, N.B., in order to protect his interests, and Timothy Darling was born there in 1811. Under the old English law one born upon British soil remains an Englishman. Immediately after the close of the war the elder Darling returned to Calais. Timothy Darling after retiring from the consulship, declining a renomination, became the leading American merchant in the Bahamas; and during his long residence there he was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and superin-

tendent of its Sunday-school. After twenty-five years' service as a member of the governor's council in the Bahamas, the Queen of England made him a knight of the order of St. Michael and St. George,—an honor rarely conferred upon any one residing in a British colony. During the Civil War his services and unselfish patriotism were most notable. He had a large and extensive business with all of the Southern cities. Nassau was the great depot for blockade runners, and there were but two merchants, he being one of them, who had facilities for shipping and storing

EDWIN H. DARLING.

cotton. The first steamers which ran the blockade were consigned to him; but he resolutely refused to have anything to do with them. He was with one exception the only Union man at Nassau of any prominence, and had occasion several times to aid the United States gun-boats in procuring coal and to assist them in various ways. Almost any one else would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to do this, so strong was the feeling there. At his death Secretary Evarts wrote a most complimentary letter to his widow, acknowledging his patriotic service during the struggle. He was a man of the strictest integrity, great benevolence, and throughout the English West Indies was respected and beloved. Edwin Harris Darling was fitted for college at Nassau, and at Hudson, N.Y., and attended Williams College, where he was graduated in the class of 1859. He studied law with the late Hon. George F. Shepley, who at his death was judge of the United States Circuit Court for this District, and also with Doolittle, Davis, & Crittenden, of New York. He was admitted to the bar in New York City in April, 1861. He has practised in Boston for twenty-five years. He has been bail commissioner for Suffolk County for twenty years, and master in chancery for the same county eleven years. He has been repeatedly nominated for the Common Council and for the Legislature; but, being a Democrat in a strong Republican ward, he has failed of election. He has, however, been elected to the School Committee, in which body he served twelve years through repeated elections, resigning in December, 1893, having still a year to serve. The only societies to which he belongs are the Kappa Alpha and the Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Darling was married February 2, 1882, to Miss Georgie A. Smith, of Newmarket, N.H. They have had three children: Lucy, (born September 10, 1883, died May 24, 1889), Edwin Woodbridge, (born September 7, 1887), and Amy Elizabeth Darling (born March 9, 1889).

DEAN, Josiah Stevens, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, May 11, 1860, son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (French) Dean. His father is a prominent Boston lawyer, and was a member of the State Senate for three terms, and representative in the Forty-fifth Congress from a Boston district; and his mother was a daughter of the late Josiah B. French, mayor of Lowell, and president of the old Northern Railroad of New Hampshire. He was educated in the Boston public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and his legal studies were pursued at the Boston University Law School, the Harvard Law School, and in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and has since been engaged in general and miscellaneous practice in Boston. He was counsel with L. S. Dabney for the South Boston Railway Company previous to its consolidation with the West End Company. In 1893 he was nominated by Democrats for register of probate and insolvency for Suffolk County, and carried Boston, which has never been done before in a

county contest against the incumbent, his defeat resulting through the votes of Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop. The previous year, and in 1891, he was a member of the Boston Common Council. He is now (1894) associate justice of the South Boston municipal court, appointed by Governor Russell in 1893. He is connected with a number of South Boston institutions, among them the South Boston Savings Bank, of which he was an incorporator, and the South Boston Citizen's Association: is a director of the Eastern Electric Light and Storage Battery Company, and of the

JOSIAH S. DEAN.

D. S. Quirk Company; and a member of the Boston Athletic Association, the Puritan Canoe Club, the Boston Bicycle Club (secretary of the latter), and of various other organizations. He was the first president of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston and vicinity. Mr. Dean was married August 2, 1888, at Bradford, England, to Miss May Lillian Smith, daughter of the late Professor Walter Smith, some time director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and the first director of the State Normal Art School. They have one child: Benjamin Dean.

DONAHOE, Patrick, of Boston, founder and present owner of *The Pilot*, the earliest permanent Catholic organ in New England, and founder of *Donahoe's Magazine*, is a native of Ireland, born in Munnery, parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, March 17, 1815. His father, Terence Donahoe, was a linen hand-weaver and farmer. His mother, Jane (Christy) Donahoe, was a native of the same place. He came to Boston in 1825, and after attending the old Adams School two or three years, supplementing the little schooling he had had in Ireland, at the age of fourteen was at work for himself, having obtained employment in the printing-office of the *Columbian Centinel*. He was the only Irish boy in a band of six in the office,—in fact, there were at that time but two Irish boys in all the printing-offices of the town; and he had a hard struggle and some battles, the feeling against his religion and race being strong in those days. But he managed thoroughly to learn the printer's trade, and to acquire much general knowledge. When the *Centinel* was united with another paper and issued daily, he left it, disliking night and Sunday work, and obtained work in the office of *The Jesuit*, a little publication which had been started by Bishop Fenwick in 1832. *The Jesuit* was not a paying enterprise, and finally the bishop gave it to Mr. Donahoe and H. L. Devereux, a fellow-workman. They changed the name to *The Literary and Catholic Sentinel*, and worked diligently to advance it, but without profit. Then, in 1836, they began the publication of *The Pilot* in a small way, with a force, in addition to themselves, of two girls and a boy, Mr. Donahoe taking the entire responsibility. Mr. Devereux soon withdrew, and Mr. Donahoe bent all his energies to establish the paper on a firm foundation. He made a personal canvass, not only of the New England and the Middle States, but of the then Far West and the South. Before very long he had secured a national circulation, and had expanded his paper from a small four-page affair to a large and handsomely printed eight-page weekly. For many years it had the field almost to itself; and it became not only a household word in the Irish Catholic homes scattered over the country, but an influential institution, being almost the only medium of Catholic news and instruction in the hundreds of new settlements where the visits of priests were necessarily infrequent. One of its most effective features was the department of news from Ireland, each week covering many columns. With *The Pilot* Mr. Donahoe prospered, and became the foremost man of his race in New

England. About the year 1850 he established, in addition to his newspaper, a large bookselling and publishing house, whence the works of many notable Irish and Irish-American authors were issued. Later he added a great emporium of church furniture, organs, etc., and still further enlarged his business with the establishment of a bank and a passenger and foreign exchange agency. From the wealth which he acquired he gave generously to Catholic charities, advanced Catholic institutions, aided Catholic churches, and helped many causes abroad as well as in his adopted country.

PATRICK DONAHOE.

In Boston he was one of the most efficient promoters of the House of the Angel Guardian and of the Working Boy's Home, was the founder of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children on Harrison Avenue, and its first president; was one of the most prompt and generous of the contributors to the fund for the erection of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and a liberal benefactor of the Carney Hospital; and among the foreign institutions which he generously aided were the American College at Rome, and the Seminary at Mill Hill, England, for the training of priests for the colored missions. During the Civil War he actively interested himself in the organization of the Irish regiments; was treasurer of the fund for the equipment of the Irish Ninth, and when the regiment was starting for the front gave Colonel Cass $1,000 in gold pieces, one for each man in the ranks; he assisted in the formation of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment called the Fag-an-Bealagh (clear the way); in numerous practical ways aided the soldiers at Camp Cameron, Cambridge, during the early days of the war; contributed liberally to sending supplies and voluntary nurses to the field hospitals of the Union army; and gave one of his sons, Benedict J. Donahoe, to the naval service under Commodore Porter in the Mississippi fleet. A son-in-law and two nephews also joined the army, all of whom were killed in the struggle. He was also a member of a company of fifty gentlemen who met on the Common to aid in supplying means to assist the Massachusetts men in the field; and at another time he presided at a great mass meeting of many thousands on the Common to receive General Corcoran of the New York Sixty-ninth Regiment. Early in life he had a short military career as a member of the "Mechanics' Rifle Company," and was in the ranks when his company with others performed guard and escort duty on the occasion of President Jackson's visit to Boston in June, 1833. In 1872, before the "Great Fire" in Boston, Mr. Donahoe was counted the richest Catholic in New England, and in the first rank, both in means and influence, among the Catholics in America. The granite block on Franklin Street, in which *The Pilot* and his great publishing and other business were housed, was one of the fine business buildings of Boston. This went down in the "Great Fire"; and with it were destroyed *The Pilot* plant, stereotype plates, book stock, and other property, causing a total loss of $350,000. Owing to the failure of insurance companies as the result of the heavy losses by this fire, he lost the greater part of his insurance. He at once, however, resumed business, establishing himself on Washington Street, near Essex. Here he was burned out again in the destructive fire of May 30, 1873, in that neighborhood. After this fire he went to Cornhill to get out his paper, and here was for the third time burned out. Then he built a large building on Boylston Street, at a cost of over $100,000. In addition to these losses he lost fully $250,000 through indorsements for friends. The panic and depression following, the friends who had advanced money to him to sustain his business felt constrained to withdraw their

assistance; and then, in 1876, the climax was reached when his bank was obliged to suspend payment, the indebtedness to depositors being $73,000. Thereupon he placed everything he possessed at the disposal of his creditors; but property having temporarily shrunk in value, and that which he held having been heavily mortgaged in the interest of his business, the estate could not be made to realize its real value. At this juncture Archbishop Williams came to his relief, purchasing three-fourths interest in *The Pilot*. John Boyle O'Reilly, whom Mr. Donahoe had some time before placed in editorial charge, purchased the remaining fourth, and took charge also of the entire business management of the paper; and the bank depositors were ultimately paid off in yearly dividends. Mr. Donahoe, at the time of his embarrassment, sixty-three years of age, cheerfully and hopefully took up the only part of his great business left to him,—the passenger and foreign exchange agency,— and set about rebuilding his fortunes. In 1878 he began the publication of his monthly periodical, under the name of *Donahoe's Magazine*, and with his old-time energy personally established its circulation, going over the same ground that he traversed in his young manhood for *The Pilot* forty years before. Gradually his business developed, his magazine attained wide circulation and popularity, and within a comparatively few years he found himself again in the enjoyment of a competence. In 1891, a few months after the death of Mr. O'Reilly, he was enabled to repurchase *The Pilot*, and at the age of seventy-six he resumed its conduct with all the ardor of youth. He at once enlarged the sheet, introduced new features, and his card to his patrons announced his policy to be "to keep *The Pilot* equal to the demands of its readers, and to maintain in the future the place which it has held for over half a century as the leading Irish-American Catholic publication." Soon after his return to *The Pilot* he sold his magazine to a new company. In 1893 Mr. Donahoe received from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, the distinguished honor of the Lætare medal of solid gold, conferred annually upon a layman who has rendered signal service to the American Catholic public, and it was formally presented to him on St. Patrick's Day, that year, immediately after the meeting of the Charitable Irish Society in Boston, in the presence of a notable company. On this occasion the Very Rev. William Byrne, D.D., V.G., who had been deputed by Archbishop Williams to confer the medal, and the Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., vice-president of the University of Notre Dame, made highly complimentary addresses, recalling Mr. Donahoe's conspicuous services in many fields, his liberal acts and charitable deeds, and pronouncing the honor most worthily bestowed, the vicar-general characterizing it as "the crowning honor of a well-spent life." Mr. Donahoe is the oldest living member of the Charitable Irish Society, with which he has been identified for upwards of half a century, and is connected with other benevolent organizations. For nine years he served as a member of the board of directors of city institutions, and was instrumental in securing the admittance of Catholic clergymen to these institutions, only Protestant chaplains before his appointment to the board being appointed. Mr. Donahoe was first married November 23, 1836, to Kate Griffin. By this union were four children: Mary E., Benedict J., Jerome, and Chrysostom P. The last-named only is now living. The eldest, Mary E., married Patrick Hughes, of Toronto, and had six children, one of whom is now married, living in Seattle, Wash., and has one child, making Mr. Donahoe a great-grandfather. His first wife died November 15, 1852, aged thirty-six years. He married secondly at Littlestown, Penna., April 17, 1853, Annie E. Davis, daughter of Dr. and Mary E. Davis, of that town. Of this marriage were also four children: John Francis, Patrick M., Joseph V., and Genevieve E. Donahoe. All are still living; and all are married except the first, and have families. Three of his sons are with him in *The Pilot* office and in his other enterprises; and the other, J. Frank Donahoe, is organist of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, and prominent in Boston music circles.

DONOVAN, Edward James, collector of internal revenue for the district of Massachusetts, 1894, is a native of Boston, born March 15, 1864, son of Lawrence and Nancy Donovan. His father was for a quarter of a century one of the leading tobacconists of the city. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the Phillips Grammar School in 1878, and afterwards attending the English High School. He began business life immediately after leaving school as a clerk in the wholesale millinery house of William H. Horton & Co., and afterwards was

with the house of Brown, Durrell, & Co., with whom he remained till 1889. Political life early attracted him, and before he had reached his majority he had become active in local politics. When twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and the following year re-elected; and then twice sent to the Senate (for 1889 and 1890) for the Third Suffolk District. In the years of his service in the House (1887 and 1888) he was the youngest member of that body; and he has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to the Senate, being

EDWARD J. DONOVAN.

but twenty-four years of age when he entered it. In both branches he took a prominent part, serving on important committees, among the number those on street railways, water supply, cities, military affairs, and liquor law, and had no superior as a ready debater. In 1892 he was appointed to the Boston Board of Health by Mayor Matthews for the term of three years, and was occupying this position when he received the appointment of internal revenue collector from President Cleveland in January, 1894. Before he became a city official, he served on the Democratic State and City Committees, for three years first vice-president of the latter. At the State Democratic conventions of 1890 and 1891 he was selected formally to second the nomination of Governor Russell; and at the municipal convention in 1891 he placed Nathan Matthews, Jr., in nomination for mayor of Boston; and in every campaign since 1888 he has been one of the Democratic party's most effective speakers on the stump. In the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, in 1892, he was delegate from Massachusetts. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and of the Hendricks Club of Boston, the presidency of which he has held since its formation in 1885. From the time of leaving the house of Brown, Durrell, & Co. till his appointment to the Board of Health he was in the newspaper business, being manager and half-owner of the Boston *Democrat*. He was married June 1, 1891, to Miss Margaret McGivney. They have two children: Frances and Edward J. Donovan, Jr.

DYER, Micah, Jr., member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Boston, born September 27, 1829, son of Micah and Sally (Holbrook) Dyer. He is of English descent. He was educated in the Eliot School in Boston, where he received the Franklin medal, at Wilbraham Academy and Tilton Seminary, and graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1850. He entered the law office of Stephen G. Nash, judge of the Superior Court of Suffolk County, and soon after was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He early won a large clientage. In 1861 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He has had the management or been executor and trustee of a large number of estates, and the integrity of his administration has gained him high esteem. He was elected from Boston to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1854, and served two terms (1855 and 1856), the youngest member of the body. He was for several years a member of the Boston School Board and chairman of the Eliot School committee. During the latter service he was hastily summoned one morning to quell a disturbance in the school occasioned by the refusal of four hundred Catholic boys to obey the rule which required the recitation of the Lord's Prayer and the Decalogue. Not considering what church they might represent, but taking his stand on the question, "Is it a rule, and have they refused to obey it?" and finding the charge true, he promptly expelled the whole four hundred. He left the de-

cision as to the injustice of the law or rule to those who had the power to annul it; yet he was severely criticised, and was made to suffer for this

MICAH DYER, Jr.

performance of his duty. The parents of the children, however, soon understood the situation; and within two weeks almost every boy had applied for readmission, promised to obey the rules, and had been received. Mr. Dyer was the first president of the Female Medical College in Boston (established in 1855). That was in the days when the medical faculty did not approve of "women doctors," and explains why the diplomas of the early graduates bore the signature of an LL.B. instead of an M.D. He is a member of the Boston Women's Charity Club, and one of the advisory board of the organization in the care of the Gifford fund donation to its hospital. Other organizations to which he belongs are the American Bible Society, of which he is a life member, the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, the New England Conference Missionary Society, the Bostonian Society, Post 68 of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Eliot School Association (president), and the Old School Boys' Association (president); and he was a member of the old Mercantile Library Association of Boston from 1849. He has been a Free Mason for forty years, now belonging to the Boston Commandery, and has taken thirty-two degrees. He was also for many years an Odd Fellow in good standing. In politics he is a liberal Republican. He has done much benevolent work in a quiet way, and unostentatiously has expended thousands of dollars in rendering life easier to the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate. Mr. Dyer was married in May, 1851, to Miss Julia A. Knowlton, of Manchester, N.H. They have had two sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy. The sons are both residents of Boston: Dr. Willard K. Dyer, of Boylston Street, and Walter R. Dyer, who is associated with his father in business.

EMERY, Thomas Jefferson, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Poland, December 26, 1845, son of Hiram and Margaret (Young) Emery. He is of English ancestry, a direct descendant on the paternal side of Anthony and Frances Emery, who came to Boston June 3, 1635, from Romsey, England, and subsequently settled in Kittery, Me. His early educa-

THOMAS J. EMERY.

tion was acquired in the public schools of North Falmouth, Me., and at Westbrook Seminary, Deering, Me., where he was fitted for college;

and his collegiate training was at Bowdoin, from which he was graduated in the class of 1868. For the first six or eight years after graduation he was engaged in school-teaching, beginning in public schools in Maine, and then becoming the first principal of the Greely Institute of Cumberland, Me. From 1870–71 he was principal of the famous Derby Academy of Hingham, Mass., and later taught several years in the English High School of Boston. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, and upon his graduation therefrom, in 1877, was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County. He has since practised in Boston, giving attention especially to probate and commercial law. In politics he is Republican. He has served three terms in the Boston Common Council (1881–82–83) as a representative of Ward Eighteen, and four years in the School Committee (1889–90–91 and 1893). During his service in the latter board he was chairman of the committees on high schools, rules and regulations, and evening schools, besides serving on other committees. He was especially interested in the high and evening school work. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Boston Commandery, of Knights Templar, and of Massachusetts Consistory. He is unmarried.

FALLON, Joseph Daniel, justice of the Municipal Court, South Boston District, is a native of Ireland, born in the village of Doniry, County Galway, December 25, 1837, son of Daniel and Julia (Coen) Fallon. He was reared on a farm, and attended the national and private schools in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of fourteen he came to this country, most of the family having preceded him; and shortly after his arrival (in 1852) he entered the college of the Holy Cross at Worcester. He was graduated with distinction in the class of 1858, and received his degree of A.B. from Georgetown College, Holy Cross not then being a chartered institution. After leaving college he taught school for awhile, first in Woonsocket, R.I., and subsequently in Salem and in Boston. While in Salem he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Perkins, and in 1865 was admitted to the bar. Opening his office in Boston, in course of time he entered upon a large and lucrative practice, and, as executor and trustee, undertook the care of numerous important interests. For many years he has been the legal adviser of clergymen and corporations in various parts of the Commonwealth. When the South Boston court was es-

JOSEPH D. FALLON.

tablished, in 1874, he was appointed by Governor Talbot the first special justice; and upon the death of Judge Burbank, in 1893, he was made justice of the court. While serving as special justice, he held court for long periods during the absences of Judge Burbank, occasioned, in large part, by failing health, and upon him, in fact, devolved the most difficult part of the work of the court since its establishment; for every important new law went into operation when he was occupying the bench. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the Boston School Committee, first elected to the board in 1864. During this long service he was in accord with the broadest men among his associates, supporting and advocating every advance made or proposed in the administration of the schools and for the improvement of the system, notably prominent in the movements for the addition, to the system, of manual training, sewing, and the kindergarten. Judge Fallon has for several years been one of the examiners for the State Civil Service Commission. Since 1877 he has been vice-president of the Union Savings Bank, and its counsel for the past four years.

In politics he is a Democrat. He was married August 9, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Daley. They have four children: Euphemia M., Catherine M., Josephine S., and Joseph D. Fallon.

FLOWER, Benjamin Orange, of Boston, editor of the *Arena*, is a native of Illinois, born in Albion, October 19, 1859, son of Alfred and Elizabeth (Orange) Flower. He was educated by private tutors at his home, in the public schools of Evansville, Ind., the family having moved to this place when he was a boy, and at the Kentucky University. It was his first intention to follow the profession of his father and eldest brother, the Rev. George E. Flower, and enter the ministry; but, experiencing a change of religious views, he resolved to pursue the profession of journalism. Thereupon he undertook the editorship of the *American Sentinel*, a weekly society and literary journal published in his native town. In this work, however, he was engaged but a short time, in 1881 removing to Philadelphia, where he became associated with his brother, Dr. Richard C.

B. O. FLOWER.

Flower, taking charge of the latter's extensive professional correspondence. A few years later he came to Boston, and began the publication of a monthly literary journal, under the name of the *American Spectator*. In 1889 this journal, which had reached a circulation of over ten thousand, was merged in the *Arena*, the first number of which appeared in the December issue that year. Subsequently the Arena Publishing Company, for the publication of the magazine and of books, was established, with Mr. Flower as treasurer. His idea in founding the *Arena* was to provide a popular tribune for a fair hearing to radical and progressive thinkers. While conducting his magazine, Mr. Flower has also contributed frequently to other periodicals and to the newspaper press; and he has published a number of volumes. Most notable among the latter are "Civilization's Inferno," "Lessons Learned from Other Lives," and "The New Time," published June, 1894. The first-mentioned work is a critical study of life in the social cellar, and has proved very popular, three editions having been exhausted within twelve months from the date of its publication. Mr. Flower's religious views are pronounced and liberal, in accord with those of the so-called evolutionary school of Unitarians. He is a firm believer in a future life, and is greatly interested in psychical research, being vice-president of the American Psychical Society. He believes that through critical and scientific investigations of psychical phenomena immortality or, at least, the reality of a future life will some day be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the thinking world. He has for several years occupied a pew in Rev. M. J. Savage's church. He was married September 10, 1886, to Miss Hattie Cloud, of Evansville, Ind. They have no children.

GAGE, Roscoe Witherlie, president of the Boston Loan Company, is a native of Maine, born in Castine, September 3, 1835, son of Charles C. and Eliza (Harriman) Gage. His education was acquired in the Bangor public schools. He began business life in 1850, as a clerk with David Bugbee & Co., booksellers and stationers of Bangor. In 1857 he removed to Portland, and engaged in the flour and grain business on his own account. In 1860 he was admitted to the old established firm of Blake & Jones, as a partner, under the style of Blake, Jones, & Co., which was subsequently changed to Blake, Jones, & Gage, and became the largest and most prominent concern in that trade in the State. Ten

years later he retired from this firm and went to Chicago, Ill., where he entered the grain commission business in partnership with Charles F.

R. W. GAGE.

Davis, under the firm name of Gage & Davis. In 1875 he removed to Washington, having accepted a position in the United States Treasury Department. This office he held for nearly eight years, and resigned in 1883 to take the position of cashier in the Boston Loan Company, incorporated in 1878, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and now having among its directors N. B. Bryant and Charles W. Bartlett, well-known members of the Suffolk bar, and Horace E. Bartlett, of Haverhill, attorney at law. He has since remained with this corporation, becoming its president on the first of January, 1890. Mr. Gage was married in 1855, at Portland, Me., to Miss Mary J. Blake, daughter of Charles Blake, with whom he subsequently became associated in business, as above stated. He married secondly, in 1874, Miss Nancy M. Howe, of Boston, daughter of Leonard Howe. He has three sons: Edwin, Clinton, and William A. Gage. He resides in the suburb of Allston.

GERRISH, James Richard, superintendent of the city institutions at Deer Island, Boston Harbor (the houses of industry and reformation), was born in Chelsea, March 25, 1841, son of Richard and Sarah Ann (Ellison) Gerrish, of Exeter, N.H. He is a descendant of Captain William Gerrish, born in England, August 17, 1620, who came to this country in 1638, and died in Boston, November 9, 1687. His great-great-great grand uncle, Richard Gerrish, was one of the council of Governor Wentworth before the Revolution; and Colonel Timothy, Richard's brother, settled Gerrish Island, Portsmouth Harbor. His father was born in 1807 at Lebanon, Me., one of thirteen children, twelve boys and a girl, and died of consumption in 1843 at Nashua, N.H., where he went from Chelsea for his health; and his mother, born in Exeter, N.H., died at eighty-four, of old age. He was the youngest of four children. He was educated in the Chelsea public schools. Early apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, he began work at that trade when in his teens, and pursued it till the outbreak of the Civil War. Then he enlisted in the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in the field for twenty months, when he was discharged for disability. After his recovery he became a clerk in a Boston

JAMES R. GERRISH.

dry-goods store, where he remained seven years. Next he engaged in the real estate and building business for himself, and from this entered the

employment of the city as receiver at the Deer Island institutions. Three years after, in 1881, he was appointed superintendent of the Charlestown District almshouse. His services covered eight years. Then, in 1889, he was appointed to the superintendency of the Deer Island institutions, which he has held from that date. He is connected with the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic: a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Knights Templar, and of Abraham Lincoln Post 11. He is also a member of the Union Veterans' Union, Camp No. 1, General Hancock, and of the United Order of Workmen. He was married in Chelsea, September 23, 1863, to Miss Amelia M. Getchell, of Wiscasset, Me. They have had four children: Emma Louise, Fred Leander, Amelia Annette, and Mabel Florence Gerrish, the last-mentioned the only one now living.

GINN, EDWIN, publisher of school and college text-books, Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Orland, February 14, 1838, son of James and Sarah (Blood) Ginn. His early boyhood was spent on the farm, with plenty of outdoor life, picking up rocks, milking cows, and doing the ordinary work of a farmer's boy, attending the district school four months in the year. At the age of twelve he was in a logging swamp, and cooking for a crew of men. At fourteen he was fishing on the Grand Banks. From the Grand Banks he went to the seminary at Westbrook, Me. At this period he walked back and forth four miles from the farm to the seminary daily, and did all the farm "chores." At seventeen he began teaching the district school to obtain funds to continue his education at Westbrook. At twenty he graduated from the seminary (1858), and entered Tufts College. While in college, his eyes failed him, and he was obliged thereafter to depend upon classmates for reading his lessons to him. He graduated in regular course in 1862. During his college life he taught winters, and part of the time boarded himself because of lack of funds. His business career has been wholly in the book trade. Six months after leaving college he went upon the road, travelling as a commission agent, and about the year 1867 engaged in publishing on his own account. A little later Fred B. Ginn was admitted to the business, and the firm became Ginn Brothers. In 1876 D. C. Heath, now of D. C. Heath & Co., entered the house; and in 1881 the firm name was made Ginn, Heath, & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1885, when Mr. Heath went into business for himself; and since that time the firm has been Ginn & Co. Among the earlier publications of the house are the Rev. Henry N. Hudson's editions of Shakspere, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and the National Music Course by Luther Whiting Mason, which have been followed by a series of mathematics by Professor G. A. Wentworth, for many years professor of mathematics at Phillips (Exeter) Academy: Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Cæsar

EDWIN GINN.

and Cicero; Greenough's Virgil; "Essentials of English," by Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale College; college series of "Latin and Greek Authors," edited, respectively, by Clement L. Smith, professor of Latin in Harvard University, and Tracy Peck, professor of the Latin language and literature in Yale University, and Professor John Williams White, professor of Greek in Harvard University, and Thomas D. Seymour, Hillhouse professor of the Greek language and literature in Yale University; Goodwin and White's Anabasis and White's "Beginner's Greek Book"; Montgomery's English, French, and American Histories; General and Mediæval and Modern Histories, by P. V. N. Meyers, professor of history,

University of Cincinnati; "Elements of Physics," by Professor A. P. Gage, of the English High School, Boston; "Beginner's Latin Book," by W. C. Collar, head-master of the Roxbury Latin School, and M. Grant Daniell, of Chauncy Hall School; Eysenbach's German Lessons edited by W. C. Collar; Lessons in Astronomy, "Elements of Astronomy and College Astronomy," by Professor C. A. Young, of Princeton College; a full line of Sanskrit and Old English books; the Athenæum Press Series of English Literature; *Political Science Quarterly*, *Classical Review*, *Journal of Morphology*, *Philosophical Review*, etc. In politics Mr. Ginn is Independent. He is a member of the University, Twentieth Century, and Unitarian clubs, and of the Municipal League, all of Boston; and of the Calumet Club, of Winchester, where he resides. He was married in 1869 to Miss Clara Glover, who died in 1890, leaving three children: Jessie, Maurice, and Clara Ginn. He married in 1893 Miss Francesca Grebe.

GOODRICH, JOHN BENTON, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Fitchburg, January 7, 1836, son of John and Mary Ann (Blake) Goodrich. His ancestry is traced to William Goodrich, settled in Watertown in 1634, a member of Sir Richard Saltonstall's colony, whose descendants were the earliest settlers in Fitchburg and Lunenburg. One of them, Deacon David Goodrich, was a member of the Provincial Congress at Watertown, and commanded a company in the battle of Bunker Hill. His son John was engaged in the same battle, and from him the name of John continued in direct line to the present. John B. was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, fitting for college in the High School, and at Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in the class of 1857. He studied law, beginning immediately after his graduation from college, with Norcross & Snow, of Fitchburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. That year he opened his office in Boston, and has been engaged there since in general practice. He has met with peculiar success in jury trials, and has gained distinction in several notable capital cases. From the time of his admission to the bar to 1865 he was a resident of Watertown, and since then he has resided in Newton, in both places taking an active part in local affairs. In the former he was a member of the School Committee from 1862 to 1865, and in the latter served several terms on the School Board, chairman of the board in 1868 and 1869. He also represented Newton in the lower house of the Legislature two terms (1869–70), serving both years on the committee on the judiciary. From 1872 to 1875 he was district attorney for Middlesex County. In politics he is a strong Republican; has always taken an active part in political matters, and is an effective political speaker. He is a past master of Pequossette Lodge, Masons, of Watertown, and prominent in various Masonic organizations. Mr. Goodrich was married April 25, 1865, to Miss Anna Louisa Woodward, daughter of Ebenezer Woodward, of Newton. They have one son, their only child: John Wallace Goodrich, well known in musical circles as an accomplished organist and musical scholar.

JOHN B. GOODRICH.

GOODSPEED, JOSEPH HORACE, treasurer of the West End Street Railway Company of Boston, is a native of Connecticut, born in East Haddam, January 14, 1845, son of George E. and Nancy Green (Hayden) Goodspeed. He is a direct descendant of Roger Goodspeed, who came to Barnstable in 1639; and on his mother's side of James Green, of Barnstable (died in 1731, aged ninety),

who was the son of James Green of Charlestown. The families of Nathaniel Goodspeed and James Green, son of James Green of Barnstable, moved from the Cape to East Haddam, Conn., about the year 1758. His early education was acquired in the Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., the Cheshire Academy, Cheshire, Conn., and the Hartford High School, and in 1862 he entered Trinity College, Hartford. He was obliged, however, to leave college before graduating on account of the death of his father, and turn his attention directly to business matters. His father's business was that of ship-building and country store, and having as a youth, when not in school, acted as clerk and assistant in the store, he had already acquired a knowledge of business methods. After closing up the estate of his father, he went to Denver, Col., in 1865, to take a position in a banking house there of Kountze Brothers; and for eleven years he lived west of the Mississippi River. In 1866 he was vice-president of the Colorado National Bank of Denver, in 1867–68 cashier of the Rocky Mountain National Bank of Central City; and in 1869–70 treasurer of Gilpin County, Colo-

J. H. GOODSPEED.

rado. Then in 1870 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., to engage in the railroad business, having accepted the position of cashier and paymaster of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company. This position he held until 1874, when he was appointed general auditor of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston the Atchison & Nebraska, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Chicago & West Michigan, and Detroit, Lansing & Michigan Railroad companies, which companies were then known as the "Joy Roads of the West," and was established at Kansas City, Mo. Two years later, in 1876, he returned to the East, having received, through Charles Francis Adams, then chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners, the appointment of "supervisor of railroad accounts" for the State of Massachusetts. He was connected with the board in that position until 1881, and then retired to take the position of general auditor of the Mexican Central, Atlantic & Pacific, and California Southern railroads, under Mr. Thomas Nickerson. Here he remained until November, 1887, when he was appointed treasurer of the West End Street Railroad Company, which position he has held since. Mr. Goodspeed is a member of the Δ. Ψ. Fraternity (college society), also a Knights Templar Mason; and he belongs to the following societies and clubs of Boston: the Algonquin, Suffolk, and Boston Whist clubs, the Society of Arts, and the Beacon Society, of which he is secretary. In politics he is Republican. He was married January 27, 1887, to Miss Arabel Morton, daughter of John D. Morton. They have no children.

GRAY, Orin Tinkham, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Norridgwock, Me., born June 2, 1839, son of Robert D. and Lurana (Tinkham) Gray. He comes of Puritan stock. His paternal grandfather, Captain Joshua Gray, was a prominent and influential citizen of his town and county; and his maternal grandfather, Deacon Orin Tinkham, after whom he was named, exercised, during a residence of forty years in Norridgewock, an influence in town and church affairs second to that of no man in the township. Both of his grandfathers were officers in the war of 1812. His great-grandfather, the Hon. John Tinkham, was born and lived in Middleboro, this State, in a house which had been consecutively occupied by four generations of his family. He held town and county offices for many years,

and served in both branches of the General Court. Mr. Gray's father was a thrifty farmer and lumber-

ORIN T. GRAY.

man, who managed the farm during the summer months, and in the winter conducted an extensive lumbering business on the Kennebec and Dead Rivers; and his mother won more than a local reputation as a writer. His education was begun in private schools and under private instructors, and he was fitted for college in the Anson and Bloomfield academies. At seventeen he successfully passed his examination for admission to the sophomore class. After pursuing his collegiate studies for two years, during part of the time also engaged in teaching, he was prostrated by a serious illness brought on by overwork. Upon recovering, he took up the study of law in the office of Josiah H. Drummond, of Waterville, then the attorney-general of Maine; and, in 1860, when he had completed his twenty-first year, he was admitted to the bar at Augusta. He began practice in Waterville, but in the autumn of 1862 removed to Boston, where he has since been established. He early took an interest in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. He has been a member of several national conventions, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions in that of the National League in 1889; and he has frequently spoken on the stump. He has also acceptably delivered many lyceum lectures. Long a supporter of the temperance cause, he has made many addresses on this topic; and he has repeatedly served as candidate of the Prohibition party for attorney-general. In Hyde Park, where he resides, he has held a number of local official positions, among them that of chairman of the School Committee for several years, and has been moderator of nearly all the town meetings for more than twenty years. He is connected with the management of several corporations, and is the president and managing director of one of the largest and most successful business enterprises in the Southern States. He has been one of the trustees of the Hyde Park Savings Bank since its incorporation, and its attorney. Mr. Gray was married in 1860 to Miss Louise Bradford Holmes, a direct descendant of Governor Bradford.

GROZIER, Edwin Atkins, editor and publisher of the Boston *Post*, is a native of California, born in San Francisco, September 12, 1859, son of Joshua F. and Mary L. (Given) Grozier. On

E. A. GROZIER.

both sides he is of New England ancestry, his father a native of Provincetown, and his mother

of Bowdoinham, Maine. His education was acquired in the High School of Provincetown, at Chauncy Hall, Boston, at Brown University, and at Boston University, graduating from the latter in 1881. His journalistic work was begun in the capacity of "press agent" for the New England Institute Fair held in Boston during the autumn of 1881. The next two years he was a general reporter, first on the staff of the Boston *Globe*, and then on that of the *Herald*. From 1884 to 1885 he was private secretary to Governor George D. Robinson, and resigned that position to take the place of private secretary to Joseph Pulitzer of the New York *World*. He remained with the *World* from 1885 to 1891, occupying numerous positions of responsibility, including those of city editor of the daily, Sunday editor, managing editor of the *Evening World*, and business manager of the *Evening World*. In October, 1891, he purchased the controlling interest in the Boston *Post*, and since that time he has conducted that paper as chief editor and publisher. He early introduced new and novel features, reduced the price and increased the circulation. In 1893 he added a Sunday edition. In politics he was originally a Republican, but since 1886 has been a Democrat. He is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Fellowcraft of New York, the Belfry of Lexington, and numerous other organizations. Mr. Grozier was married November 26, 1885, to Alice G. Goodell, of an old Salem family. They have two children: Richard, born in 1887; and Helen Grozier, born in 1889.

HADLOCK, Harvey Deming, of Boston, jurist and advocate, is a native of Maine, born at Cranberry Isles, October 7, 1843, youngest son of Edwin and Mary Ann (Stanwood) Hadlock. He is descended in the seventh generation from Nathaniel Hadlock, who came from Wapping, England, in 1638, settled first in Charlestown, Massachusetts Colony, and subsequently was one of the founders of Lancaster, whose son, Nathaniel of Gloucester, married a Quakeress, and who is mentioned in Felt's History of Salem as having been fined and punished for declaring "that he could receive no profit from Mr. Higginson's preaching, and that in persecuting the Quakers the government was guilty of innocent blood"; and through his paternal grandmother he is descended from Thomas Manchester, one of the earliest settlers (1642) of Portsmouth, R.I. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Philip Stanwood, one of the earliest settlers (1653) of Gloucester, and, in the fifth generation, of Job Stanwood, the soldier mentioned in history, and Martha Bradstreet, his second wife; and, through his maternal grandmother, of Captain John Gilley, an eminent shipmaster of his time, son of William Gilley, who came to America in 1763. Two of the sons of the first Nathaniel Hadlock were in King Phillip's War; three Hadlocks were in the battle of Lexington; others of the family name, including the great-grandfather of Harvey D.,

HARVEY D. HADLOCK.

were soldiers of the Revolution; his uncle, Captain Samuel Hadlock, Jr., was in the War of 1812, and his brother, Colonel William E. Hadlock, was in the Civil War. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Hadlock, acquired by purchase the greater part of "Little Cranberry Island" early in the present century, and, settling there, engaged in shipping and merchandise, to which business his father, a master mariner in early life, succeeded. Harvey D. received his early education under the supervision of his mother, a woman of superior culture, and in the schools of his native town. At thirteen, the family having removed to Bucksport, Me., he became a student in the East

Maine Conference Seminary, in which institution and under private instructors, he pursued an advanced course of classical studies, which he supplemented by a partial course in the scientific department of Dartmouth. His legal studies were pursued in the law office of the Hon. Samuel F. Humphrey at Bangor, Me., under the friendly supervision of ex-Governor Edward Kent, then one of the justices of the Maine Supreme Court. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar of that court, and later to the Federal courts of the district; and he began practice in Bucksport. Business drawing him to New Orleans, La., he spent the winter of 1865–66 there, devoting much of the time to the study of civil and maritime law, under the direction of the eminent jurist, Christian Roselius. Within the next three years he was admitted to practice in the courts, State and Federal, of Nebraska, Massachusetts, and New York, establishing his main office in Boston in the autumn of 1868. He was there engaged largely in criminal cases, in the defence of which he met with marked success. In 1871 he returned to Bucksport to engage in promoting the railroad from Bangor to eastern points by way of Bucksport; and in the spring of 1873, the construction of the road being assured, he resumed general practice at Bucksport. He became one of the directors of the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad, and counsel for the corporation; and his practice extended to nearly every county of the State, embracing some of the most important cases tried in Maine, in the conduct of which his reputation as an able advocate and jurist was firmly established. In 1881 he removed from Bucksport to Portland, and there during a residence of six years maintained a leading place among the ablest lawyers of the Cumberland bar, as a successful practitioner in causes involving important interests of railroad corporations, valuable patents, and maritime affairs, besides notable criminal cases. It has been said that during this period he tried more causes than any other lawyer in Portland, and performed a prodigious amount of work. Returning to Boston in 1887, he has since resided and practised there, maintaining an office also in New York City, the range of his practice extending beyond the limits of the State and Federal courts of New England and New York, and embracing cases of great importance before the United States Supreme Court. Among the large number of notable cases which he has successfully conducted is that of Campbell *v.* the mayor, aldermen, and commonality of the city of New York, involving the validity of the steam fire-engine patent, for many years before the courts, and of national importance, affecting every city which used steam fire-engines from 1864 to 1881. Other cases of note were the Petition of Frederic Spofford for Certiorari *v.* The Railroad Commissioners of Maine and the Bucksport & Bangor Railroad; the Treat & Co. bankrupt case, pending in the United States District Court of Maine from 1868 to 1889; that of Codman *v.* Brooks, involving the construction of acts of Congress in relation to French Spoliation Claims now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States; numerous great trade-mark cases; maritime, railroad, consular, conspiracy, and will cases, conspicuous among the latter the Jenness will case, Concord, N.H., in 1892. He was married January 26, 1865, to Miss Alexene L. Goodell, eldest daughter of Captain Daniel S. Goodell, of Searsport, a prominent shipmaster, and later in life a successful ship-builder. They have two children living: Inez and Webster Hadlock. Their eldest son, Harvey D. Hadlock, Jr., born December 4, 1870, died January 22, 1886, from accidental shooting while handling a revolver. Mr. Hadlock's summer residence is in Bucksport, occupying a picturesque site on the banks of the Penobscot.

HASSAM, JOHN TYLER, member of the Suffolk bar, and a contributor to historical literature, is a native of Boston, born September 20, 1841, son of John and Abby (Hilton) Hassam. He is a lineal descendant of William Hassam who settled in Manchester (now Manchester-by-the-Sea) about the year 1684, and on the maternal side of William Hilton who came from London to Plymouth in New England in the "Fortune," November 11, 1621. He was educated in the Boston public schools,—fitted for college in the Latin School,—and at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1863. In December following his graduation he joined the Union Army as first lieutenant of the Seventy-fifth United States Colored Infantry, and served until the first of August, 1864, taking part in the Red River campaign. He began his legal studies at the opening of 1865, reading with the Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney in Boston, and was admitted to the bar on the 13th of December, 1867. Since

that time he has practised in Boston, devoting himself principally to conveyancing. He has been concerned in much important and valuable work on the records and documents of Suffolk County, and their improved condition is largely due to his efforts. As one of the commissioners appointed by the Superior Court, in 1884, under whose authority the indices in the Suffolk Registry of Deeds are made, he brought about the reindexing of the entire mass of records there on the present plan; and the printing of the early volumes of the Suffolk deeds is due to him. He also succeeded in rescuing from threatened de-

JOHN T. HASSAM.

struction a large part of the original court files of the county, and in securing their proper arrangement; and through his exertions the records, files, papers, and documents in the State department, at one time in great confusion, have been systematically arranged and made accessible for reference. He was one of the earliest advocates of land transfer reform in the newspaper and periodical press and before legislative committees, and he was the first member of the Suffolk bar to call public attention to the Australian or Torrens system of registration of title. He is now (1894) chairman of the executive committee of the Land Transfer Reform League of Boston. His interest in historical and genealogical matters dates from his college days. He has been a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society since February, 1867, of the Massachusetts Historical Society since 1881, of the American Historical Association since 1884, and a corresponding member of the Weymouth Historical Society for many years. He was one of the original members of the Boston Antiquarian Club organized in 1879, subsequently, in 1881, merged in the Bostonian Society, and a corporate member of the latter society, for nine years a member of its board of directors. In the Historic Genealogical Society, of which he was long a director and became a councillor when the council was substituted for the board of directors by a change in the by-laws in 1889, he first set on foot the exhaustive researches in England, undertaken by the society through Henry F. Waters, and was for eight years chairman of the committee under whose direction the work has been carried on. He has been a frequent contributor to the society's quarterly publication, the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, and among his antiquarian and genealogical papers which have been printed in pamphlet form are: "The Hassam Family" (1870, and Additional Notes, 1889); "Some of the Descendants of William Hilton" (1877); "Ezekiel Cheever, and Some of his Descendants" (1879, Part Second, 1884, and Additional Notes, 1887); "Boston Taverns, with Some Suggestions on the Proper Mode of Indexing the Public Records" (1880); "Early Suffolk Deeds" (1881); "The Dover Settlement and the Hiltons" (1882); "Bartholomew and Richard Cheever, and Some of their Descendants" (1882); "The Facilities for Genealogical Research in the Registries of Probate in Boston and London" (1884); "Land Transfer Reform" (1891: second edition, with additional papers); and "Land Transfer Reform a Practical Point of View (1893). Mr. Hassam is also a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and of the Boston Bar Association. He was married in Salem, February 14, 1878, to Miss Nelly Alden Batchelder, daughter of Dr. John Henry Batchelder, of Salem. They have one child: Eleanor Hassam.

HEMENWAY, Alfred, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Hopkinton, born August 17, 1839, son of Fisher and Elizabeth Jones (Fitch)

Hemenway. He was born in the house of his great-grandfather, Elijah Fitch, who was graduated at Yale College in 1765, and was the second

ALFRED HEMENWAY.

pastor of the Congregational church in Hopkinton: he was descended from the Rev. James Fitch, the first minister of Harwich, Conn., who was a brother of Thomas Fitch, governor of Connecticut 1754–76. Alfred Hemenway was prepared for college at the Hopkinton High School, and was graduated at Yale in the class of 1861. His legal studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School, and he was admitted to the bar in Boston on July 13, 1863. He has since been engaged in general civil practice in Boston, from 1879 in partnership with John D. Long (first under the name of Allen, Long, & Hemenway, since 1891 Long & Hemenway), and retained in many important causes. For some years he was one of the bar examiners for Suffolk County. He is one of the executive committee of the American Bar Association, one of the general council of the Boston Bar Association, a member of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston (some time its president), of the University Club (now a vice-president), of the Union Club, and of the Boston Art Club. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. During the administration of Governor Ames he was offered a seat on the Superior Court bench, but declined the honor. Mr. Hemenway was married October 14, 1871, to Miss Myra Leland McLanathan.

HILL, Edwin Newell, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Nashua, March 12, 1849, son of Edwin P. and Sophia D. (Newell) Hill. He is of English ancestry, and of early New England stock on both sides. The Hills — as the family was formerly called — settled soon after coming from England in Nottingham west, now Hudson, N.H. Elijah Hills, his great-great-grandfather, took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, marched to Lexington, to Ticonderoga, and was at Saratoga. On his mother's side his great-grandparents were the Rev. Edmund Foster, of Littleton, and his wife, Phebe (Lawrence) Foster. Edmund Foster was at Lexington among the minute men while a theological student, and afterwards was actively interested in the early history of the State. He was known as the "fighting parson." Edwin N.

E. N. HILL.

Hill was educated in the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1872. After graduation he depended

entirely on his own efforts. The succeeding year was spent in Washington in the public service; and then he entered the office of the late Richard H. Dana, Jr., the distinguished lawyer, in Boston, where he fitted for the bar. He was admitted to practice on the 24th of April, 1876. With the exception of a short time in Haverhill soon after his admission, he has practised in Boston. He has not followed any special line of business, but has had a general and responsible practice. Although giving close attention to his professional work, he keeps abreast of all public political questions, in which he is greatly interested, and has shown aptitude in advising and directing political movements. He was elected to the Legislature from Haverhill in 1881 82 and 1882–83, as a Republican, and served on the committees on education, State Library, and railroads, on the special committee for the investigation of the veto of the Union Safety Deposit Vaults bill by Governor Butler, and as house chairman on the removal of Joseph M. Day, judge of probate and insolvency of Barnstable County. Mr. Hill is now in politics a Democrat, believing in tariff reform and a permanent civil service. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, of the Jamaica Club of Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. For several years he has been an active member of the First Corps of Cadets, Boston, in which he takes great interest. Mr. Hill was married June 10, 1880, to Miss Lizzie W. Briggs, of Cambridge. They have two children: Walter Newell, born September 29, 1881, and Doris Hill, born August 31, 1887.

HILL, Henry Bozvol, long identified with East Boston interests, is a native of Salem, born November 16, 1823, son of Benjamin and Anstiss Pearce (Lane) Hill. His ancestors on both sides were English, the Hills coming to America in 1727. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were all ship-masters. He was educated in the common schools in Salem. At the age of fifteen he made a voyage in the brig "Chili," Captain Frederick G. Ward, father of General Ward of Chinese fame, and upon his return learned the cooper's trade in the same building in which many years before the great Salem merchant, William Gray, as a boy, began his mercantile career. He began business for himself in a small way in Salem, but in 1848 moved to East Boston, where he has resided since, with the exception of eighteen months spent in Cuba. While in Cuba, he was offered the position of

HENRY B. HILL.

commercial agent, but declined it, as he did not intend to remain on the island. In 1853, soon after his return from Cuba, he became connected in business with John K. Carlton, and later founded the firm of Hill & Wright, which thirty years afterward became the New England Steam Cooperage Company, with Mr. Hill as president. He has also been president and director of other corporations, was one of the founders of the First Ward National Bank, for some time one of its directors, and was one of the early presidents of the East Boston Trade Association. He has served several terms in the Legislature, three years in the House of Representatives (1872–73–76) and two years in the Senate (1877 78), his first term a member of the committee on State House, his second chairman of the committee on printing, his third chairman of the committee on claims; his first in the Senate, again chairman of the committee on claims and member of that on harbors, and his second in the Senate chairman of both of these committees. Two years' experience on the committee on claims caused him to put an order into the Senate requesting the

committee of the judiciary to consider the expediency of establishing some tribunal other than a legislative committee before which claims against the Commonwealth could be adjusted. Owing to the pressure of business, the committee made no report, although they gave him a hearing; but Governor Talbot, in his message of 1879, recommended a change, and, acting on the message, the Legislature then passed the act giving the Superior Court jurisdiction of such claims. Accordingly, the legislative committee on claims has now become a thing of the past. When the subject of establishing a municipal court in East Boston first came before the Legislature, in 1873, Mr. Hill took great interest in it; and, although the project was then defeated, it was subsequently again brought forward, when all the evidence on which the committee on the judiciary acted in reporting it was collected and presented by him, and it successfully passed. When he was elected to the Legislature, he intended to do his whole duty as he understood it, which, he believed, included his presence every second of every session. In this respect his record was remarkable. With two exceptions,— one occasion in 1873, when he was absent a short time on a duty of importance to his constituents, and the other in 1878, when he was summoned to court as a witness, and was absent an hour or two,— he never lost a minute. He was in the House or Senate when they were called to order, and remained until adjournment was reached. In politics he was an early Republican, one of the first to become a member of that party on its birth; but, believing that "loyalty is due to the country and its best interests rather than to party," he is now an Independent. He was a warm friend of the late Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, long pastor of the "Church of Our Father" in East Boston (Unitarian), and was for many years teacher and superintendent in the Sunday-school, taking charge of the school as superintendent in Mr. Cudworth's absence during his journey around the world and at his death; and he is now honorary superintendent of the school. He was also for many years moderator of the church society, and held other positions there. He is at present (1894) a councillor of the American Institute of Civics, a director and vice-president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and director and vice-president also of the American Humane Education Society. He practically retired from active business in 1888; but he still retains an interest in business matters, being a member of the board of directors of the Standard Stave and Cooperage Company and a trustee of the East Boston Savings Bank. He was married on January 1, 1846, to Miss Mary Louise Saul, daughter of Captain John and Martha (Foye) Saul. They have had three children: Henrietta Louise, John Henry (who died in childhood), and Benjamin Dudley Hill.

C. D. HOLMES.

HOLMES, Charles Denison, of Boston, manager for Massachusetts of the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, is a native of Vermont, born in Derby, July 15, 1849, only living son of Orange Simon and Laura (McGaffee) Holmes. He is a descendant of Jeremiah Holmes, an officer in the Revolution, also of Colonel George Denison and Major-General Daniel Denison, of English landed nobility. He was educated in the common schools, and at Stanstead Academy in the Province of Quebec, Canada. His first experience in business was with his uncle, George R. Holmes, and his father, in a general country store, which he entered at the age of fourteen. During the period of his service here he frequently came to Boston with his uncle to buy

goods, and his ambition was to make this city his future home. After his uncle died he became interested in life insurance, and, devoting himself earnestly to this business, was soon prominent and successful. He settled in Boston in 1884, making this city his headquarters for a variety of efficient work, finally becoming the manager for Massachusetts of the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, one of the oldest, largest, and most successful natural premium companies in the country. In the year 1893 he accomplished for his company, as the records show, the greatest amount of business of any in the State. Mr. Holmes was married by Rev. Brooke Herford, August 28, 1889, to Miss Carrie Addie Smith, composer of music, one of her songs, "The Prophet," being of twenty years' standing. Mrs. Holmes is a native of Boston, and descendant of the families of Sir Montague and Sir Montacute of England. They reside at the Charlesgate.

HOPEWELL, John, Jr., treasurer of Sanford Mills, with offices in Boston, New York, and Chicago, and mills at Sanford, Me., is a native of Greenfield, born February 2, 1845, son of John and Catherine Hopewell. When he was a year old, his parents moved to Shelburne Falls; and there his early education was attained. He attended the public schools till he was fourteen, when he went into the establishment of Lamson, Goodwin, & Co., to learn the cutlery trade. A part of the time while here he attended night school at the academy. Subsequently he studied some time in a private school. In 1861 he went to Springfield. During the Civil War he was employed in the United States Armory there, being dropped at the close of the war in accordance with an order directing the discharge of all single men. Attending night school while at the armory, he mastered book-keeping, and then secured a position as an accountant; but this was not to his liking, and he soon relinquished it to engage in a more active occupation. For a while he carried on a publishing business in Albany, N.Y. Next, as a new venture, he engaged in the sale of the products of L. C. Chase & Co., manufacturers of plushes, robes, and blankets, for Josiah Cummings, of Springfield. Subsequently he handled the Chases' goods on the road, and then in 1868 came to Boston as their representative. At that time they had, in partnership with Thomas Goodall, just erected the Sanford Mills at Sanford, Me. After Mr. Hopewell's connection with the concern the business rapidly increased; and in 1888 he succeeded the Chases, becoming head of the house of L. C. Chase & Co. and treasurer of Sanford Mills. Though much interested in public matters and often urged to accept political office, he took no active part in political affairs until 1887. In 1889 he was elected president of the Cambridge Republican Club, which office he held until he went abroad in 1892. In 1891 he was

JOHN HOPEWELL, Jr.

elected to the Legislature, and in the spring of 1892 was repeatedly solicited to stand as a candidate for Congress as a representative business man; but, owing to ill-health following a severe attack of the grip, he declined the use of his name for any public office, and, going abroad, spent a year in Europe. Politically he is an ardent Republican and Protectionist, and has been a director of the Home Market Club since its organization. Through his efforts in 1888 the statutes were so changed that old established houses can continue the old firm name with special partners, with the consent of retiring partners,—a much needed reform in this State. He is a director of the North National Bank of Boston, and of several other corporations. Of late years he has been

largely engaged, in connection with his brothers Frank and Alfred, under the firm name of Hopewell Brothers, in raising Guernsey cattle on their Maple Ranch Stock Farm at Natick. They imported direct from Guernsey a valuable herd, carefully selected with the aid of an expert, for their butter-producing qualities; and they have supplied some of the finest farms in the country with high-grade stock, among them that of ex-Vice-President Morton on the Hudson. Mr. Hopewell is a member of the Boston Merchants' Association (a director in 1892), of the Colonial, Cambridge, and Union clubs of Cambridge, and of the Boston Art Club. In April, 1894, his father and mother celebrated their golden wedding at his home in Cambridge, upon which occasion there were gathered at the anniversary dinner the three sons of the venerable couple, with their wives, and seven grandchildren. Mr. Hopewell was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah W. Blake, daughter of Charles and Betsey (Pease) Blake, of Springfield; and his family now consists of three boys and two girls. Mrs. Hopewell's great-grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and her grandfather in the War of 1812.

HORR, Rev. George Edwin, Jr., of Boston, editor-in-chief of the *Watchman*, was born in Boston, January 19, 1856, son of George E. and Elsie Matilda (Ellis) Horr. His father, the son of the late Luther Horr, of Wellesley, is a clergyman who has held several prominent pastorates in the Baptist Church. He was educated at the Newark (N.J.) public High School and at Brown University, where he graduated in the class of 1876, and received his theological training at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1876–77, and at the Newton Theological Institution, graduating therefrom in the class of 1879. His first settlement was at Tarrytown, N.Y., as pastor of the First Baptist Church, his service here covering four and a half years, from October, 1879, to April, 1884. Then he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in the Charlestown District of Boston, where he remained till the summer of 1891 (from April, 1884, to July, 1891), resigning to take the chief editorship of the *Watchman*. A few months later he purchased a controlling interest in the paper. Before assuming the editorial chair (June, 1891), he had done much work for denominational papers, both as correspondent and as assistant editor. While pastor of the church at Tarrytown, he wrote editorially for the *Christian at Work*, and subsequently for two years was a correspondent of the New York *Examiner*. He also served the *Watchman* as correspondent seven years, and as associate editor two and a half years. While in charge of the parish at Charlestown, in addition to his work on the *Watchman*, he contributed to the *Baptist Quarterly* and the Chicago *Standard*, and wrote a "History of the Baptists" and several monographs on historical and theological subjects. He has been for five

GEO. E. HORR, Jr.

years on the board of examiners of Newton Theological Institution, and is one of its trustees. He is also a director of the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society. He was married March 16, 1886, to (Mrs.) Evelyn Sacchi, daughter of the late Charles Olmsted, of Tarrytown, N.Y. They have no children. Their home is at Brookline.

HOWE, Elmer Parker, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Westborough, born November 1, 1851, son of Archelaus M. and H. Janette (Brigham) Howe. His education was acquired in the Worcester public schools, in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute from which he graduated in

1871, and at Yale College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1876. He studied law in Boston with Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, and for one

ELMER P. HOWE.

year attended lectures at the law school of Boston University. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar at Worcester. In January following he became a member of the firm of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, the firm name becoming Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe, after the death of George S. Hillard early in 1879. This partnership continued until 1889, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Howe has made a specialty of patent and corporation law. He is a member of the Union, University, and Country clubs of Boston. In politics he is an Independent Republican. He is unmarried.

HOWLAND, WILLARD, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Pembroke, December 3, 1852, son of Jairus and Deborah L. (Fish) Howland. He is of the original Howland family of the "Mayflower" stock, descending from John Howland, settled with the earliest in Plymouth. His education was acquired in the public schools of Kingston and Woburn, the family moving to the latter place when he was a child. After leaving school, he spent some years in active business life before beginning the study of law. When at length able to pursue legal studies, he entered the Boston University Law School, and further perfected himself by reading in the office of Josiah W. Hubbard. Admitted to the bar in November, 1878, he began active practice in Boston, where he has been established since, occupying from the start offices at No. 23 Court Street. In politics he is Republican, and early became prominent in his party in the State, taking in each campaign an influential part and speaking on the stump. In 1889 90 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature for the Twenty-seventh Suffolk District, where he ranked with the leaders. During his first term he was a member of the committee on the judiciary, and the second year served again on this committee, and was chairman of the committees on street railways. He introduced the first bill which became a law to allow cities and towns to manufacture and sell gas. He has occupied the office of judge advocate for the State, in the military order of Sons of Veterans, and holds official position in

WILLARD HOWLAND.

several secret and benevolent societies. He is a member also of the local clubs of Chelsea, where he resides, a vice-president of the Middlesex (po-

litical dining) Club, and a member of the Massachusetts Young Men's Republican Club. He was married in 1873 to Miss Lottie A. S. Barry, of Boston. They have two children: Fred C. (born in 1876) and Lizzie A. Howland (born in 1880).

HUNT, FREEMAN, member of the Suffolk and Middlesex bars, is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., born September 4, 1855, son of Freeman and Elizabeth T. (Parmenter) Hunt. His father was the founder and editor of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, and his mother was a daughter of the Hon. William Parmenter, of Cambridge (son of Ezra Parmenter), who represented the Cambridge District in Congress for four terms, and sister of the Hon. W. E. Parmenter, present chief justice of the municipal court of Boston. He was educated in the Cambridge public schools and at Harvard, graduating from the latter in the class of 1877. His law studies were pursued in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1881, and in the Boston office of the Hon. George S. Hale; and he was admitted to the bar in 1882. He began practice in partnership with H. Eugene Bowles, but was soon after in association with William C. Tarbell, which relation continued till the close of 1886, when he became associated with Charles J. McIntire, now judge of the Probate Court of Middlesex County, the partnership still holding, Mr. Hunt taking charge of all the active work. He has been connected with a number of important cases involving novel points, among them that of the City of Cambridge *v.* The Railroad Commissioners in writ of certiorari, where the commissioners attempted to enforce upon the city an overhead crossing at the Front Street crossing, Cambridge; and that of the Boston & Albany Railroad *v.* The City of Cambridge, where he raised the point that the making a railroad pay for cattle-guards, gates, and other additional safeguards when a new crossing was laid over the railroad was not such damage as the railroad could recover against the city or town laying the new crossing, as it was not a taking by eminent domain. He has also been prominent in the litigation against the Iron Hall, and drafted the bill in equity which wound up the order. He has served several terms on the School Committee of Cambridge (1883–87), and one term in the Cambridge Common Council (1888), and in 1890 he was a member of the State Senate. In the latter body he served on the committees on the judiciary, elections, contested election cases, and bills in the third reading (chairman); and he was principally instrumental in getting the Harvard bridge project through. He held the seat in the Senate which his uncle, the late Dr. Ezra Parmenter, of Cambridge, and his grandfather had occupied before him. Mr. Hunt was married on June 8, 1887, in Cambridge, to Miss Abbie Brooks, daughter of Sumner J. Brooks. They have one child: Edith Brooks Hunt.

FREEMAN HUNT.

HUNTRESS, GEORGE LEWIS, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Lowell, born April 4, 1848, son of James Lewis and Harriett Stinson (Paige) Huntress. He is descended on the paternal side from the Huntress and Chesley families of New Hampshire, and on the maternal from the Stinson, Stark, and Paige families, also of New Hampshire. His early education was attained in the public schools, and he was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy. Entering Yale, he graduated therefrom in the class of 1870 with honors. He began his law studies in the Harvard Law School in 1871, and subsequently read in the Boston law office of Stephen B. Ives,

Jr., and Solomon Lincoln. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1872, he joined Messrs. Ives & Lincoln, and in 1876 was admitted to partnership,

GEO. L. HUNTRESS.

the firm name becoming Ives, Lincoln, & Huntress. This relation continued till 1881, since which time he has practised alone. In politics he is Republican, and in 1881–82 was an influential member of the Boston Common Council, on the Republican side, representing Ward Eleven. His present residence is in Winchester. He was married September 30, 1875, to Miss Julia A. Poole, of Metuchen, N.J. They have two children: Harold Poole and George L. Huntress, Jr.

JOHNSON, Benjamin Newhall, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Lynn, born June 19, 1856, son of Rufus and Ellen M. (Newhall) Johnson. He is a descendant of Richard Johnson, one of the earliest settlers in Lynn, and on the maternal side of Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin F. Newhall, was for years prominent in Essex County as county commissioner and otherwise. He spent his early boyhood in the town of Saugus, was fitted for college in Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1878. Subsequently he took the full course at the Law School of Boston University, and read two years in the office of the late eminent lawyer, Stephen B. Ives. Admitted to the bar on the 31st of March, 1880, he opened an office in Boston, where he has since continued, engaged in a considerable and increasing general practice. His aims and ambitions being mostly in the line of his profession, the work of which he has followed closely, he has held no public office except that of member of the School Committee of Lynn for three terms (1890-93). In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the University and Exchange clubs of Boston, and of the Oxford and Park clubs of Lynn. He was president of the Oxford, the largest social club in Lynn, in 1890 93, the years of his service on the School

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON.

Board. Mr. Johnson was married June 15, 1881, to Miss Ida M. Oliver, of Saugus. They have two children: Romilly and Marian Johnson.

JONES, Leonard Augustus, member of the Suffolk bar since 1858, one of the editors of the *American Law Review* since 1884, and author of a number of important legal works, is a native of

Templeton, born January 13, 1832, son of Augustus Appleton and Mary (Partridge) Jones. He is of the seventh generation in descent from his earliest ancestor in this country, who came from England, and settled in Roxbury about 1640. His great-grandfather was one of the original proprietors and earliest settlers of Templeton. His mother's family was formerly of Walpole and Medfield. In the last-named town the earliest of the family in America settled about 1650. He was educated at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, and at Harvard College, graduating from the

LEONARD A. JONES.

latter in the class of 1855. In his senior year at Harvard he was awarded the prize for the best Bowdoin dissertation. Directly after graduation he obtained the position of teacher of the classics in the High School of St. Louis, Mo. There he remained until the summer of 1856, when, after declining an appointment as tutor in Washington University, he returned to Massachusetts, and entered the Harvard Law School. While here, he obtained the prize open to resident graduates of the university, and a law school prize for an essay. Graduating in 1858, he continued his law studies for a few months in the Boston law office of C. W. Loring, and then was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession by himself, occupying an office at No. 5 Court Street with Wilder Dwight. Shortly after he moved to No. 4, the same street, sharing an office with George Putnam. In 1866 he formed a partnership with his classmate, Edwin Hale Abbot, which a year or two later was joined by John Lathrop, now Judge Lathrop of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, the firm name becoming Lathrop, Abbot, & Jones. After an existence of several years this firm was dissolved, and since 1876 Mr. Jones has practised alone. His literary work began early in his career with contributions to the literary periodicals, among them the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review*, and the *Old and New*,—the magazine which Edward Everett Hale founded in 1869, and conducted for some years. Subsequently he became a frequent contributor to the law periodicals. His legal publications in book form include "Mortgage of Real Property" (two volumes, editions 1878, 1879, 1882, 1889, 1894), "Mortgages of Personal Property" (1881, 1883, 1888, 1894), "Corporate Bonds and Mortgages" (1879, 1890), "Pledges including Collateral Securities" (1883), "Liens, Common Law, Statutory, Equitable, and Maritime" (two volumes, 1888, 1894), "Forms in Conveyancing" (1886, 1891, 1892, 1894), and "Index to Legal Periodical Literature" (1888). These works are used everywhere in America, and many of these have passed through several revised editions. In 1891 Mr. Jones was appointed by Governor Russell commissioner for Massachusetts for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. He was married December 14, 1867, to Miss Josephine Lee, daughter of Colonel A. Lee, of Templeton. They have no children living.

KEELER, Cornelius Peasley, merchant, Boston, head of the furniture house of Keeler & Co., is a native of Vermont, born in Hyde Park, September 20, 1825, son of Anson and Mary Keeler. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he was in business, engaged in buying furs in Canada, which he shipped to Boston, and for some time was one of the largest suppliers to the old fur house of Martin L. Bates & Co. At the age of twenty-one, he went into the retail dry goods and grocery business with his brother, Colonel N. P. Keeler. They did the buying of butter and cheese for the large house of Delano & Co., of Boston, and also the buying

of hops for Bennett. This kept him busy till 1852, when he sold out. The next year he came to Boston, and entered the hotel business, taking

C. P. KEELER.

what was then the Massachusetts House, a well-known resort for Vermonters, and terminus of the Concord, N.H., stage line, which he carried on successfully till 1860, when he started a wholesale grocery and wine business in Blackstone Street. In 1872, after closing out the latter business, he became a trustee for the Geldowsky Furniture Company, and eleven years later purchased the entire plant and business, which has since been widely known to New Englanders under the firm name of Keeler & Co. This concern was the first one in America to ship hard wood furniture to Great Britain in large quantities. Mr. Keeler has always taken a hearty interest in sports; has been a well-known shot; and between 1855 and 1870 raised and was interested in several of America's finest trotters. He is a member of the Suffolk Club of Boston. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married July 11, 1848, to Miss Lucy Jane Nye, daughter of Judge George Nye, of Irasburg, Vt. She died in 1876. Of their children, two daughters died in early youth, and one son is living, Colonel George A. Keeler, the present proprietor of the American House, Boston.

KITTREDGE, Charles Franklin, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Mount Vernon, February 24, 1841, son of Franklin Otis and Mary Ann (Dutton) Kittredge. He is of English descent, from the Kittredges of Suffolk County, England, the first of the family coming to this country in 1632. A long line of his ancestors on the paternal side were physicians, but his father was a merchant. His early training was in the common schools and at Appleton Academy in his native town, where he was fitted for college; and, entering Dartmouth in 1859, he graduated therefrom with the class of 1863. During his college course and a part of the time at the academy he taught school. From August, 1863, the year of his graduation, to August, 1864, he was in the ordnance bureau of the War Department in Washington, and at the same time served in the regiment of the War Department Rifles as a private. Then, returning East in October, 1864, he began his law studies in the office of the Hon. John P. Healy, corporation counsel (or city solicitor, as the office was then known) of Boston. Three years later, in October,

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE.

1867, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and he has practised in Boston ever since. In April, 1868, he was made second assistant city solicitor

in the law department of the city of Boston, and was soon promoted to first assistant, in which position he continued by yearly reappointment eleven years. Early in his professional career he was engaged in the trial of important causes involving questions of taxation, public betterments, land damages, and municipal powers, rights, and duties; and since his retirement from the law department of the city, in pursuing a general practice, he has given special attention to municipal, banking, and other branches of law. Just previous to his admission to the bar, when holding his legal residence in New Hampshire, he served a term in the Legislature there, being elected to the House of Representatives from Mount Vernon in March, 1867; and from June to October, that year, when he removed to Boston, he was on the military staff of Governor Walter Harriman as aide-de-camp with rank of colonel. In national and State politics he is Republican, and non-partisan in municipal politics. He is interested in all questions affecting public improvements, as a citizen and an owner of real estate in Boston. He is not a club man, and belongs to few societies. He was married September 24, 1872, in Groton, to Miss Adelaide L. Lee, daughter of George Huntington and Mary J. (King) Lee. They have four children: Mabel Lee, Florence Parmenter, Louise Pierce, and Charles Lee Kittredge.

LINCOLN, Joseph Bates, of Boston, sole proprietor of the shoe jobbing house of Batchelder & Lincoln, was born in North Cohasset, July 3, 1836, son of Ephraim and Betsey (Bates) Lincoln. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools, graduating from the Cohasset High School at the age of seventeen. After leaving school, he spent three months at Comer's Commercial College in Boston, and then began his business career as a clerk in a Boston retail boot and shoe store. After a few years here he entered the employ of A. Esterbrook, also a retail shoe dealer, on Merchants' Row, and in 1859, forming a partnership with George C. Richards, under the firm name of Richards & Lincoln, acquired Mr. Esterbrook's business. About three years later he purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business alone till 1866, when he formed a copartnership with George A. Mansfield and Edward E. Batchelder, under the name of George A. Mansfield & Co., and entered the shoe jobbing trade. In 1869, Mr. Mansfield retiring, the firm name was changed to the present style of Batchelder & Lincoln. Messrs. Batchelder and Lincoln continued together till the death of the former, in 1878, when his interest was purchased from the heirs by Mr. Lincoln. Since that time Mr. Lincoln has been the sole proprietor and manager of the business, which has grown to great proportions, extending to all parts of the country. Until 1874 the house was established in Faneuil Hall Square. That year removal was made to the present quarters on Federal Street, where six floors of one large building and two of an adjoining building are occupied, and a force of nearly one hundred and fifty persons is employed. Mr. Lincoln was one of the earliest to adopt in the conduct of his business the principle known among shoe jobbers as the New England method, and his house has long been recognized as a distinctive New England house. He personally supervises the several departments of the business, which are thoroughly systematized, and follows every detail. He has few outside interests, the only one of magnitude

J. B. LINCOLN.

being the Dennison Land and Investment Company, of which he has been a director since its organization. In politics he has always been a

Democrat, but has been reluctant to enter public life. In 1891, however, upon the urgent solicitation of his friends, he accepted the Democratic nomination for representative in the Legislature for the Fourth Plymouth District, a strong Republican quarter. Although defeated, he received a flattering vote; and, renominated the next year, he was elected, the first Democrat ever sent to the house from this district. In the Legislature he served on the important committee on mercantile affairs. He was one of the founders of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston, and since its organization has served as chairman of the executive committee, declining the position of president of the club. He is a past president and now vice-president of the Narragansett Boot and Shoe Club, and is a member of the executive board of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

LITCHFIELD, George Allen, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, is a native of Scituate, born August 21, 1838, son of Richard and Xoa (Clapp) Litchfield. His early education was attained in the local public schools, and he was fitted for college in the Hanover Academy. He entered Brown University, but through stress of circumstances was able to complete but part of the college course. Upon leaving college, he studied for the ministry, and in 1861 began regular preaching, settled as pastor over the Baptist church in Winchendon. Here he remained for five years; and then, on account of ill health, he was obliged to relinquish his professional work. Subsequently, turning his attention to the insurance business, he successfully engaged in the conduct of a large life insurance agency for Western Massachusetts. Then from 1874 to 1879 he was engaged in the tack and nail manufacture under the firm name of Brigham, Litchfield & Vining, having purchased a half-interest in the manufactory in South Abington, established by Brigham, Whitman, & Co. Again interesting himself in insurance matters, in the autumn of 1879 he joined in the organization of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, the leading company in New England engaged in the natural premium insurance business, having on its books the names of thousands of business men in Boston and other great cities in the country. He has continued in the active management of this company from its establishment to the present time, and is now its president; and he has been most influential in securing legislation in Massachusetts favorable to natural premium insurance.

GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD.

He is also a director of the Lincoln National Bank of Boston. During his residence in Winchendon he was chairman of the school board; and in Quincy, where he now resides, he was for some time chairman of the Republican city committee, and has occupied various other offices. Mr. Litchfield was married November 21, 1861, in South Abington, to Miss Sarah M. Gurney, daughter of David and Eliza (Blanchard) Gurney. They have three children: Cannie Zetta, Everett Starr, and Frederick Ellsworth Litchfield.

LIVERMORE, Joseph Perkins, of Boston, patent solicitor and expert in patent cases, is a native of Clinton, born February 19, 1855, son of Leonard Jarvis and Mary Ann Catherine (Perkins) Livermore. He is a descendant of Jonathan Livermore, of Wilton, N.H., who lived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (born 1700, died 1801); and on the maternal side, descendant in the third generation, of Joseph Perkins, of Essex, Mass. His father, paternal grandfather, and great-grandfather were all graduates of Har-

vard College, the father in 1842, the grandfather in 1802, and the great-grandfather in 1760. He also graduated from Harvard, in the class

JOSEPH P. LIVERMORE.

of 1875. His early education was acquired in the primary and grammar schools of Lexington (1860–67) and the High School of Cambridge (1867–71), where he was fitted for college. After graduation from college he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and graduated as civil engineer in 1877. He was employed a few months that year, without pay, on the Newton Water-works: then during the autumn and winter of 1877–78 he taught in the Lexington High School; in November and December, 1878, he was in the examining corps in the United States Patent Office at Washington; and on the first of January the following year he entered the office of Crosby & Gregory, Boston, and began practice as a patent solicitor. Here he remained until 1885, when on the first of March he opened an office of his own. Since that time he has been largely employed as an expert witness in patent cases. He has acted in that capacity in litigation of the McKay & Copeland Lasting Machine Company, of the Simonds Counter Machinery Company, the Reece Button-hole Machine Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, General Electric Company, Municipal Signal Company, and Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company. In politics Mr. Livermore is classed as a "Democratic Mugwump." He is a member of the New England Tariff Reform League, of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and of the University, Athletic, and Colonial (Cambridge) clubs. He was married in 1880, and has three children.

LOWELL, John, Jr., member of the Suffolk bar, eldest son of John and Lucy B. Lowell [see Lowell, John], was born in Boston, May 23, 1856. He was fitted for college at William N. Eayr's private school, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1877. His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School two years, and afterward in the Boston offices of Thornton K. Lothrop and Robert R. Bishop, now a justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts; and he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the spring of 1880. He practised alone until 1884, when he went into partnership with his father, the Hon. John Lowell. For upwards of ten years he has had a large ac-

JOHN LOWELL, Jr.

tive practice in the courts and in connection with business corporations and firms. In politics he is an Independent. He is a member of the

Union and Tavern clubs of Boston. Mr. Lowell was married October 24, 1883, to Miss Mary Emlen Hale, of Philadelphia. They have four children: Mary Emlen, John, Ralph, and James Hale Lowell.

McCLINTOCK, William Edward, Boston, civil engineer, who has been engaged in numerous important engineering works, is a native of Maine. He was born in Hallowell, July 29, 1848, son of Captain John and Mary Bailey (Shaw) McClintock. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his ancestor William McClintock, one of the defenders in the memorable siege of Londonderry, 1689, coming to this country from Londonderry in 1730, and settling in Medford, Mass.; and on his mother's side he is descendant of that early Puritan divine, the Rev. John Bailey. He inherited his taste for engineering from both his father's and mother's family. His father was a well-known navigator, familiar with every ocean, who crossed the Pacific with a school atlas for a chart and a watch for chronometer. His grandfather, William McClintock, after retiring from the sea, was an expert land surveyor; and some fine samples of his work are now on file in the State archives. William E. McClintock's early education was acquired in the Hallowell graded schools. Afterward he took a four years' course at the Hallowell Academy, and spent one year at Kent's Hill Seminary. He was trained for his profession in office and field work, and received instruction under a private tutor. While a student, he taught a district school for one term. His first field work, as civil engineer, was with the United States Coast Survey, with which department he was engaged, from 1867 to 1876, on work in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In 1876–79 he was employed in the survey of the city of Portland; in 1877 79, in the survey of Boston Harbor. From 1880 to 1890 he was city engineer of Chelsea. His special engineering works have included surveys for the South Pass jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River, sewer systems for Chelsea, Revere, Gardner, Westfield, Easthampton, Andover, and Natick, Bennington, Vt., Bath, Me., Calais, Me., St. Stephens, N.B., and Milltown, N.B. He has also been in consultation on sewer or water-works with the city of Holyoke and the towns of Spencer, North Brookfield, North Attleborough, and several smaller places. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission since 1892, and was the first president of the Massachusetts Highway Association. He is instructor of highway engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School, to which position he was appointed in 1893. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, of the League of American Wheelmen, and of the Chelsea Review Club, and is connected with the Masonic order, a member of Robert Lash Lodge of Chelsea, where he resides.

WILLIAM E. McCLINTOCK.

He is associated with the Church of the Redeemer, of which he was treasurer from 1889 93. In politics he is a Republican on national questions, and an Independent on State and city issues. He was married June 17, 1873, to Miss Mary Estelle Currier. They have five children: William James, Francis Blake, Samuel, Paul, and Dorothy McClintock.

MARDEN, Oscar Avery, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Palermo, Waldo County, August 20, 1853, son of Stephen P. and Julia A. (Avery) Marden. His earliest

known ancestors on the paternal side were of southern New Hampshire, and on the maternal side of Ipswich, Mass. He was educated in district schools, with an occasional term at the High

OSCAR A. MARDEN.

School, and in Westbrook Seminary. Born on a farm, he lived the life of a farmer's boy till seventeen years of age, beginning at fifteen to teach school in the winter months. In 1871 and 1872 he had charge of the English department of Dirigo Business College at Augusta, Me. In the spring of 1872 he came to Boston, and took the position of book-keeper for the New England office of the Victor Sewing Machine Company of Middletown, Conn. Here he remained till the autumn of 1874, when he entered the law office of Samuel K. Hamilton in the old Barristers' Hall, Court Square, as a student, and at the same time entered the Boston University Law School. He received his degree of LL.B. in June, 1876, and the following autumn was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Boston, and in September, 1877, removed to Stoughton, where he has since lived. From 1877 to 1891 he held a commission as trial justice there. In the latter year he was appointed judge of the District Court of Southern Norfolk, having jurisdiction in Stoughton, Canton, Sharon, and Avon, which position he still holds. In 1880 he again established an office in Boston. He has been a leading member of the Norfolk County Bar Association for a number of years, from 1886 to 1892 holding the position of secretary. In Stoughton he was for seven years (1886–89, 92–94) a member of the School Committee, and he has been president of the Stoughton Grenadier Association since 1880. He is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows; was grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts in 1893, and president of the Encampment Deputies Association in 1894. He belongs to but one club, the Pine Tree State, composed of natives of Maine resident in Boston and vicinity. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Marden was married October 19, 1882, at Stoughton, to Miss May Theresa Ball, daughter of Francis M. and Rosetta A. Ball. She died April 4, 1890, leaving two children, one of whom, Edgar Avery Marden, only survives her.

MARSHALL, Wyzeman, of Boston, player of the "old school," manager, dramatic reader, and teacher, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Hudson, September 26, 1816. When he was eight years old, his parents came to Boston; and this city has since been his home. The family being poor, his schooling was meagre, consisting of a few years in public schools; but what he lacked in regular training he more than made up by self-teaching and extensive reading, becoming a man of much culture. In his early youth he embarked in various pursuits, but his inclination was decidedly for the stage; and in February, 1836, when but nineteen years of age, he succeeded in making a first appearance on the boards. This was at the Lion Theatre, Boston, then where Keith's Theatre now stands, and under the management of William Barrymore, in the small part of *Vibulanus* in "Virginius." For the remainder of that season he was a regular member of the company, playing in a variety of small parts. During the following summer he was with a company performing in Providence and in Newport, R.I., taking more ambitious parts, such as *Pizzaro*, *Angerstoff* in "The Floating Beacon," and *Duke of Buckingham* in Richard III.; and in the autumn he became attached to the stock company of the old National Theatre, Boston, then under the management of William

Pelby. Here he remained through a number of seasons, steadily advancing in his profession. On the 27th of February, 1838, he was given his first benefit, appearing on this occasion as *Pizzaro* to the *Elvira* of Mrs. Pelby and the *Cora* of Mrs. Anderson (Ophelia Pelby); and also as *Lubin* in the ballet "L'Amour," displaying his talent as a dancer. During the next regular season, 1838–1839, he had two benefits, at the latter, given June 27, 1839, playing Damon with Miss Eaton, afterward the popular Mrs. Woodward, as *Calanthe*, her first appearance. On this occasion, also, Mr. Marshall's brother Otis made his first appearance on the stage. In the summer of 1839 Mr. Marshall had his first experience as a manager, taking a small company through country towns, and doing a fair business. Again at the National for the season 1839–1840, he played numerous important parts; and at his benefit that season, when he gave "Virginius," Henry Wallack, the eldest of the Wallack family, acted *Dentatus*. The next summer he opened a theatre of his own in Boston, the "Vaudeville Saloon,"

WYZEMAN MARSHALL.

in the old Boylston Hall over Boylston Market, which then occupied the south corner of Washington and Boylston Streets. This also was a successful venture. Back to the National for 1840–1841, that season was marked by his introduction to the stage (on the 18th of June) of the tragedian James H. Stark, who afterward became celebrated, and a great favorite in San Francisco. The following summer he took another company on the road, and as before met with success. The next regular season, 1841–1842, he was at the National, cast in the leading "heavies," and also the ballet-master. At the close of that season he brought his connection with this theatre to an end, and on the 27th of June following opened the Amphitheatre, on the corner of Haverhill and Travers Streets, which had been used largely for circus performances, and which he had reconstructed as "Marshall's Eagle Theatre." He brought together here a strong company, with William H. Sedley Smith as stage manager, and gave such excellent performances at popular prices that the house soon became a serious rival to its near neighbor, the National. Mr. Pelby of the latter thereupon conceived a plan to crush it. Purchasing a quarter interest in the property, he proceeded, under cover of improving his portion of the building, to render the whole useless. On the night of March 22, 1843, immediately after the close of the performance, he gained the roof with a number of his carpenters, and cut out that part of it directly over the stage, removing the lumber. This high-handed proceeding was effectual, and the Eagle's career abruptly closed. But Mr. Marshall, undaunted, took his company to the Providence Theatre, which he had leased earlier in the season, and opened there on the night of the 3d of April. At the close of the Providence season he went to New York, where he played a short engagement at the Chatham Theatre, then under the management of Charles R. Thorne, the elder. Returning to Boston, he became a member of the company which supported Macready during his short season here in the autumn of 1844. This ended, he made a starring tour in Maine and the provinces, covering a few months, and then returned to the Chatham, New York, where he became a pronounced favorite, and remained till the close of the season of 1847. The summer of that year he played "Damon on Horseback," a spectacular drama, at the Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, then a great amphitheatre; and star engagements in Utica, Syracuse, and Albany. For the regular season of 1847–48 he was at the Bowery Theatre, New York; and later in 1848 back in Boston, at

the Federal Street Theatre. At the close of the latter engagement he starred in the British provinces; played a brief engagement at the Beach Street, Boston, then under the management of Joseph Proctor; was for the next two regular seasons at the Arch Street, Philadelphia, as acting and stage manager as well as player, performing in Baltimore and Providence during the summer months; after the close of his Philadelphia engagement starred in Baltimore, Washington, Albany, and New York, meeting with great success; then took the Portland (Me.) Theatre as manager for a short season; subsequently went South for a few months; and in the autumn of 1851 returned to Boston, and assumed the management of the Howard Athenæum for the season of 1851–52. During this season he introduced to the Boston public Mme. Anna Thillon, the singer; Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, who became a great favorite here and all over the country (her first appearance as *Parthenia* to Mr. Marshall's *Ingomar*); Laura Addison, who had been brought to this country from England by Charlotte Cushman; the famous English actress, Mrs. Warner, with whom he played such parts as *Macbeth*, *Cardinal Wolsey*, *Leontes*; and Lola Montez. This season closed, he starred throughout the country, and played in various theatres in Boston, up to 1857, when in February he opened the new theatre in Worcester, which he managed successfully through to October 2, closing brilliantly with a performance of "Macbeth." The year before, while playing at the Boston Theatre, he added to his fame by his successful production of "Zafari," an adaptation of "Ruy Blas" by Dr. Joseph H. Jones, of Boston, which was the forerunner of Fechter's appearance years after as "Ruy Blas," Mr. Marshall himself playing the hero, *Zafari*. After the close of the Worcester season Mr. Marshall made another starring tour, and in the spring of 1862 again assumed the management of the Howard Athenæum in Boston, continuing here through the remainder of that and the regular season of 1862–63. In February, 1863, while still conducting the Howard, he took the Boston Theatre, then in a bad way financially, and carried it through the remainder of that season, playing Max Maretzek's Italian Opera, with other attractions. His losses were heavy, but, feeling sure of ultimate success, he went on with the next regular season, devoting himself to this house exclusively; and the result fully justified his confidence. Opening with "Henry IV.," with James H. Hackett as the *Sir John Falstaff* and himself as *Harry Hotspur*, he followed this with a run of brilliant attractions,—among them the great Spanish dancer, Isabella Cubas, Edwin Booth, Maretzek's Italian Opera, Edwin Forrest, Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, playing *Lady Audley* for the first time here, the Hernandez troupe, and the Barrow combination,—and at the end of the season found his losses of the preliminary season covered, and a handsome balance of several thousand dollars in hand. The season closed on the 13th of June, 1864, with a complimentary benefit to Mr. Marshall. Then he retired from the theatre, and his notable career as a manager terminated. Since that time he has been engaged mainly in teaching elocution and fitting pupils for the stage. For several years, in conjunction with Miss Lucette Webster, he also gave dramatic readings and recitations before lyceums of New England. Mr. Marshall is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, having been connected with it since 1853, a large part of the time holding offices of trust and responsibility. He has been master of his lodge (St. John's), high priest of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, and eminent commander of Boston Commandery, grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, deputy high priest of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, and grand generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and he is a thirty-third degree in the ancient and accepted Scottish rite. In politics he is a Democrat. On two occasions he was nominated for alderman, but failed of election, in one contest lacking but four votes of a plurality. At this time he received the distinction of a unanimous vote of the ward in which he resides. He lives on Beacon Hill, in Pinckney Street, one of the older ways of the old West End of Boston.

MASON, Edward Palmer, of Boston, president of the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, was born in Cambridge, June 13, 1859, son of Henry and Helen Augusta (Palmer) Mason. His father built the first American cabinet or parlor organ, in 1854 founded the widely famed house of Mason & Hamlin which introduced the cabinet organ in its present general form in 1861, and was the first president of the

Organ and Piano Company, which succeeded the firm in 1868. His grandfather, the eminent Dr. Lowell Mason, distinguished as the "father of American church music," introduced musical education into the Boston public schools, was one of the original members and one of the early presidents of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston (founded in 1815), and compiled its first collection of anthems, masses, and choruses; and his uncle, Dr. William Mason, is a well-known musician and composer of New York. On the maternal side he is descended from Asher Palmer, whose father was Judge Thomas Palmer, of

EDW. P. MASON.

Rhode Island. Edward P. was educated in the Brookline public and Chauncy Hall (Boston) private schools, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1881, with honorable mention in music and philosophy and the degree of "*cum laude*." Among other men of note in his college class were the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, now pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, and Charles MacVeagh, son of Wayne MacVeagh. After graduating from college, he entered the employ of the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Company, beginning as errand boy and clerk in the Boston house, and, working his way through the various departments, obtained a thorough acquaintance with all the details of the great business. In September, 1884, he was placed in a responsible position in the New York branch, and in 1885 became its manager, which position he held till January, 1890, when he was elected treasurer of the company, and returned to the Boston house. In May following his father died; and he was then elected president, and placed at the head of the business. About the time that he entered the establishment, in the early eighties, Mason & Hamlin invented and patented a new mode of stringing pianofortes, recognized as a great improvement in piano construction, and began to manufacture these instruments in addition to their extensive organ business; and under his management the yearly sales of the Mason & Hamlin pianoforte have steadily increased. Mr. Mason is also a director of the Central National Bank, and trustee of the Home Savings Bank of Boston. He is a member of the Union Club, Boston. He was married April 26, 1886, to Miss Mary Lord Taintor, of South Orange, N.J. They have had four children: Henry (died in infancy), Gregory, Lowell, and Ellen Mason.

MILLER, Henry Franklin, manufacturer, Boston, president of the Henry F. Miller & Sons' Piano Company, was born in Providence, R.I., September 10, 1848, son of Henry F. and Frances V. (Child) Miller. He is descended on both sides from the oldest families of Rhode Island. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Roger Williams; also a descendant of Joseph Jenks, who came from England to this country about 1636, settling in Lynn, Mass., and was the first founder who worked in brass and iron on the Western continent: one of the several sons of Joseph Jenks, who settled in Rhode Island, was one of its colonial governors. On the maternal side his great-grandmother, Margaret Ogden, came from England when quite young, marrying George Beverly, of Providence, R.I., the third of his name in succession, and a descendant of the first Beverlys who came to this country from England, and settled in Massachusetts in what is now the town of Beverly. Margaret Ogden, whose mother was an Ingham, was the daughter of James Ogden of England, who, with a Captain Brooks, went to Prosperous, in the county of Kildare, Ireland, and established the first cotton manufactory in the kingdom. It is noteworthy, also, that, on the

paternal side, Ephraim Miller, as a machinist, with five others, built for Samuel Slater, in Rhode Island, the first cotton mill in this country for spinning cotton yarn. Henry F. came with his parents from Providence to Boston when he was seven years old, and here was educated. Graduating from the Brimmer School, he went to the Boston Latin School; and, urged by Francis Gardner, then head-master, he took the advanced course, fitting for college in three years instead of the usual six years' course, it being his intention to enter Harvard. After two years, however,

HENRY F. MILLER.

feeling that his services would early be needed in his father's pianoforte business, which was established about that time (1863), he decided to enter the English High School, and take the course which he deemed more practical for a business life. His class was one of the last under Boston's great teacher, Thomas Sherwin. He graduated in 1867 with high honors, receiving the Franklin medal and three Lawrence prizes. A pleasant episode of his school-boy life was the military drill, he being captain of the company which, at the first prize drill ever given by the Boston School Regiment, won the prize, a small silk flag which is still in his possession. At the celebration of the semi-centennial of the school in 1871 he was marshal of his class, which turned out fifty members in line. Upon leaving school, he entered his father's business. The senior Henry F. Miller was not only a musical genius, but also an expert mechanician, having had many years' practical experience in pianoforte manufacturing before establishing the business which has since assumed such large proportions. Henry F., Jr., however, long before leaving school had become more or less interested in the various departments of pianoforte manufacturing, and was thoroughly conversant with the early traditions of this industry in Boston and elsewhere. He gradually assumed the financial management of the business, together with correspondence and other departments; and, on the death of his father in 1884, he, with his brothers, organized the present corporation,—the Henry F. Miller & Sons' Piano Company. As president of the company, he has the general management of its wide-spread interests. In the manufacture of the piano he has been instrumental in removing the box-like appearance of piano cases, and in developing their architectural and artistic features. An especially important factor has been his interest in concerts and in artists who have used the Miller pianos, himself managing the different tours of such great pianists as William H. Sherwood, Dr. Louis Maas, Edmund Neupert, Calixa Lavallée, and many others. Always deeply interested in the growth of music in this country, he took an active part in securing for the American composers the popular recognition which they have had in late years. He was one of the few active members of the Music Teachers' National Association, outside of professional musicians, and gave his heartiest support to Calixa Lavallée, with whom he co-operated in the production of the first programme entirely of American composers at the meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association in 1884, at Cleveland, Ohio. He is interested also in art, and fond of everything that appertains to it, including painting and the drama, as well as music. He is much concerned in philanthropic work, and has held offices connected with such work rather than civil or political positions. For more than twenty years he has been a life member of the Young Men's Christian Union. He is a director of the Boys' Institute of Industry, of which the Rev. Edward Everett Hale is president, and under whose leadership it has done much to awaken a favorable public sentiment in regard to giving

boys better opportunities for obtaining education in mechanical arts. For some years past he has been a director of the Industrial Aid Society of Boston, and is at present one of its executive committee. He is connected with various other philanthropic and charitable societies, and he has been prominent in the movement for the introduction of manual training into the public school system. In religious faith he is Unitarian, and is a prominent member and worker in the Church of the Unity, Boston, of which the Rev. Minot J. Savage is minister. At present (1894) he is one of the standing committee of the church, chairman of the Board of Charities, and represents the society on several other committees. He is a member of the Minot J. Savage Club, a life member of the American Unitarian Association, and member of the Channing Club of Boston, established in 1887, of which he was one of the founders and the first president. In politics he has been a Republican up to within a few years, but is now an Independent. He is a fine member of the First Corps of Cadets. Mr. Miller was married October 29, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Gavette, of Boston. They have an only daughter: Margaret Ogden Miller.

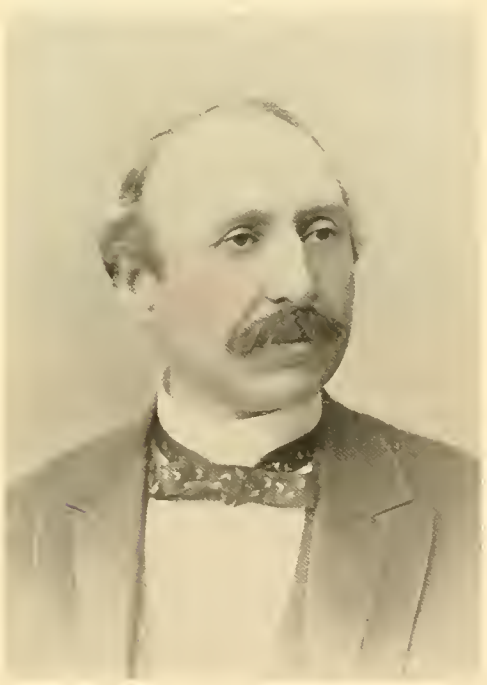
MILLETT, Joshua Howard, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Cherryfield, Washington County, March 17, 1842, son of the Rev. Joshua and Sophronia (Howard) Millet. His father was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, and author of the "History of the Baptists of Maine." He is a lineal descendant on the paternal side of Thomas Millet, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and on the maternal side of John Howard of the Plymouth Colony, afterwards one of the original settlers of Bridgewater in 1645, also of Mary Chilton, Plymouth, 1620. When he was two years old, his parents removed to Wayne, Me.; and there he attended the public schools. He was fitted for college at Hebron Academy, Hebron, Me., entered Waterville College, now Colby University, and graduated with the class of 1867. In 1878 he received the degree of A.M. He studied law with the Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and W. A. Herrick, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1870. He began practice in partnership with Messrs. Redfield and Herrick, under the firm name of Redfield, Herrick, & Millett, which relation continued until the death of Judge Redfield in 1876. Thereafter he continued with Mr. Herrick until the latter's death, in 1885. Then he formed a partnership with Ralph W. Foster, son of Bishop R. S. Foster, of Boston, under the firm name of Millett & Foster, which still exists. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884. For a number of years Mr. Millett has been associated with several business enterprises outside of his profession, notably as counsel and president of the Crosby Steam Gauge

JOSHUA H. MILLETT.

and Valve Company since its organization in 1875. He has resided in Malden since 1869, and has held numerous important offices there. From 1875 to 1881 he was a member of the Malden School Committee, 1878 79 a trustee of the Public Library, in 1880 chairman of the subcommittee for framing the city charter, and in 1892 member of the Board of Park Commissioners. In 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and served on the house committees on mercantile affairs, the judiciary, and metropolitan police. He has been president of the Malden Home for Aged Persons since its organization in 1892. He is a member of the following Masonic societies: Converse

Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter of the Tabernacle, Melrose Council, and Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templars; is a member of the South Middlesex Unitarian Association, of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of American Revolution, of the Middlesex (political dining) Club of Boston, and of several Malden organizations. In politics he is Republican. Mr. Millett was married June 19, 1867, to Miss Rosa Maria Tredick, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Giles) Tredick. They have two children: Charles Howard and Mabel Rosa Millett.

MOODY, William H., Boston, boot and shoe manufacturer, head of the house of Moody, Esterbrooke, & Anderson, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Claremont, May 10, 1842, son of Jonathan and Mary Moody. He was educated in the public schools of Claremont, and at the age of sixteen entered the shop of George N. Farewell & Co. in that place, where he learned the trade of manufacturing all classes of boots and shoes,



W. H. MOODY.

and mastered every detail of the business. At nineteen he came to Boston, and first engaged as a salesman in the store of John Wallace, retailer, then on Washington Street. Here he remained but a short time, however, obtaining a position at a better salary and with larger opportunities in the boot and shoe house of Tenny, Ballerston, & Co. At the end of two years' service with this concern he became buyer for Sewall, Raddin, & Son; and three years later, when the firm of Sewall, Raddin, & Son was succeeded by Sewall, Raddin, & Co., he was admitted to partnership. Soon after the firm was reorganized, taking the name of McGibbon, Moody, & Raddin. When this partnership expired, Mr. Moody formed a copartnership with Messrs. Crane & Leland, under the firm name of Crane, Leland, & Moody, which subsequently became Crane, Moody, & Rising. Not long after, unremitting labor having impaired his health, he withdrew, and temporarily retired from active business, devoting himself to rest and travel. When fully restored, he organized the present house of Moody, Esterbrooke, & Anderson. His manufactory is in Nashua, N.H., where he has established the largest shoe industry under one roof in the world. His only outside business connection is with the National Shoe & Leather Bank of Boston, of which he is a director. He is a member of the New England Shoe and Leather Exchange. In politics he is Republican. His winter residence is in Boston, and his country seat in Claremont, his native place. The latter, fittingly named "Highland View," is one of the finest estates in New Hampshire, embracing six hundred acres of broken upland, a beautiful dwelling, and well-appointed barns. Mr. Moody was married in October, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Maynard. Thay have no children.

MORSE, George Washington, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Ohio, whither his parents, Peter and Mary E. (Randall) Morse, had emigrated from New Hampshire in 1833. He was born in Lodi in the Ohio Valley, August 24, 1845. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Anthony Morse, who came from Marlborough, England, and settled in Newbury Old Town, about the year 1635,—the site of the old Morse homestead, adjacent to the farm of Michael Little, still called the "Morse Field." It appears by Coffin's History of Newbury that the Morse family figured somewhat conspicuously in the "witchcraft" trials, particularly William, a brother of Anthony. The Rev. Jedediah Morse, the geographer, and his distinguished son, Professor Samuel Finley

Morse, were cousins respectively in the second and third degree of Peter Morse, the father of George W. Peter Morse was a native of Chester, N.H., born in the year 1800, and for nearly thirty

GEO. W. MORSE.

years was a follower of the seas,—captain for a long time of a Mediterranean trading-vessel and later of an East Indiaman owned by Robert G. Shaw of Boston. On the maternal side Mr. Morse is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Page, who settled at Bedford, Mass.; and the original residence known as the "Page Place" is still owned by the family. Ensign Page of this family carried the colors at Lexington and Concord. Later Captain Page commanded one of the companies which fought at Bunker Hill; and the Pages, like the Morses, were well represented on the Continental side in most of the important battles of the Revolution. George W. Morse passed his childhood on the paternal farm, and at ten years of age was placed under the charge of President Finley at the preparatory school of Oberlin College. Here he remained something less than two years. Then, his parents in the mean time having moved to Massachusetts, he came East, and here attended school in Haverhill, at Andover, and at Chester (N.H.) Academy, till the spring of 1861. On the 11th of May following, in his sixteenth year, he enlisted as a private in the Second Massachusetts Infantry, a regiment which became historic, and which is one of the two especially commemorated in the new Boston Public Library. He served till 1865 continuously in this regiment; and, of the original thousand men who left the State in it in 1861 (being the first three years' regiment in the field from Massachusetts), he was one of less than one hundred who returned with it in 1865. A majority of the regiment, including Mr. Morse, re-enlisted upon the field, at the end of their three years' term, for the remainder of the war. In the Shenandoah campaign of 1862 the Second covered the celebrated retreat known as "Banks Retreat"; and what remained of the rear-guard or skirmish lines, in which Mr. Morse was stationed, was captured. He was prisoner of war four months at Belle Isle and other prisons, when he was discharged, and was one of the few who were able to return immediately to service. With the exception of that carried on during his absence as prisoner of war, he was in every campaign and battle participated in by his regiment. He early became sergeant and first sergeant of his company, and at the close of the war was first lieutenant, commanding Company I of the regiment, at the age of nineteen. This was the company which General A. B. Underwood went out in command of; and the story of its defence of a bridge against Stonewall Jackson's army in the Banks Retreat is one of the most thrilling reminiscences of the war. Mr. Morse was the only original member of Company H that ever received a commission, although the youngest in the ranks by some two years. The Second served in all the important campaigns with the Army of the Potomac till September, 1863. A third of its members fell at Cedar Mountain, together with more than half of the officers. Again at Antietam it passed through a severe ordeal. Its losses at Chancellorsville were large; and at Gettysburg half of a regiment fell in less than ten minutes of contest in carrying the Confederate works at the base of Culp's Hill on the right, near Spangler's Spring, over which the regiment charged. The officers subsequently erected at their own expense the first regimental monument on the field of Gettysburg, Mr. Morse being an active member of the committee carrying out the work. In September, 1863, the Second, as a part of the Twelfth Corps, sent with the Eleventh Corps, under the command of General Hooker, to the South-west

to relieve Rosecrans, was in the celebrated battle of Lookout Mountain; and, later as part of "Hooker's Corps," participated in all the campaigns of Sherman. At the fall of Atlanta, in the battles about which the regiment took a conspicuous part, it was assigned to be the first to enter the city, and to act as the provost-guard during the occupation. It had charge of the destruction of the public buildings previous to the evacuation and the "March to the Sea," and was the last regiment to leave the city. Mustered out of the service in July, 1865, young Morse resumed his studies. He spent nearly a year at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and in the autumn of 1866 entered the Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in the junior year, where he remained two years. Then, leaving college before graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Charles G. Stevens of Clinton, Mass., and finished in that of Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer in Boston, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1869, not long after his class graduated. (Later Dartmouth conferred upon him the degrees of Master of Science and Master of Arts.) Taking the Boston office of George Bemis, who was counsel for the government in the matter of the "Alabama" claims, and opening an evening office in Ashland, where he was then living, he began practice; but, this not being at once remunerative, he started a local newspaper, the Ashland *Advertiser*, and subsequently a printing-office. Both of these enterprises were successful, and a year or so later he sold them out at a profit. For the first few years of his practice the most important part was bankruptcy. He took up the Boston, Hartford & Erie litigation; later was the counsel of N. C. Munson, the great railroad contractor, whose failure involved several millions; and among other important litigation he had charge of that of F. Shaw & Brothers, which with other failures in its wake (in all of which he was counsel upon one side or the other) involved ten millions of dollars. The years 1887–88 and 1889 he spent in travel with his family, mostly in Europe; and upon his return and resumption of practice he also took much corporation work. He organized the several street railways now operating in Newton, Waltham, and Watertown, and reaching out toward Boston, of which he was president during the legal stages. He is also one of the special counsel of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. In politics he is an active Republican; and for two terms, 1881 and 1882, represented Newton in the lower house of the Legislature. He is a member of the Charles Ward Post, G. A. R., of Newton; member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; is a Thirty-second degree Mason; and member of the Newton Club, Boston Art Club, several minor clubs organized to encourage special work, and the Clover Club of New York. He was married October 20, 1870, to Miss Clara R. Boit, of Newton Lower Falls. They have six children: Harriet C., Gertrude E., Rosalind, Henry B., Samuel M. B., and Genevieve Morse.

MORTON, MARCUS, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Andover, April 27, 1862, son of Marcus and Abby Bowler (Hoppin) Morton. He is the third of this distinguished Massachusetts name. His grandfather, Marcus Morton, was a member of Congress from 1817 to 1821, lieutenant governor of the State in 1824, associate justice of the Supreme Court 1825–39, governor in 1840 and again in 1843, first elected by one vote

MARCUS MORTON.

over Edward Everett, collector of the port of Boston 1845–48, and, originally a Democrat, a Free Soiler from 1848. His father, Marcus Mor-

ton, 2d, was on the bench of the Superior Court from 1859 to 1869, and on the Supreme bench from 1869 to 1890, chief justice from 1882; and both father and grandfather were members of the State Constitutional Convention of 1853. He is descended on both paternal and maternal sides from early New England colonists, his father's first ancestor in America, George Morton, having come from England to Plymouth in 1623, and his mother's ancestry being traced to William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony. He was educated in private schools, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and at Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1883; and his law studies were pursued in the Harvard Law School and in the office of the Hon. Robert M. Morse, of Boston. Admitted to the bar in 1885, he began practice in Boston, where he has been established since. His business has been largely in filling the duties of auditor, receiver, and special administrator of estates. He was one of the special administrators of T. O. H. P. Burnham, the old Boston bookseller. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts (secretary of the elections committee), of the Union, the University (on the executive committee), and the Episcopalian (a member of the council) clubs of Boston, and of the Reform Club of New York. He was married October 26, 1892, to Miss Maria Eldridge Welch, daughter of Wilson Jarvis and Elizabeth Fearing (Thatcher) Welch. They have one child: Marcus Morton, Jr.

MUNROE, William Adams, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Cambridge, born November 9, 1843, son of William W. and Hannah F. (Adams) Munroe. His parents were also natives of Cambridge, the mother of old West Cambridge, now the town of Arlington. He was educated in the Cambridge schools and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1864; and studied law in the Harvard Law School (1866 and 1867), and afterwards in the office of Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer, Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1868, and subsequently became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He began practice in the autumn of 1869, and in February, 1870, formed a partnership, still existing, with George O. Shattuck (originally of the firm of Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer, which had been dissolved). Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., was a partner from 1873 until his appointment to

WM. A. MUNROE.

the bench in 1882, the firm name during this period being Shattuck, Holmes, & Munroe. Mr. Munroe is a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the American Bar Association. In politics he is Republican. He resides in Cambridge, and is prominent in its affairs. Since 1869 he has been five times elected a member of its School Committee; he was one of the commissioners to revise the Cambridge city charter in 1890; is now (1894) a member of the Cambridge Club, and was its president in 1890; a member and one of the incorporators of the Colonial Club of Cambridge; and a trustee of the Avon Home in Cambridge. In religion he is Baptist,—a member of the First Baptist Church of Cambridge, a trustee of the Newton Theological Institution, and a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union, president of the latter in 1882. Mr. Munroe was married November 22, 1871, to Miss Sarah D. Whiting, a native of Salem. They have one daughter: Helen W. Munroe.

NOYES, Charles Johnson, speaker of the House of Representatives in 1880 81 82 and

1887–88, is a native of Haverhill. He was born August 7, 1841, son of Johnson and Sally (Brickett) Noyes, who came from Canaan, Grafton County, N.H. His ancestors on his father's side emigrated from England, and were among the earliest settlers of New England, landing in 1634, near the site of Newburyport; and his ancestry on his mother's side extends back to the mother country in direct line. His early education was attained in the public schools of his native town; and he was fitted for college in the old Haverhill Academy, the predecessor of the Haverhill High School, from which he graduated in 1860, the

CHAS. J. NOYES.

valedictorian on graduation day. He first entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and there spent the freshman and sophomore years. Then, with a large number of his class, he entered Union College as a junior, and took the regular course, graduating in the class of 1864. While at Union, he was orator on several occasions. He began his legal studies during his second year in college in the office of Judge Johnson, of Schenectady; and these were so far advanced when he graduated that a few months after he was practising his profession. He was admitted to the bar in Providence, R.I., where he completed his studies in the office of John E. Risley, Jr.; but his practice was begun in Haverhill and Boston, in both of which cities he opened offices. At the age of twenty-four he entered public life, being elected from Haverhill to the lower house of the Legislature, session of 1866. Here he took rank with older and more experienced members, and was given place on important committees. Declining a re-election, he became a successful candidate for the Senate in the Third Essex District. In that body he was the youngest member; but, as in the house the year before, he took leading parts. He was chairman of the committee on library and member of sundry other committees, and he was not infrequently heard in debate on the floor. Declining to serve a second term, the next few years were devoted entirely to the pursuit of his profession. Then, in 1876, he was again elected to the Legislature, this time sent to the lower house from the Fourteenth Suffolk District, having in 1872 removed from Haverhill, and become a citizen of South Boston; and, through repeated re-elections, he served here six consecutive terms (1877–82). During the session of 1877 he was on the committees on mercantile affairs (chairman), and the Hoosac Tunnel, Troy & Greenfield Railway; in that of 1878 he was chairman of the Hoosac Tunnel committee, and prominent in the committee on harbors; in that of 1879 he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendment; and in 1880 he was first made speaker, elected on the fourth ballot by a vote of one hundred and twenty-five. The next year he was unanimously re-elected to the speakership, and again in 1882. Also in 1887 and 1888, returned for the seventh and eighth times, he was re-elected to the chair with no opposing votes. Mr. Noyes has long been an active member of the Masonic fraternity, and prominent also in the order of Odd Fellows. He is past master of Adelphi Lodge and past commander of St. Omer Commandery of Knights Templars. He has taken all the Scottish rites up to the thirty-second degree, and is a member of the Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, of the Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, of the Mount Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Massachusetts Consistory. In the Odd Fellows he has passed all the chairs of the lodge and encampment; is past grand and past chief patriarch, and has served on the grand board of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts. He is a member of the New England, Norfolk, and Middlesex

(dining) clubs, and a prominent member of the Zeta Psi, college fraternity. Mr. Noyes was married in Providence, R.I., March 9, 1864, to Miss Emily Wells, daughter of Colonel Jacob C. and Fannie C. Wells, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children: Fannie C., Harry R., and Grace L. Noyes.

OSBORNE, William Henry, member of the Plymouth bar, United States pension agent 1890–93, is a native of Scituate, born September 16, 1840, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Woodman) Osborne. On the paternal side he is a descendant of George Osborne, early of that part of Pembroke now Hanson, and on the maternal side of Richard Mann, of Scituate, who was one of the proprietors of the "Conihasset Grant" in 1633. His great-grandfathers, George Osborne and John Mann, were soldiers of the Revolution, the former on the alarm-list at Lexington, April 19, 1775; and two of his great-uncles were on board ship with Captain Luther Little in the Revolution. He was educated in the public schools of Scituate and of East Bridgewater, to which his parents moved when he was a lad of ten, at the East Bridgewater Academy and the Bridgewater State Normal School. Graduating from the latter in July, 1860, he taught school during the autumn of that year and the following winter, and was prepared to enter Bowdoin College when the Civil War broke out, and he joined the Union army. He enlisted May 18, 1861, at East Bridgewater, as a private in Company C of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, which was assigned to the department of South-eastern Virginia. He was in the engagement of the 8th and 9th of March, 1862, at Newport News, and the expedition at Norfolk and Portsmouth; and in the following June and early July, his regiment having joined the Army of the Potomac as part of the Irish Brigade under General Thomas Francis Meagher, was at the front nearly every day for several weeks, and constantly under fire. On June 15 he was in a sharp skirmish, when his company suffered its first loss. On the 27th he was in the battle of Gaines' Mill; on the 29th in that of Peace Orchard and Savage Station; the next day at White Oak Swamp Creek and Charles City Court-house; and on the 1st of July at Malvern Hill. In the last-named battle he was struck by a musket-ball in the chest, and, rendered unconscious, was carried by some of his comrades a short distance to the rear, and left, as they supposed, to die. Restored, however, to consciousness an hour later by the efforts of the surgeons, he took the gun and cartridge box from a dead soldier lying near him, and in the darkness found his way to the front, and rejoined his brigade. He had been in the ranks but a short time when an exploding shell shattered his left leg. Crawling on his hands and knees to the edge of a forest, he there lay, bleeding and unattended, until near midnight, when a party of stretcher-bearers discovered him, and carried him to the field hospital at the famous old Malvern House. By early morning the army had fallen back to Harrison's Landing on the James River; and, with many others of the wounded, he fell into the hands of the enemy. Three weeks later, released on parole of exchange, he was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, from which he was finally discharged in January, 1863, unfit for further service. For his bravery and heroism at Malvern Hill, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Barnes of his regiment caused his name, with others, to be sent to Governor Andrew with commendatory remarks, and subsequently recom-

WILLIAM H. OSBORNE.

mended him to the Secretary of War as a proper person to receive a medal of honor. After his return home Mr. Osborne engaged again in teaching in the village of Elmwood, East Bridgewater, and began the study of law with the Hon. B. W. Harris. He was admitted to the Plymouth bar at the October term of the Superior Court in 1864, and has been in active practice ever since in all the courts of the State, largely as a jury lawyer. From 1865 to 1876 he was trial justice, and for several years commissioner of insolvency for Plymouth County. He is now one of the three examiners for Plymouth to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar, appointed by the justices of the Supreme and Superior courts. He has held the position of town treasurer, town clerk, and member of the School Committee of East Bridgewater, and was representative in the lower house of the Legislature two terms (1872 and 1884), serving his first term on the committee on probate and chancery, and his second term on the judiciary committee. He was appointed United States pension agent for the Massachusetts district by President Harrison, May 28, 1890. He is a member of the Grand Army, for many years commander of the post of East Bridgewater. He has published a "History of the Twenty-ninth Regiment." Mr. Osborne is unmarried.

PAGE, George Herbert, proprietor of the Langham Hotel, Boston, was born in Constantinople, Turkey, June 15, 1863, where his parents, William R. and Juliette (Churchill) Page, were at the time residing. His father was a native of Hallowell, Me., and was engaged in the ice business; and his mother was born in England. His early education was acquired in French schools in Constantinople and Port Said, Egypt, and at a German school at Jaffa, Palestine. Then, coming to America with his parents, he attended the Wiscasset (Me.) public schools, and finished at the Hallowell (Me.) Classical School. He began active life in Boston, in the summer of 1879, as errand boy in the wholesale hardware house of B. Callendar & Co. After a short time here he went into the employ of Pierce, Tripp, & Co., mill supplies, and subsequently became bookkeeper for the Tucum Manufacturing Company, Boston. He first entered the hotel business, in 1881, as clerk in the Norfolk House, Roxbury District; and he opened the Langham Hotel, for-

GEO. H. PAGE.

merly the Commonwealth, as proprietor in December, 1888. Mr. Page is unmarried.

PAUL, Isaac Farnsworth, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Dedham, born November 26, 1856, son of Ebenezer and Susan (Dresser) Paul. He is of English descent. He was educated in the Dedham public schools and at Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1878. He studied law in Boston in the office of Farmer & Williams, and one year in the Boston University Law School; and he was admitted to the bar in 1883. The following year he became associate editor of the United States Digest, and so served through 1885; then he was made sole editor, serving through 1886, 1887, and 1888. From 1886 to 1892 he was head-master of the Boston Evening High School, and in 1893-94 a member of the Boston School Board. In politics he is Republican. He has been engaged in general practice in Boston since his admission to the bar, and attorney for the Board of Police of the city of Boston from 1889 to 1894. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club of Boston (president

in 1893 and 1894), of the University and of the Boston Art clubs. He was married March 22,

ISAAC F. PAUL.

1883, to Miss Ida Louise Batcheller, daughter of Philip Batcheller of Fitzwilliam, N.H. They have three children: Philip Batcheller, Richard Farnsworth, and Katherine Paul.

PERKINS, George Arthur, member of the Middlesex bar, is a native of Cambridge, born September 4, 1856, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Sands) Perkins. His father and mother were both natives of Maine, of old families, his father's family going from New Hampshire to Maine in the eighteenth century. He was educated in the Cambridge schools, and fitted for his profession at the Boston University Law School, entering the latter in the autumn of 1874 and graduating in May, 1876. After graduation he kept books for a large brewery for ten months, having charge of the banking and shipping, till of sufficient age to be admitted to the bar. Admitted in 1878, he has been in active practice in Boston ever since, having till the autumn of 1893 been associated with Charles J. McIntire, now judge of Probate Court for Middlesex County. He has been connected with numerous large and important cases, and has practised before all the courts, both State and United States, having for some years been a member of bar of the United States Court. He has served three terms in the lower house of the Legislature (1886-87 89), member of the committees on the judiciary and on probate and insolvency, acting as clerk of each. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, member of the Mount Olivet Lodge, the Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter, and the Cambridge Lodge, No. 13, Odd Fellows. He has been president of the Alumni Association of the Boston University Law School; has held offices in a number of clubs of a social nature, and in several bicycle clubs; and has been a member of the League of American Wheelmen for ten years. He has held the several offices in the last-mentioned organization, at present being chief consul of the Massachusetts Division, and second vice-president of the national body. He has been a strong advocate of good roads, and in 1892 was appointed chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, which position he still holds. In politics he is a Democrat. He

GEO. A. PERKINS.

has for many years been actively identified with his party, and has been a member of nearly all

the committees. He is unmarried. He has always resided in Cambridge.

PERRY, Baxter Edward, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Lyme, April 26, 1826, son of the Rev. Baxter E. and Lydia (Gray) Perry. On both sides he is connected with early Worcester (Mass.) families. The Perry family migrated from Watertown to Worcester in 1751; and the Gray family settled there soon after their arrival in the country, in 1718. His great-great-grandfather on the ma-

BAXTER E. PERRY.

ternal side, Matthew Gray, and his great-grandfather, Matthew Gray, 2d, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, of the large company who came out that year. His father, a graduate of Harvard in 1817, and of Andover in 1820, was pastor of the church at Lyme from 1821 till his death in 1830; and his mother previous to her marriage was a notable school-teacher in Worcester, later conducting a select school in Cambridge, under the shadow of the college. He was educated in the country schools, at Thetford (Vt.) Academy, and at Middlebury (Vt.) College, from which he graduated in 1849. He began active life as a teacher, and was engaged in this occupation for several years, mainly as principal of the Chester (Vt.) Academy. While teaching, he studied law, and later, coming to Boston, read in the law office of Ranney & Morse. Admitted to the bar on the first of May, 1855, he at once began practice in Boston; and he has confined himself exclusively to his profession since, without interruption and with success. Beyond one term in the General Court (1876) as a representative from Medford, he has held no public place, having declined all offices, positions, and work not in the line of professional pursuits. He has, however, occasionally written for magazines and the newspaper press, and delivered a few public addresses on literary and educational themes. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Masonic order, and of the Medford Club; and he has been a trustee of Middlebury College since 1882. He was married August 26, 1851, to Miss Charlotte H. Hough, of Lebanon, N.H. They have had four children: Edward Baxter (now a pianist in Boston), Cora G. (now the wife of Charles A. Hamilton, of New York), George H. (now partner in the firm with his father), and Edith C. Perry.

PETTENGILL, John Ward, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Salisbury, N.H., November 12, 1836, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Pettengill) Pettengill. He is of Puritan ancestry, a descendant of Richard Pettengill who came from Staffordshire, England, to Salem, in 1628, and there married Joanna, daughter of Richard Ingersoll. He was educated in the public schools, and in the Franklin, Salisbury, Northfield, and Hopkinton academies. He was fitted for college by that eminent teacher, Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, and in 1854 was about to enter the sophomore class of Dartmouth when he was prevented by a severe bronchial trouble, which for a long time impaired his voice to such a degree that he was unable to speak. For the next two years, however, he pursued the college studies at home under the direction of his father and a private tutor. In 1856 he became connected with the editorial department of the *Independent Democrat* at Concord, and while there began the study of law, reading in the office of Judge Asa Fowler. Early in 1858 he came to Massachusetts, and entered the office of John Q. A. Griffin and Alonzo W. Boardman, in Charlestown, as a student, and in March, 1859, was admitted to the

Middlesex bar, on examination, by the Hon. George P. Sanger, judge. He practised in Charlestown till the annexation of that city to Boston, in 1874, when he moved his office to the city proper, where he has since been established. He was a special justice of the Police Court of Charlestown for several years immediately preceding annexation, and in August following was appointed justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex, with jurisdiction in Malden, Melrose, Medford, Everett, Wakefield, Reading, and North Reading, which position he still holds.

JOHN W. PETTENGILL.

In his practice he has been especially successful in criminal cases. During the administration of the late Charles R. Train as attorney-general he secured verdicts of acquittal for his clients in three capital cases; and in the case of the Commonwealth *v.* Orne, indicted for burning a schoolhouse in Charlestown, in which he was counsel for the defendant, four trials were necessary before the government could secure a conviction. He has also been successful in the conduct of civil suits involving important questions of law. For many years he has resided in Malden, and has been prominent in the affairs of that city. He was elected a trustee of the Malden Public Library Fund in 1878 for the term of three years, and declined a re-election in 1881, after the library was established and in satisfactory condition. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen for 1891, but declined a re-election in 1892. He was elected again in 1893, but positively declined a nomination for 1894. In politics he has usually been a Republican, and at one time was active in party work, frequently speaking on the stump; but of late years he has devoted himself almost wholly to his professional work, with occasional addresses on some social science topic. He is president of the Malden Board of Trade, an association which is interested in matters pertaining to the encouragement of all legitimate business enterprises, and organized to collect and disseminate information respecting Malden as a manufacturing city and a place of residence. He is also a member of the Middlesex, the New Hampshire, and the Kernwood clubs, and of the Deliberative Association, a literary club of Malden. Mr. Pettengill was married April 25, 1866, in Watertown, by the Rev. John Weiss, to Miss Margaret Maria Dennett, daughter of John Richard and Mary Dennett, of Lancaster, England. They have one child: Margaret Betsey Pettengill, born September 29, 1867.

POWERS, Wilbur Howard, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Croydon, January 22, 1849, son of Elias and Emeline (White) Powers. He comes of an ancient family which bore originally the Norman name of Le Poer. The first ancestor known was an officer under William the Conqueror, whose name appears in Battle Abbey as one of the survivors of the battle of Hastings; and the first ancestor in this country was Walter Power, who settled on a tract of land near Concord, now in the town of Littleton, Mass. His sons added the letter "s" to the name. Elias Powers, the father of Wilbur H., was a farmer, widely known in the community for integrity and hospitality. On the maternal side he is of Saxon descent, from Elder John White, settled in 1632 in New Towne, now Cambridge, the site of whose farm is in part covered by Gore Hall, Harvard. His early education was attained in the district schools. Then he entered Olean Academy at Olean, N.Y., and subsequently Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N.H. Graduating from the latter in 1871, he entered Dartmouth, and there was graduated in the class of 1875, taking prizes in oratory and in English com-

position, and having as his part for commencement a philosophical discussion which won for him the highest commendation of the Faculty. His legal studies were pursued in the Boston University Law School; and, graduating therefrom in 1878, he was soon after admitted to the bar. The expenses of both his collegiate and law school education were defrayed by his own efforts. He began professional work in Boston on January 22, 1879, and has been established there since, engaged in an extensive practice. He has been counsel in many important cases in the courts and

WILBUR H. POWERS.

before committees of the Legislature. He was receiver of the Guardian Endowment Society, appointed by the court in 1893, and succeeded in closing up its affairs promptly and satisfactorily. He served three terms in the General Court (1890–91–92) as a representative from Hyde Park, from the first among the leaders, and during his third term the official and acknowledged leader, on the Republican side, upon the floor of the House. He was in large measure the author of and responsible for the passage of the bill of 1892, redividing the State into Congressional Districts, on a plan which he maintained was non-partisan. The bill passed a Republican House, a Senate equally divided between the two parties, and was signed by a Democratic governor. He made an effective speech in its defence, which gained the commendation of those who were bitterly opposed to him. He was also the author of a bill in the interest of education, aiding more particularly the poorer municipalities, and endeavoring to make a more equitable distribution of the corporation tax. He was elected a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners for Hyde Park for 1893–94, and was active in advocating the taking of Stony Brook Reservation for park purposes, which was accomplished, the board joining the Metropolitan Park Commission in the transaction. He has been for many years a member of the Republican town committee for Hyde Park, holding successively the positions of secretary, treasurer, and chairman; and since 1893 a member of the Republican State Committee. He is connected with the Masonic order, which he joined before graduating from college; also with the Royal Society of Good Fellows; and has been a prominent member of the Golden Cross, and counsel for the order at large for twelve years. He belongs to both the social clubs of Hyde Park, the Waverly and the Hyde Park clubs,—president of the Waverly in 1894. In college he was a member of the D. K. E. Society. He was married May 1, 1880, to Miss Emily Owen, of Lebanon, N.H. They have two children: Walter (born August 3, 1885), and Myra Powers (born May 22, 1889).

PREBLE, William Henry, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Charlestown, born August 11, 1856, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Freeman) Preble. His parents were both natives of Maine, the father of York and the mother of Mt. Desert; and he is of English descent. His education was acquired in the Charlestown public schools. After his graduation from the High School in 1874 he went to work as a clerk in a law office, devoting his evenings to study. He read law in the offices of George E. Smith and F. Hutchinson, and in 1880 was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Four years later he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he has been established since, his present offices in the Sears Building. His practice has been confined to the civil side of the court, consisting mainly of commercial litigation and probate and insolvency cases. In politics he

is a Republican, active in his party. For eight years he was prominent on the Republican city committee of Boston, and he is now a member of

WILLIAM H. PREBLE.

the Republican State Committee. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1888 and 1889, serving both terms on the committees on elections (chairman) and on probate and insolvency (clerk); and he had a hand in shaping some of the most important legislation of the session. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders,—a member of the Henry Price Lodge, Masons, of Scottish Rites bodies, and of the Massachusetts Consistory; is a past grand of the Bunker Hill Lodge Odd Fellows, and member of the committee on the judiciary of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the order of Red Men, and of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery Association of Charlestown. He was married December 8, 1880, to Miss Amy Bertha Nash, of the Charlestown District. They have five children: Florence L., Elsie May, Grace A., Winnifred L., and Gladys Preble. Mr. Preble still resides in the Charlestown District.

PROCTOR, Joseph, tragedian, whose professional career has covered upwards of half a century, is a native of Marlboro, born May 7, 1816, son of Nicholson Broughton and Lucy (Bond) Proctor. He received his early education in the local schools, and graduated from the Gates Academy in Marlboro. His parents intended him for the ministry, but his bent was strongly towards the stage; and at the early age of seventeen, having found his way to Boston and enlisted the sympathies of William Pelby, then the manager of the Warren Theatre, he made his first bow before a theatrical audience. This was on the evening of November 29, 1833; and the part he essayed was *Damon* in "Damon and Pythias," the *Pythias* being Edmond Connor, recently deceased (1894). His success was so marked that he was called upon to repeat the performance three times, one of the three at a benefit of Mrs. Anderson (Ophelia Pelby). Shortly after he appeared at the Tremont Theatre as *Rolla* in "Pizarro," and as *Carwin* in John Howard Payne's drama "Therese, the Orphan of Geneva," once a great favorite with Edwin Forrest; and his next attempt was as *Macbeth*. This ambitious selection was made to meet the wishes of his parents, who had given

JOSEPH PROCTOR.

their reluctant consent to his adoption of the profession of an actor on condition that he should appear in some prominent character, "they, good

souls that they were," as he has said, "trusting from the bottom of their hearts that failure would prove the result, and my aspirations for a stage life be fully satisfied." His success was so great that he took a stock engagement with Pelby, and applied himself to a careful study of the rudiments of the profession. At the close of his season in Pelby's company he moved westward, and for the next three years appeared at various theatres in general characters, from "utility" to leading business. His first engagement of this period was at Albany, where he spent a year, playing with many of the dramatic notables of the time, James Sheridan Knowles and Thomas Apthorpe Cooper among the number. Then he joined a company which Charles R. Thorne and wife brought to Albany on their way West, and went with it to Buffalo, Toronto, and a number of Western cities. At Columbus, hearing from home that his mother was dangerously ill, he left the company and started East, travelling by stage over the Alleghanies, as there were then no railroads. At Philadelphia, having received word of his mother's recovery, he rested, and, finding E. S. Connor, (who had played *Pythias* at his first appearance in Boston,) at the Walnut Street Theatre, he made an engagement there for the remainder of the season. This was the winter of 1836–37. The season was divided between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in both of which cities he became a great favorite. After this he starred some time, in the west, and then, engaged by Thomas Hamblin for the Bowery Theatre, New York, appeared in the "Nick of the Woods," presented for the first time on the evening of the 6th of May, 1839, playing the *Jibbenainosay*, the part he subsequently made famous abroad as well as in his own country. This performance was received with great favor, and the play had a long and profitable run. The following season it was brought out in Boston, at the National Theatre, and the New York success was repeated. The next year Mr. Proctor spent mostly in starring tours. He travelled South and West, visited the Bahamas and other parts of the West Indies. Again coming East, he filled engagements in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland, and Bangor, and made repeated successful trips in various directions. In 1848 he returned to Boston, and took the management of the then unprosperous Beach Street Museum, which he conducted for about a year with a fair measure of success. Thence he went to Portland, opening there the new theatre built for him by the Hon. F. O. J. Smith, in the early autumn of 1849. Here he continued as manager for a couple of years, during this time also playing frequent star engagements in the more prominent cities of the country. In the autumn of 1851 he left for a professional tour in California, where he remained till March, 1854. His return to Boston was followed by a succession of starring engagements in the principal cities. Then in May, 1859, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for Europe, and after a summer holiday trip on the continent made his first appearance before a London audience at the Royal Standard Theatre. This was an immediate and pronounced success; and the prosperous engagement continued through ten successive weeks, terminating only with the holiday season. An extended tour of leading cities in the north of England, Ireland, and Scotland followed, with similar success, after which he returned to London for a series of farewell performances, the opening of which was thus announced in the local press: "Reappearance of the pre-eminent tragedian, Mr. Joseph Proctor, whose great success in his prolonged engagement of seventy nights in London, and recent triumphs in the north of England, in Scotland, and Ireland, have won for him the golden opinion of the press and public. He will appear as Macbeth. Locke's celebrated music will be sung by the English Opera Company." His stay abroad covered about two and a half years, during which he played in various rôles of the Shakspearian and standard range, and frequently in *the Jibbenainosay*, winning warm praise from the English critics. During this period, when playing a star engagement at the Theatre Royal in Glasgow, he first met Henry Irving, then a member of the supporting company, and was so impressed by his work and his evident determination to master every detail of the manager's as well as the actor's art, that he felt assured of the young actor's future, and told him so. Years after his words were most agreeably recalled by Irving when in Boston, who, at a little supper after the play, referred to Proctor as the kindest man he ever knew,— "a man enveloped in a kind and gentle spirit, whose encouraging words spoken to me when many years younger than I am to-night were more hopeful than this good man supposed they would be when, impelled by his inherent goodness of heart, he uttered them to a young actor struggling to reach his ideal in

his profession." Upon returning to America, Mr. Proctor repeated his starring trips over the country. While filling an engagement at the Howard Athenæum in Boston in 1865, he played *Macbeth* to Charlotte Cushman's *Lady Macbeth* at the Boston Theatre in a performance for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Late in the seventies he played a series of successful engagements in Colorado. In 1885 he practically retired from the stage, and established a school of dramatic art in Boston, which he has since directed during the winter months, resting summers at his country place at Manchester-by-the-sea. He has occasionally given performances with his pupils in New England towns, before lyceums, and once since his retirement has appeared at a benefit performance in Boston,—at the Globe Theatre, April 8, 1890, in aid of the fund for the Mrs. J. R. Vincent Hospital, when he played *Macbeth*. Mr. Proctor was first married in 1837, to Miss Hester Willis Warren, daughter of William Warren, and sister of William Warren, the long-time favorite Boston comedian. She died in Boston, December 7, 1841. He married second Miss Elizabeth R. Wakeman, daughter of Bradley Wakeman, of Baltimore, in February, 1851. His wife and daughter, Miss Anna E. Proctor, and self are the surviving unities of his last alliance.

RENO, CONRAD, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Alabama, born in Mount Vernon, December 28, 1859, son of Jesse Lee and Mary B. B. (Cross) Reno. He is of French descent on the paternal side, and of English on the maternal side. His father, a graduate of West Point in 1846, served through the Mexican War, and in the Civil War was a major-general of United States Volunteers, in command of the Ninth Army Corps, when he was killed in the battle of South Mountain, Md., on the 14th of September, 1862. Conrad Reno was educated in the schools of Baltimore, in Shortlidge's Media Academy of Media, Penna., and at Lehigh University, where he spent two years. Then he came East, and studied law two years in the Harvard Law School and one year in the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1883. He was admitted to the bar in September of that year, and, after three or four months in the law office of the Hon. Henry W. Paine, began practice on his own account in Boston, where he has since been established. Among important cases in which he has been engaged was that of Eliot *v.* McCormick, Mass. Reports, vols. 141 and 144, now regarded as a leading case in Massachusetts and in other States, in which it was decided that a judgment against a non-resident defendant, without personal service of process or voluntary appearance, was null and void, and that certain State statutes which purported to authorize the rendition of a judgment upon notice by publication were unconstitutional: this decision overruling a long line of Massachusetts cases and

CONRAD RENO.

reversing the practice of the preceding hundred years. And another was Eustis *v.* Bolles, Mass. Reports, vol. 146, and United States Supreme Court Reports, vol. 150, in which it was decided that the Composition Acts of Massachusetts were unconstitutional as applied to pre-existing contracts, and that a creditor waived his right to object to their unconstitutionality by accepting a dividend under the composition proceedings. The Supreme Court of the United States held that it had no jurisdiction to review this decision of the Massachusetts court. He has spent a large part of ten years in the study of constitutional law, and of the law of "non-residents and foreign corporations," and has published a number of works

on these subjects. He has also written much upon economic and labor questions. His publications include: two papers on "Judgments by Default against Non-resident Defendants" (*American Law Review*, 1887 and 1888); papers entitled "Ogden *v.* Sanders Reviewed" (*American Law Register*, 1888), "Impairment of Contracts by Change of Judicial Opinion" (*American Law Review*, 1889), "Extra Territorial Effect of Limitation Bar" (*American Law Review*, 1890), "The Wage Contract and Personal Liberty" (*Popular Science Monthly*, 1892), "Arbitration and the Wage Contract" (*American Law Review*, 1892), "Protective Tariff Laws and the Commerce Clause" (*American Law Review*, 1893), "Individual Liability of Non-resident Stockholders" (*American Law Review*, 1894); a pamphlet entitled "State Regulation of Wages" (Boston: B. Wilkins & Co., 1891,); and an elaborate work on "Non-residents and Foreign Corporations," treating of the fundamental rights, remedies, and liabilities of such residents and corporations, both under State law and Federal law, the first and only work covering these subjects (one volume; Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1892). Since January, 1893, Mr. Reno has been an instructor in the Boston University Law School, on the subject of theses. He is a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in November, 1892, elected secretary of the committee on history of the Massachusetts Commandery; a member of the Aztec Club; of the Sons of Veterans, and other military organizations; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is of the People's Party. He attended the first national convention of the party in July, 1892, as a delegate from Massachusetts, and on September 6, 1893, was nominated for attorney-general of Massachusetts on the People's Party State ticket. He was married April 13, 1887, to Miss Susan Moore Eustis, daughter of the Rev. William T. Eustis, D.D., of Springfield. They have no children.

ROLLINS, James Wingate, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Rollinsford (formerly Somersworth), April 19, 1827, son of James and Sally (Wingate) Rollins. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of James Rollins, who came from England with the Ipswich settlers in 1632, and a few years after removed to Dover, N.H.; and, on the maternal side, of John Wingate, who came to Dover in 1660. His father, James Rollins, was born on the memorable July 4, 1776. James W. was fitted for college at the South Berwick (Me.) Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1845, at the age of eighteen years. His law studies were pursued with the Hon. John Hubbard and

JAMES W. ROLLINS.

William A. Hayes, of South Berwick; and he was admitted to the bar in York County, Maine, early in 1850. In May of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, and has practised his profession in Boston since that time. He had a large practice in the courts till about 1880, when, on account of increasing deafness, he was obliged to devote himself almost entirely to office practice. The only civil or political offices he has ever held were those of chairman of the School Committee of the town of West Roxbury (now part of the city of Boston) from 1868 to 1870, and member of the Board of Selectmen of the town. He has been a director of the Massachusetts Central Railroad Company, and was for some years president of the Boston, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island Steamship Line. In politics he has always been a Republican, but he has not engaged actively in political work, having attended strictly to his professional business. He was married November 22, 1845, to Sophia

Atwill (born Sophia Webb Hutchings), and has living four children: Mary H.; James W., Jr., now a well-known civil engineer of Boston; Alice S., wife of Edwin T. Brewster, of Cambridge; and Edward A. Rollins, engaged in manufacture.

SAUNDERS, Charles Hicks, of Cambridge, largely identified with the progress and development of the university city during the past forty years, was born in Old Cambridge, November 10, 1821, second son of William and Sarah (Flagg) Saunders. His ancestors came to New England from Old England as early as 1635, and on his maternal side some have always resided in Cambridge since that date. One of these, John Hicks, the great-grandfather of Mr. Saunders, was killed in Cambridge by the British troops retreating from Lexington on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, while he was busily engaged, musket in hand, with a company of his friends, in picking off the redcoats. The city of Cambridge, in 1870, erected a monument to their memory in the old burial-ground in Old Cambridge. Charles H. Saunders received his education in the public schools of Cambridge, and was partially fitted for college in the Hopkins Classical School; but, preferring a business career to a professional one, he early engaged in mercantile pursuits. After occupying a position in the Suffolk Bank of Boston for a short time, he entered the hardware business in that city, and continued in it until the year 1863, when, at the age of forty-two, he retired. While in business, he made considerable investments in real estate in Cambridge, which he developed by the opening of streets and the erection of houses; and, since relinquishing the active care of business, his time has been largely occupied in interests of that character. He has always stood in the foremost rank of those advocating the carrying out of all improvements that should increase the attractiveness of his native city. In politics Mr. Saunders was first a Whig, and upon the disintegration of that party allied himself with the Republican party, of which he has always been an active and zealous adherent. He was early called to fill the various offices of the city. He was elected a member of the Common Council for the years 1853 and 1854, and of the Board of Aldermen for 1861 and 1862. In all the events of the Civil War he took the deepest interest, and aided all measures for its active prosecution, especially the enlistment of men for the quota of the city. As one of the committee of the City Council on Soldiers and their Families, he had the disbursement of aid to nearly seventy soldiers' families intrusted to him. In the years 1864–65–66–67 he served as one of the principal assessors of the city, and in the fall of 1867 was elected mayor for the year 1868, without opposition, having received the nomination of four distinct parties; and he was re-elected for the year 1869. His administration was remarkably successful, giving general satisfaction, and showing a large amount of permanent improvements, all carried out without the creation of any new debt. Among the improvements recommended by him and completed during his term of office were the establishment of a fire alarm telegraph system, the uniforming of the police, the erecting of marble tablets to mark the graves of the soldiers in the Cambridge Cemetery, the grading and beautifying of the Broadway Park, the widening of Main

CHAS. H. SAUNDERS.

Street (now Massachusetts Avenue), the construction of a brick sidewalk from Harvard Square to Boston, and the laying out of walks and planting of trees in all the public squares and commons of the city. Upon his urgent appeal, made in both of his inaugural addresses, the City

Council decided to erect a monument upon Cambridge Common, the first camping-ground of the Revolution, in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Cambridge who fell in the Civil War. The corner-stone of the structure was laid on June 17, 1869, with appropriate ceremonies, the mayor making the principal address. In 1876 Mr. Saunders was elected one of the commissioners of the sinking funds of the city, and has served as chairman of the board from that time to the present, during which period more than $2,500,000 of the city debt has been paid. He was also selected, in 1877, one of the commissioners on behalf of the city to settle a large number of estates which had been surrendered on account of the filling of the low districts by the city. He served for several years as one of the trustees of the Cambridge Savings Bank, and for eleven years as a director of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, in which corporation, being a large stockholder, he was instrumental in effecting important reforms. He served for many years as president of the Cambridge Lyceum Corporation, and is now its treasurer. In 1889, at the organization of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, he was unanimously elected its first president, and served for 1889 and 1890, declining a re-election in 1891. He is also a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Shepard Historical Society, and of the Cambridge Club. Mr. Saunders was married on September 18, 1849, to Miss Mary B. Ball, of Concord, by whom he had four children: Annie B., Carrie H., Mary L. (now Mrs. Clapp, of Lexington), and Charles R. Saunders (now of Boston).

SCOTT, JOHN ADAMS, of John A. Scott & Son, carriage builders, Boston, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in Windsor, Hauts County, October, 20, 1827, son of John and Elizabeth (Dill) Scott. His father was a native of Halifax, and his mother of Windsor; and his grandparents on both sides were of Edinburgh, Scotland. He was reared on farms, and educated for the most part in the district school. His mother dying when he was eight years old, and the family being broken up, he lived till his fifteenth year on the farm of his father's only sister, attending school during the winter months; and upon her death he went to work upon another farm, employing his earnings for two years to the cost of finishing his education. In April, 1846, he came to Boston, working his passage on a sailing-vessel, and apprenticed himself to Aaron E. Whittemore, of Roxbury (whose shop was on the corner of Warren and Dudley Street, where the Hotel Dartmouth now stands), to learn the carriage-smith's trade and spring-making. Here he remained for two years, employing his evenings in the study of book-keeping, arithmetic, and writing. His employer failing in business, he spent the next two years working as a journeyman in Roxbury and Dorchester. Then in October, 1851, he entered business for himself in the same shop in which he learned his trade; and he has continued on the same street and near the site of the old shop ever since. His works have been repeatedly enlarged, and he has for some time been a leading member of the trade. He was president of the National Carriage Builders' Association in 1891, and is now (1894) president of the National Carriage Exchange. Before the annexation of Roxbury to Boston he was for three years a member of the Roxbury city government (1865–66–67), closing his service in its last Board of Aldermen; and after annexation he was for three years a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Boston. For a long period he was

JOHN ADAMS SCOTT.

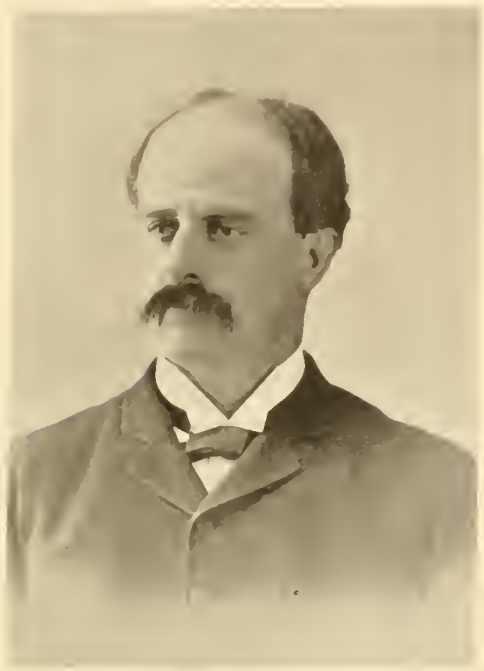
connected with the militia, joining it in 1849. He was for seven years in the infantry; and later, during the Civil War, joined the cavalry, in which he continued for twelve years, passing through all the grades up to captain, which position he held for three years. He was active during the war in assisting to fill Roxbury's quota. In the latter part of the war period he was a member of the military committee of the City Council, and he was one of the reception committee upon the return of the soldiers at the close of the war. In politics Captain Scott is an ardent Republican. He is president of the Boston Market Men's Republican Club, and is connected with other organizations. He was married September 17, 1848, to Miss Sarah Sargent Long, of Chester, N.H. They have had three daughters and two sons: Mary Elizabeth, Mildred Orn, Jessie Fremont, John Franklin, and William Jackson Scott. The eldest daughter, Mary, died in September, 1874; and Mrs. Scott died December 24, 1889.

SERGEANT, CHARLES SPENCER, general manager of the West End Street Railway, Boston, is a native of Northampton, born April 30, 1852, son of George and Lydia (Clark) Sergeant. His father was born in Stockbridge, where the family had made its home ever since the Rev. John Sergeant, his direct ancestor, went there as a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians in 1735. Other branches settled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the first of the family coming to America in 1640. On his mother's side he is a descendant of an old Northampton family which contributed its share to the Revolutionary militia. He was educated in the public schools of Northampton, graduating from the High School in 1868. His business career began that year, when he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Easthampton as boy. Subsequently he became teller of the bank, which position he held for four years. Then he went to Lake Superior, and, after spending some time in the office of the Hon. S. P. Ely, in Marquette, Mich. (who was then secretary and treasurer and managing director of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad Company, the Lake Superior Iron Company, the Morgan, Republic, Humboldt, and Champion Iron companies), was made cashier and paymaster of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad Company. Later he was engaged in the iron smelting business in Morgan, Mich. Returning East in 1876 to take the position of chief clerk of the old Eastern Railroad Company, he became auditor of the company at the time of its reorganization. After several years' service here he resigned, to take position with Charles Merriam, treasurer of many Western railroads, land companies, and kindred enterprises. When, in December, 1887, the West End Railway Company came into possession of the several street railways centring in Boston, he was offered and accepted the position of general auditor of the com-

CHAS. S. SERGEANT.

pany. Subsequently he was made second vice-president, and in November, 1892, was appointed to the position of general manager, which he now holds. He is a member of the new Exchange Club of Boston, the Calumet Club of Winchester, and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He is fond of canoeing, fishing, shooting, and outdoor sports generally; but, being a very busy man in a most responsible position, he rarely finds time to devote himself to their pursuit. In politics Mr. Sergeant is classed as an Independent Democrat. He was married June 3, 1880, to Miss Elizabeth Blake Shepley. They have three children: Elizabeth Shepley, Rosamond, and Katharine Sergeant.

SLOCUM, Winfield Scott, member of the Suffolk bar, and city solicitor of Newton, was born in Grafton, May 1, 1841, son of William F. and



WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.

Margaret (Tinker) Slocum. His paternal grandfather was Oliver E. Slocum, of Tolland, and grandmother Mary (Mills) Slocum. He was educated in the Grafton schools and at Amherst College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1869; and studied for his profession in Boston, in the office of Slocum & Staples, composed of his father and the late Judge Hamilton B. Staples of the Superior bench. Admitted to the bar in 1871, he became a partner with his father in general practice, under the firm name of W. F. & W. S. Slocum, with offices in Boston and Newton. In 1881 he was made city solicitor of Newton, which position he has since held. He was a member of the first School Board of the city of Newton, and served in that body four terms (1874–77); and in 1888 and 1889 he represented his district in the lower house of the Legislature, serving both terms on the important committee on cities, the second term as its chairman. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Boston Congregational Club, of the Newton Congregational Club, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Massachusetts (political dining) Club, and of the Newton Club; and he is a Free Mason and Knight Templar. In politics he is Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist, member of the Central Congregational Church of Newtonville. Mr. Slocum was married in 1873 to Miss Annie A. Pulsifer, daughter of Charles S. Pulsifer, of Newton. They have had four children: Frederick Pulsifer (deceased), Agnes Elizabeth, Charles Pulsifer, and Winfield Scott Slocum, Jr.

SOHIER, William Davies, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, October 22, 1858, son of William and Susan Cabot (Lowell) Sohier. He is descended on both sides from early Essex families — the Higginson, Cabot, Jackson, and Lowell families — which were closely connected with the early history of the county. His ancestor, Francis Higginson, was one of the founders of Salem; and the Higginsons and Cabots were long prominent in Salem and Beverly. Another ancestor, Jonathan Jackson, represented Essex on the committee which drafted the Massachusetts Constitution; and another, John Lowell, was also a

WM. D. SOHIER.

member on behalf of Suffolk, although a native of Essex. An earlier John Lowell was town clerk of Newbury, and deputy to the General Court

in 1643. Mr. Sohier's father, grandfather, and uncle were each prominent members of the bar; and on his mother's side he is descended from Judge John Lowell, distinguished as the first United States district judge of the northern district, appointed by Washington, and is a nephew of the present John Lowell, who has recently held the same position. His mother was a daughter of John Amory Lowell. His early education was attained in Boston private schools and in the public schools of Beverly. Then he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1875, and in 1876 entered the Harvard Law School. He completed his legal studies in the offices of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith in Boston, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Boston, and since 1884 has been associated with his uncle, ex-Judge John Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court. In the famous contests in the Legislature over the division of the town of Beverly, covering the years 1886–90, he represented the opponents of division, first as a member of the committee appointed by the town to oppose the movement, serving as counsel, without pay, for the first two years of the struggle, and then as representative from the town in the lower house of the Legislatures of 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891, where he was again successful in defeating each attempt for division. In 1891 the petitioners were discouraged; and, although a petition was presented, it was not pressed. The danger then being practically over, he declined to be a candidate for re-election for a fifth term. During his four terms he served on a number of important committees, and was counted among the most influential leaders. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and at the time of its formation was chairman of the executive committee. He is also a member of the Union and Puritan clubs of Boston, of the Country Club, and of the Essex County Club. Mr. Sohier was married in Boston, December 13, 1880, to Miss Edith F. Alden, daughter of Walter B. and Julia E. (White) Alden, a lineal descendant of John Alden, of Plymouth. They have three children: Eleanor, Alice, and William Davies Sohier.

SPEAR, William Edward, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Rockland, January 2, 1849, son of Archibald G. and Angelica (Branton) Spear. He was educated in the public schools of Rockland, and at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in the class of 1870. He was first prepared for the ministry, taking the regular course of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and soon after his graduation therefrom, in 1873, began preaching. For three years he was pastor of the Congregational church in Dunbarton, N.H. Retiring from the pulpit, he spent two years in European travel, and then applied himself to the study of law, reading with Albert P. Gould, of Thomaston, Me. Admitted to the bar in 1878, he has since practised in Boston.

WILLIAM E. SPEAR.

He was assistant counsel for the United States in the court of commissioners of Alabama claims from 1882 to 1885 inclusive, and subsequently assistant counsel for the government in the French spoliation claims. In January, 1893, he was appointed a United States commissioner to take the place made vacant by the death of Henry L. Hallett. He has been a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College since 1888. In politics Mr. Spear is a Republican. He is an earnest bimetallist, and in the discussion of the silver question has taken a prominent part, delivering addresses before boards of trade in the vicinity of Boston, and publishing numerous articles in advocacy of the free coinage of the

white metal. He was married in October, 1878, to Mrs. Marie Josephine Graux. They have had two children, Max Branton and Louis Rène Spear, both deceased. He is a brother-in-law of Senator Frye and of ex-Governor Garcelon of Maine.

SPENCER, Aaron Warner, of Boston, president of the Stock Exchange 1860 62 and 1888–90, is a native of Vermont, born in Springfield, Windsor County, son of Guy and Mary (Warner) Spencer. His ancestors on the paternal side

A. W. SPENCER.

were among the early settlers of this part of Vermont, and his mother's family was of Acworth, N.H. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at Chester (Vt.) Academy, from which he was graduated. In 1842 he came to Boston, and has since resided there, during his active business life occupying a conspicuous position among bankers and brokers of the city. He began as a clerk in the banking and brokerage house of J. W. Clark & Co., and in 1850 he was admitted to the firm. That year he also became a member of the Stock Exchange then known as the Boston Brokers' Board, in the transactions of which he at once assumed a prominent position. In 1856 he retired from the firm of J. W. Clark & Co., and established the banking house of Spencer, Vila, & Co., of which he was the head through an eventful decade of years. During the Civil War the firm were for a considerable period the sole agents of the Treasury Department for the sale of government securities in the New England States, and their sales aggregated hundreds of millions of dollars. At that time Mr. Spencer was one of the largest operators connected with the Stock Exchange, and classed among the shrewdest. He was first elected president of the Exchange in September, 1860, and served through re-elections till September, 1862. His second term, for the years 1888–90, was twenty years after his retirement from the firm of Spencer, Vila, & Co. and from active business (1867). He was among the earliest members of the board to take an active interest in the copper mining districts of Lake Superior, then undeveloped; and, when a partner in the house of J. W. Clark & Co., he made frequent visits to this region, passing over the very sections where are now the rich Calumet and Hecla, the Tamarack, and the Osceola mines, at that period covered by an utterly unexplored wilderness. From that time he has been connected with Lake Superior mining interests, and has retained large holdings in the leading producing mines. Since his retirement from business he has taken no prominent part in the transactions of the Exchange, although he continues his connection with it, and is a daily attendant at its sessions. He is a member of the Temple, Algonquin, Suffolk, Art, and Country clubs. He was married in June, 1853, to Miss Josephine Vila, of Roxbury. His only surviving child is Josephine (now Mrs. Frederick Lewis Gay). His only son, Alfred Warner Spencer, a graduate of Harvard College, died in 1887. Mr. Spencer has resided since 1853 in Dorchester, now the Dorchester District of Boston, owning there, on Columbia Street, a large, old-fashioned, most attractive rural estate, comprising nearly twenty acres, with oaks of more than a century's growth, and stone walls built a hundred years ago.

SPOFFORD, John Calvin, architect, Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Webster, Androscoggin County, November 25, 1854, son of Phineas M. and Mary E. (Wentworth) Spofford. His ancestry is traced to John and Elizabeth

(Scott) Spofford, who came from Yorkshire, Eng., to this country in 1638, and settled in that part of Rowley, Mass., now the town of Georgetown. He is a lineal descendant of John Wentworth, lieutenant governor of the province of New Hampshire from 1717 to 1730. His great-great-great-grandfather, Captain John Wentworth, fought on the "Plains of Abraham" at the battle of Quebec, and was one of the men who carried Wolfe to the rock beside which he died. His father, Phineas M. Spofford, was a ship-carpenter and farmer in Webster. John C. spent his early boyhood on the farm of his grandfather, Foster D. Wentworth, attending the district school during the winter months. Later he enjoyed several terms at the Monmouth Academy, Monmouth, Me., and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. While attending these academies he taught some time in his old district school, using the proceeds from this service to defray the expenses of his education. Subsequently he became principal of Smith's Business College in Lewiston, where he remained for a year or more (1876–77). When a pupil in the district school, he excelled in drawing; and he early evinced a liking for architecture, which was stimulated by work at the carpenter's and mason's trade after leaving the school-room. Finally, he determined to adopt architecture as a profession, and in 1879 came to Boston to prepare for it. He first entered the office of H. J. Preston, where he worked and studied for about a year. Then in February, 1881, he engaged as a draughtsman with Sturgis & Brigham, one of Boston's leading firms of architects, and continued in their employ until 1886. During this period he had charge of the construction of a number of noteworthy public and private structures of the firm's design, among them the building of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company on State Street in Boston, and the residence of H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company in New York. In 1887 he engaged in professional work on his own account, and in March of that year formed a copartnership with Willard M. Bacon, under the firm name of Spofford & Bacon. At the expiration of a year this partnership was dissolved, and he united with Charles Brigham, formerly of Sturgis & Brigham, under the name of Brigham & Spofford. He obtained for the new firm, among other large and valuable contracts, those for the alteration and enlargement of the Maine State House and for the construction of the new City Hall of Lewiston, Me. The work of designing and building the Massachusetts State House Extension was also begun under the firm of Brigham & Spofford, and its other notable work included the Asylum for Inebriates and Dipsomaniacs in Foxborough; the Presbyterian church in the Roxbury District, Boston; the passenger stations on the Old Colony division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at Roxbury and Stoughton; the Town Hall and Public Library in Fairhaven; the Memorial Hall in Belfast, Me.; the residence of J. Manchester

JOHN C. SPOFFORD.

Haynes in Augusta, Me., pronounced the finest residence in the Kennebec Valley (burned in 1893); and extensive residences in the Roxbury and West Roxbury Districts of Boston. In February, 1892, the firm was dissolved; and after a trip abroad Mr. Spofford opened his present offices in the John Hancock Building, Boston, and resumed work upon several important commissions. Of his later designs are the new City Hall of Bangor, Me., the Methodist church and the Hapgood Building in Everett, and numerous residences, among them the elegant house of Charles E. Jennings, of Everett. Mr. Spofford is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders; has been grand protector of Massachusetts

in the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and is a member of a number of other fraternal associations. He was elected president of the "Spofford Family Association" in 1888, on the occasion of the gathering of seven hundred members of the family from all parts of the country, to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the arrival from England in this country of John Spofford and Elizabeth Scott, his wife, the founders of the family in America. Mr. Spofford was married July 6, 1881, to Miss Ella M. Fuller, of Turner, Me. They have one child: Mabel Fuller Spofford.

GEO. M. STEARNS.

STEARNS, George Myron, of Chelsea, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Spencer, born April 27, 1856, son of Isaac N. and Mary (Wood) Stearns. He is descended from Isaac Sterne (afterwards spelled Stearns) who came from England in 1630, and was one of the early settlers of Watertown, a selectman of the town in 1659, and again in 1670 and 1671. He was educated in the common schools and at Wilbraham Academy, and fitted for his profession in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has since practised his profession in Boston. In Chelsea he has been prominent in municipal affairs for a number of years. He was a member of the Common Council in 1887–88, and he has been an alderman three terms (1892, 1893–94), serving on the important committees on finance, ordinances, claims, and accounts, and chairman of the board in 1894. He was for two years a member of the Republican ward and city committee, and member of the county committee for 1893 and 1894. He belongs to the Masonic order and to the Knights of Pythias: chancellor commander of the latter in 1886. In religion he is Unitarian, clerk of the First Unitarian Society of Chelsea, and member of the standing committee. He was married February 14, 1882, to Miss Idella E. Wilkinson. They have two children: Ralph W. and Ethel L. Stearns.

SUGHRUE, Michael Joseph, assistant district attorney for Suffolk, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Nashua, August 27, 1857, son of John and Julia (Sullivan) Sughrue. He is of Irish ancestry. His general education was acquired in public schools of Boston — the family moving to that city when he was a child — and at

M. J. SUGHRUE.

the Crosby Academy of Nashua. Obliged early to earn his living, he engaged in various occupations

in Boston, some time in the dry-goods business, then in the post-office, then as assistant in the Social Law Library, meanwhile studying law at home. At length he entered the Boston University Law School, and, graduating therefrom in 1888, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. After about three years spent in general practice, associated with George L. Huntress, Homer Albers, and J. Porter Crosby, having offices in the Sears Building, he was appointed (in June, 1891) assistant district attorney for the Suffolk District by the Hon. Oliver Stevens. He is a member of the University Club, District Attorneys' Club, the Young Men's Catholic Association, the Catholic Union, Clover Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Charitable Irish Society, Savin Hill Yacht Club, and the Knights of Honor. Mr. Sughrue was married in Boston on June 22, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Frances Quinn.

SWIFT, General John Lindsay, some time naval officer at the port of Boston, and for eighteen years a deputy collector of the Boston custom-house, is a native of Falmouth, Barnstable County, born May 28, 1828, son of Joseph Pease and Priscilla (Dimmock-Chadwick) Swift, both also natives of Falmouth. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Utica, N.Y., where he was educated at the academy of that city. At the age of seventeen he came with his family to Boston, and here began active life in mercantile business. From 1848 to 1852 he was a prominent member of the Mercantile Library Association, at that time including among its members many of the foremost of the younger business men of the city. Deciding to become a lawyer, he entered the Harvard Law School in 1854, where he remained two terms, leaving before graduation, however, to accept a clerical position in the city government of Boston. In 1855 and 1857 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature, and was an active supporter of Henry Wilson for his first term and of Charles Sumner for his second term as United States Senator. He became pilot commissioner in 1858, by appointment of Governor Banks. This office he resigned at the opening of the Civil War, at which time he was acting as lieutenant of the "Boston Tigers," a battalion of the local militia then occupying Fort Warren under orders of Governor Andrew. In June, 1861, he was appointed United States storekeeper at the custom-house; and here he remained nearly a year, resigning in August, 1862, to enlist as a private in the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was early promoted to the rank of sergeant, and in August, 1862, while his regiment was embarking on a train for Antietam, was detached as lieutenant to recruit a company in Roxbury. Subsequently, as captain of Company C, Forty-first Regiment, he joined General Banks's expedition to the Department of the Gulf. Early in 1863 he was appointed pro-

JOHN L. SWIFT.

vost judge of Baton Rouge, La. He was relieved from this position at his own request, and in 1863 was detached from his regiment, and made captain and judge advocate on the staff of General Grover, commanding a brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps then under orders for active service in the Department of the Gulf. He was one of the volunteers of the "Forlorn Hope" for the assault on Port Hudson in June, 1863. In 1864 he was honorably discharged from the army to become adjutant-general of the State of Louisiana, which position he held till some time in 1865, when he resigned, and returned North. In September, 1866, he became naval officer at the port of Boston, appointed to that position by President Johnson, and holding it till the following March,

when he was succeeded by General Francis A. Osborn. The next month Collector Thomas Russell appointed him deputy collector. This was the beginning of his long service in that office, broken only by two excursions into business and professional undertakings. His first withdrawal was in 1869, when he resigned to engage in business in New York City. In 1874 he was again appointed deputy collector by Collector Simmons, and served from that date through the administrations of Collectors Simmons, Beard, and Worthington. He resigned his office in November, 1885, when the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was commissioned collector. His next term of service was from March, 1890, to March, 1894, under Collector Beard. Early a sympathizer with the anti-slavery cause, he became a member of the Republican party at its inception. He took a somewhat prominent part in the Anthony Burns "riot" in 1854. Aside from politics, his natural capacities as a public speaker have found practice in the cause of religion and temperance. He has taken an active part as a speaker on the stump in every presidential campaign since 1852. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic (a comrade of Post 68) and of the Massachusetts and Congregational clubs. His published works are: "Speech on the Removal of E. G. Loring from the office of Judge of Probate," April, 1855; "About Grant," Boston, 1880; the oration at the bicentennial celebration of Stow, May, 1883; the oration at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Falmouth, June 15, 1886; and the "Oration before the City Council and Citizens of Boston, July 4, 1889." He was editor of a weekly paper, *After Dinner*, during 1873 and 1874; and of the *State*, a weekly political and general newspaper, from 1885 to 1887; from 1887 to 1890 he served on the editorial staff of the *Evening Traveller*; in his earlier years he did editorial work on the *National Republican* in Washington, and on the *Commercial Advertiser* in New York. General Swift was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah E. Allen, of Boston. Three sons were born to them, the eldest dying in infancy. The two now living are residents of Boston. He has been a resident of Roxbury since 1857.

TEMPLE, THOMAS FRENCH, register of deeds, Suffolk County, is a native of Canton, born May 25, 1838, son of William F. Temple, a son of Samuel Temple, a graduate of Dartmouth College, author of many musical works, and of "Temple's Arithmetic." His mother was Milla H. (French) Temple, daughter of the Hon. Thomas French, of Canton, a noted man in Norfolk County from 1830 to 1850, having been in the Senate and in Governor Briggs's Council. When he was a child, his parents moved to Dorchester, and he was educated there in the public schools. In 1855 he entered the service of the Dorchester Insurance Company; and he has held all the positions in the

THOMAS F. TEMPLE.

gift of the company, being now its president. He served as town clerk and treasurer of Dorchester from 1864 to 1870, when the town was annexed to Boston; was a trial justice for Norfolk County previous to annexation, and became the first judge of the Dorchester District Municipal Court established with annexation. In 1870, also, he was one of the representatives of the new district in the Boston Common Council. The next year he was first elected to his present position as register of deeds, and has held it continuously through re-elections from that date. Mr. Temple is connected with a number of business corporations and numerous philanthropic organizations. He is a director of the International Trust Company,

of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Dorchester Hygeia Ice Company, and of the Boston Lead Company; president, as above stated, of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company: and trustee of the Home Savings Bank. He served for twenty years on the Board of Overseers of the Poor in Boston, several terms as chairman, finally resigning in 1890; and he has been for a long period trustee of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, trustee of the Boston Farm School on Thompson's Island, and president of the trustees of Cedar Grove Cemetery. He is a leading Mason, past master of the Union Lodge, member of the Boston Commandery Knights Templars, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Consistory; and is quite prominent in other fraternal societies, belonging to the United Workmen, the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, and similar orders. He has held the position of grand receiver of the Grand Lodge of United Workmen of Massachusetts since 1885; is also senior grand master workman of that body; has been a member of the Supreme Lodge of United Workmen and Knights of Honor, and has served on the finance committee of both organizations. He has long been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commander of the organization in 1886, and now chairman of its finance committee; is a member and vice-president of the Old Dorchester and Minot clubs: member of the Codman Club, Hale Club, and National Lancers. He was formerly connected with the Dorchester and Boston fire departments, and was fireman of Engine 20 at the time of the Great Fire in 1872. Mr. Temple was married in July, 1863, to Miss S. Emma Spear, a daughter of Captain John Spear, of Neponset, Dorchester, formerly of Quincy. He has four daughters and a son.

THOMPSON, Newell Aldrich, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Boston, born March 6, 1853, son of Newell A. and Susan Saunderson (Wyman) Thompson. He is a lineal descendant of David Thompson, a Scottish gentleman, scholar, and traveller, who first came to America in 1622, sent out by Gorges and Mason to superintend their settlement in Piscataqua, and for whom Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor, which was owned and later occupied by him as an Indian trading-post in 1623, was named; and on the maternal side he descends from Francis Wyman, one of Winthrop's company, who settled in 1642 in what is now the city of Woburn. His father, Newell A., was of the old Boston firm of N. A. Thompson & Co., real estate auctioneers: was several terms in the city government, served in the State Legislature, was a member of the governor's council, and was especially active in the State militia, his military career covering many years, including service in the Independent Company of Cadets, the Boston City Guards of which he was long the captain, as lieutenant colonel of the First Regi-

N. A. THOMPSON.

ment, major and inspector-general of the First Brigade on the staff of Major-General Edwards, and on the military staff of Governor Banks. Newell A. Thompson was educated in Boston public schools,—spending five years in the Brimmer School and fitting for college in the Latin School, where he graduated in 1872,—and at Harvard graduating in the class of 1876. Among his college classmates were the Rev. Charles F. Thwing, Francis L. Wellman, now assistant district attorney of New York, William F. Moody, assistant district attorney of Massachusetts, William L. Chase, merchant, Fred J. Stimson, lawyer and author, John T. Wheelwright, and Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard College. He engaged

in the coal business first as a salesman for Berwind, White, & Co., Philadelphia, dealers in soft coal. Then he became salesman for Coxe Brothers & Co., of New York, hard coal, and subsequently was New England sales-agent for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company till 1889, when he left it to enter business for himself, establishing the firm of N. A. Thompson & Co. in the wholesale and retail coal trade. Following in the footsteps of his father, he has been active in military affairs all his life, making his first appearance on Boston Common in July, 1861, as corporal of Company A, Second Battalion Infantry, known as the Boston Light Infantry. He was appointed sergeant-major of the First Regiment of Infantry, June 27, 1879, under Colonel Wales; was next commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, December 29, 1879, under Colonel Trull, holding this position till December 29, 1881, when he resigned; was appointed sergeant-major on the staff of the Second Brigade, June 27, 1885; and on May 25, 1886, was commissioned aide-de-camp with the rank of captain on the staff of the Second Brigade under General Peach, which position he resigned July 8, 1894. During the administration of Governor Ames (three years) he was detailed on the staff of the commander-in-chief as acting assistant inspector-general. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, May 12, 1879, and was elected adjutant of the company in 1886–87. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican, inclined toward Independence. He has never held civil or political office, and is not active in political organizations. He is connected with the Masonic order, and is a member of the University Club of Boston, of the Bostonian Society, and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He has been an extensive traveller in European countries, having made several trips abroad, using the time allotted to recreation in this manner. He was married April 11, 1889, to Miss Florence G. Peck. She died January 8, 1891, leaving one child: Newell A. Thompson, Jr., born February 3, 1890.

TOWLE, George Henry, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, April 9, 1851, son of Henry and Mary Ann (McCrillis) Towle. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a descendant of Philip Towle, who came to Portsmouth, N.H., in 1635. His mother's ancestors were pure Scotch. He was educated in Boston public schools,—the Dwight Grammar and the Boston Latin,— and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1873. After graduation from college a year before his class, he studied law with Messrs. Perry & Creech, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County in September, 1873. He has

GEO. H. TOWLE.

practised since in Boston, devoting particular attention to corporations. He has also been engaged in railroad building and mining in the South and West. He is a member of the Massachusetts lodge, Masons, St. Paul's Chapter, Hugh de Payens Commandery; and of the Scottish bodies in Boston. In politics he is Republican. Mr. Towle was married October 25, 1875, to Miss Sarah Dorset Hamblin. They have two children: Mary Rutter, born in 1877; and Sarah Isabel Towle, born in 1879.

VOSHELL, Samuel Shaw, of Boston, superintendent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a native of Delaware, born near Dover, Kent County, January 14, 1855, son of Joseph and Levenia (Hobbs) Voshell. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Shaw) Voshell, and his maternal grandparents,

John and Patience (Hinsley) Hobbs, all of Delaware. He was educated in the country public schools. He began business life at seventeen as salesman for his uncle, Amos H. Hobbs, in a general country store at Odessa, Del., where he remained till April, 1876. Then he started in the same business on his own account, establishing

S. S. VOSHELL.

himself at Smyrna, and continued here till December, 1879. About a month later, January 27, 1880, he entered the employment of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company at Philadelphia as agent, and has since that time been engaged with this company. In September, 1882, he was promoted to the position of superintendent at New Haven, Conn.; and on the 5th of February, 1884, came to Boston in the same capacity. In politics he is a Republican, but is not active in political work. He is a member of the Old Dorchester Club, of the Dorchester District, where he resides. He was married on the 28th of December, 1882, to Miss Christianna L. Lentz, of Philadelphia. They have two children: Walter L. and S. Howard Voshell.

WAIT, William Cushing, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Charlestown, born December 18, 1860, son of Elijah Smith and Eliza Ann Hadley) Wait. He is a descendant of Captain John Wayte, who came to Malden some time about 1638; and his immediate ancestors were residents of Medford. His early instruction was received from his mother, who had been at one time a school-teacher. Afterward he attended school in Charlestown, and after his tenth year the public school in Medford, the family moving there in 1870. He was prepared for college at the Medford High School under L. L. Dame, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1882, being made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, receiving the *summa cum laude* degree, with highest honors in history. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, graduating in the class of 1885, with the degrees of LL.B. and A.M., and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County July 21, 1885. Three years later, on May 15, 1888, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and in 1891 to the bar of the Circuit Court of Appeals. He began practice in the office of Nathan Matthews, Jr., later mayor of Boston, and in 1886 opened his own office. In 1890 he formed with Samuel J. Elder the law firm of Elder & Wait, now, by the admission of Edmund A. Whitman, under the name of Elder, Wait & Whitman, with offices in the Ames Building. He has resided in West Medford or Medford since his boyhood, although, owing to the removal of his father and family to Chicago in 1877, he is registered at Harvard as from Chicago; and in late years has been prominent in municipal affairs. He was a member of the special committee on securing a charter for the city of Medford in 1892; an alderman of Medford the following year, declining a renomination; and for three years (1892–94) a sinking fund commissioner. For several years also he served on the Democratic town and city committee. He was twice a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature from Medford (1890 and 1891), and twice defeated by the Hon. William B. Lawrence. In politics he is a Democrat, with decided Independent leanings. With the Hon. Sherman Hoar he was of the original Cleveland men of Harvard, and he was early an advocate of tariff reform. He is a member of the New England Tariff Reform League, of the Medford Tariff Reform League, and the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Suffolk Bar Association, the Royal Arcanum, the Medford No License League,

the Medford Club, the Medford Comedy Club. He is also a secretary of the Harvard Law School, class of 1885; and is a member of the class committee of his college class (1882). In 1882 he was at Newport, R.I., in the office of Colonel George E. Waring, engaged upon the Social Statistics of Cities for the Tenth United States Census, and contributed numerous sketches of places to the work. He is the author of several articles on law topics published in the American and English Encyclopædia of Law, on Statute of Frauds, Jettison, Marine Insurance, Representations as to Character. Mr. Wait was married January 1, 1889, to Miss Edith Foote Wright, daughter of John S. and Mary Clark (Green) Wright of Medford, and granddaughter of Elizur Wright and the Rev. Beriah Green, two of the anti-slavery leaders. They have no children.

WILLIAM CUSHING WAIT.

WALWORTH, James Jones, founder of the modern system of steam heating, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Canaan, November 18, 1808, son of George and Philura (Jones) Walworth; but his business career was begun in Boston. His father was a descendant in the sixth generation from William Walworth who came from England to Fisher's Island and Groton, Conn., in 1693, and was the progenitor of nearly all of the name in the United States. He was educated in the public schools of Canaan, and in the academies at Thetford, Vt., and Salisbury, N.H., while a student at the latter teaching school during the winter months. At the age of twenty he came to Boston, and was engaged for ten years in the hardware business, first as apprentice with Alexander H. Twombly & Co., subsequently as partner in the firm of Scudder, Park, & Co., and later as agent of the Canton Hardware Manufacturing Company. Then in 1841 entering into partnership with Joseph Nason, under the firm name of Walworth & Nason, he organized the business of warming and ventilating buildings by means of steam and hot water apparatus, upon methods not before in use, thus first introducing the system now almost universally adopted. The business was started in New York, and a plant established in Boston a year later; and, under Mr. Walworth's personal direction, the new system was applied to numerous cotton and woollen manufactories and other large buildings in all the New England States several years before any other concern entered the field. The firm also introduced into this country the steam "fan-blower" system of ventilating, first applying

J. J. WALWORTH.

it in 1846 in the Boston custom-house. As an engineer, in the practice of steam heating and ventilating, Mr. Walworth has designed and constructed many important works in hospitals, theatres, and public buildings in several of the States. In the year 1852 the firm of Walworth & Nason was dissolved, Mr. Nason assuming the business in New York and Mr. Walworth continuing in Boston in his own name. At a later period he associated with himself as partners Marshall S. Scudder and his brother C. Clark Walworth, making the firm name James J. Walworth & Co., under which the business was conducted for nearly twenty years. In 1872 the corporation of the "Walworth Manufacturing Company" was organized, with Mr. Walworth as president and manager of the business department. He continued at the head of the great establishment till 1891, when he declined a re-election as president, and has since partially withdrawn from active duties. During his conduct of the business the plant established in the early forties in a small building in Devonshire Street had grown to extensive manufacturing works, employing upwards of eight hundred men, its products finding a market in all parts of the United States and in several South American and European countries. Among other interests with which he has been connected are the Malleable Iron Fittings Company at Bradford, Conn., of which he has been president for twenty-eight years, the Wanalancet Iron and Tube Company, the Massachusetts Steam Heating Company, the Union Flax Mills Company, and the Consolidated Gas Company, president of each. In 1870 and 1871 he represented the city of Newton in the lower house of the Legislature. He was one of the founders of the Lasell Female Seminary at Auburndale, has served as president of the Educational Society of Auburndale, and been prominent in numerous other societies, literary, charitable, and philanthropic. Mr. Walworth was first married in 1837 to Miss Elizabeth C. Nason, daughter of Leavitt Nason, and sister of Joseph Nason, his early partner. They had one son: Arthur Clarence Walworth. He married secondly, in 1888, Mrs. Lydia Sawyer, widow of Stephen L. Sawyer, a former partner of his. They have no children.

WARNOCK, Adam, supreme secretary of the American Legion of Honor, headquarters in Boston, is a native of New York, born in New York City, December 19, 1846, son of John and Ann Warnock. He was educated in the public schools, and began business life in 1857. During the Civil War he served in the United States Navy. He became interested in fraternal societies when a youth, at the age of eighteen joining the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars, and at twenty-one entering the Masonic order. His association with the American Legion of Honor dates from 1879, when he became a member of the Stella Council of Brooklyn, N.Y., and at once

ADAM WARNOCK.

took an active part in the development of the organization. In 1880 he organized Independent Council in New York City. Upon the organization of the Grand Council in New York, he was elected supreme representative; and at the session of 1882 he was elected to the supreme secretaryship, which position he has held continuously since, making his headquarters in Boston and devoting his entire time to the duties of his office. During his administration the society erected its main building, No. 200 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay, Boston (first occupied in 1892), and established branches in every State and Territory in the Union. Mr. Warnock has also held positions of prominence and trust in numerous other organiza-

tions. He was for a number of years representative from the State of New York to the Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor, president of the Knights of Honor Veteran Association, president of the National Fraternal Congress, and grand secretary of the Royal Arcanum of New York State. In the Masonic order he was long a member of the Atlas Lodge of New York City, and is now a member of the Columbian Lodge of Boston. He is also a member of the Corinthian Royal Arch Chapter, and Ivanhoe Commandery Knights Templars, New York; of the Commonwealth Lodge, Odd Fellows, Boston; of Howard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, New York; of the Yononto Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, Boston (a charter member); of the Knights and Ladies of Honor; and of the United Workmen, Pilgrim Fathers, Home Circle, and Equitable Aid Union. He was an early member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now comrade of Post 30, Department of Massachusetts. His association with clubs is confined to the Union Boat and Athletic clubs of Boston, to which he has belonged during the greater part of his residence in Massachusetts, being much interested in athletic sports, a good oarsman, and a fine amateur tennis-player. Mr. Warnock was married in May, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth Atkinson. They have five children. His home is in Cambridge.

WHIPPLE, Sherman Leland, of Boston, lawyer, member of the bar in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and admitted in the United States courts, is a native of New Hampshire, born in New London, March 4, 1862, son of Dr. Solomon M. and Henrietta Kimball (Hersey) Whipple. His father was a leading physician, a man of scholarly attainments. His ancestry is traced on the paternal side from Matthew Whipple, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1635, and on the maternal side from the Herseys of Hingham and the Sheafes of Portsmouth, N.H. He was educated in the district school, the Colby Academy of New London, and at Yale, graduating in 1881. At the academy he entered upon the regular college preparatory course when a lad of eleven; and he graduated from college at the age of nineteen and three months, the youngest member of his class. For a year, beginning in the autumn following his graduation, he taught mathematics and Latin in the Boys' High School of Reading, Penna., and then began his professional studies, entering the Yale Law School in 1882. Here he received his degree of LL.B.

SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE.

in 1884, and on Commencement day was one of the Townsend orators. In the autumn of 1884 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, and, after a brief stay in the office of Train & Teele in Boston, began professional work associated with Judge David Cross at Manchester, N.H. While a student in the law school, he taught for two terms special branches in the old Colby Academy, where he had been a pupil. Returning to Boston in May, 1886, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and immediately began practice here, taking a desk in Messrs. Train & Teele's office. In the autumn of 1887 he moved into his present offices at No. 5 Tremont Street. He has built up a large jury and equity practice within a few years, and has handled especially insolvency cases involving large sums. In 1891 he was appointed receiver of the Mutual one-year Benefit Association. He is a trustee of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea, and a director of the Iona Manufacturing Company. In politics he is a Democrat, of the progressive wing of his party: but he has never held office or taken an active part in political work, devoting himself entirely to the practice of

his profession. He is a member of the Historic Genealogical Society, of the University and Whist clubs of Boston, of the Country Club, of the Longwood and the Longwood Cricket clubs, and the Thursday Club of Brookline. He also belongs to the First Corps of Cadets. In 1892 he was elected a trustee of Colby Academy. He was married December 27, 1893, to Miss Louise Clough, daughter of Judge L. B. Clough, of Manchester, N.H. He resides in Brookline, occupying the estate of the late George M. Towle, which he purchased in the autumn of 1893.

WILLIAMS, Henry Webb, member of the Massachusetts and United States bars and solicitor of patents, was born in Taunton, June 6, 1847, son of Benjamin Webb Williams (son of Rev. Nathaniel W. Williams and Priscilla Webb Williams) and Clarissa W. (Reed) Williams (daughter of Hodges Reed). His paternal ancestors are of the Roger Williams stock on the grandfather's side, and the Webb family of Salem on the grandmother's side; and his maternal ancestry is of the Reed family of Bristol County, said to be descendants of the Huguenots. When he was at the age of about four years, his father and mother removed to Boston; and he has resided in Boston and its suburbs ever since that time. He was educated in Boston public schools, graduating from the Dwight Grammar School under Master Page, and then entering the Boston Latin School. As a scholar, he was quick and intelligent; and it was the intention of his parents to send him to Harvard College. Much against their desires, however, he left the Latin School before graduation, and determined to earn his own livelihood. At the age of about seventeen, therefore, he entered a large wholesale dry-goods establishment to "learn the trade," at the salary of seventy-five dollars a year. He remained there a little over a year, and then connected himself with a publishing house, where his salary quickly rose from $350 a year to $800, and was, at the age of twenty, sent out "on the road" as a drummer. He made an extensive trip through the Middle States and the West, and succeeded in taking the largest amount of orders in the history of the house. Upon his return he found that he was in the future expected to travel six months in the year, and seriously considered whether he desired to devote himself to such an occupation or not. On concluding that the life of a "drummer" was not to his taste, he accepted a position in another publishing house where "drumming on the road" was not expected of him. Seeing no prospect of increasing remuneration here, he entered, at the age of twenty-one, into a copartnership with his father, who was then engaged in promoting some business schemes founded on patents for inventions, his own part of the business relating more particularly to the securing of letters patents from the Patent Office. This was in January, 1869. He studied the law and practice relating to patents with great interest, and in January, 1870, separated from his father, and devoted himself exclusively to patent practice. Feeling the need of a thorough legal education, he afterward engaged a tutor, and without giving up his regular business, by dint of hard night work and much perseverance, prepared himself for admission to the bar, and was admitted successively to the Massachusetts and United States bars. Mr. Williams's specialty has always been patent practice, although corporation practice has naturally followed, as his clients have numbered many manu-

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

facturing corporations whose business is based largely on patent property. His practice, accordingly, is largely an office practice, except so far

as it takes him to the Patent Office and into the United States courts. The bulk of it has always been in the Patent Office, and it is an interesting fact that he has made the trip from Boston to Washington for the purpose of arguing difficult and contested cases in the Patent Office some two hundred and fifty times. He has now (1894) been in continuous practice in patent cases for more than a quarter of a century, and stands with the foremost of that portion of the bar making a specialty of patent office practice. He has been an indefatigable worker, has paid much attention to promptness, and probably dislikes nothing more than to let his cases get ahead of him. He was never known to accept a retainer for a case which he did not believe was just, nor to encourage a client to believe more in the ultimate success of his cause than the facts seemed to warrant. In religious matters Mr. Williams was brought up in the strict Trinitarian Congregational belief; but after the age of twenty-five or so his views became liberalized somewhat, although he has never formally renounced his allegiance to the orthodox church. He is a gentleman of quiet tastes, has never taken any active part in politics, and is inclined to be tenacious of his opinions, not, however without being able to defend them logically. Although not what is usually termed a club man, he is a member of one or two of the best clubs in Boston and Washington. He is a ready writer, and has a strong poetic vein, which he indulges only occasionally and very rarely in public print. Among his intimates he is known as possessing a keen wit and strong sense of humor. Mr. Williams was married at the age of twenty-two, and three children have been the product of the union, one only, a daughter, now living.

WINSHIP, Albert Edward, lecturer and author, and editor of the *Journal of Education*, Boston, is a native of West Bridgewater, born February 24, 1845, son of Isaac and Drusilla (Lothrop) Winship. He is a descendant of Lieutenant Edward Winship, who came from England to Cambridge in 1634. After his preliminary education he prepared for teaching at the Bridgewater (Mass.) State Normal School and for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary. The last year of the Civil War he was a private in the Sixtieth Massachusetts Regiment. His professional career began as principal of a rural school in Maine, from which he became principal of a grammar school in Newton, Mass., where he remained three years, going from there to the Normal School at Bridgewater where he was a teacher for four years. He was for nine years pastor of the Prospect Hill Church in Somerville, which he left for the secretaryship of the New West Education Commission. His connection with the *Journal of Education* dates from 1885, since which time he has been both editor and publisher of the paper. In 1890 91 he was also editor-in-chief of the Boston *Daily Traveller*. He

A. E. WINSHIP.

is most widely known as a lecturer in the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, having lectured in all the States from Maine to California, going to the Pacific coast regularly every other year. His success in this field, and as a general platform campaign speaker, has been marked. At the same time he has achieved reputation as a many-sided writer. Among his publications in book form are "Methods and Principles," "Essentials of Psychology," and "The Shop." Mr. Winship is a member of many orders, clubs, and associations. In politics he is a Republican, a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee. He was married August 24, 1872, to Miss Ella R. Parker, daughter of Stillman E.

and Lavinia Parker, of Reading. They have six children: George Parker, Edith A., Luella P., Edna E., Lawrence L., and Mildred L. Winship. Mr. Winship has resided in Somerville for upwards of twenty years, where he is closely identified with public affairs.

WOOD, FRANK, printer, Boston, active in the Indian rights movement, is a native of Ireland, born in Cavan, May 3, 1842, son of James and Dorothy (Rountree) Wood. He is of Scotch and

FRANK WOOD.

English ancestry on both sides, descended from Scotch Presbyterians and Puritans who went to Ireland in the time of Cromwell. He came to Boston with his parents when he was four years old, and has lived here ever since. He was educated in the Boston public schools. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Fred Rogers, at that time one of the most skilful printers in the city, to learn the printer's trade, and served till his majority. Then he was foreman of the office for seven years, and at the age of twenty-eight entered business on his own account. For about four years he was a member of the firm of Batchelder & Wood, and since 1875 he has conducted his large establishment alone. His methods are in some respects unusual, and have brought him gratifying success. He is not confined to any special branch of the printer's art, but engages in all kinds,—book, job, railroad, illustrated and colored work. He does a strictly cash business so far as buying is concerned, never having given a note in his life. He employs no solicitors, yet in twenty years he has not seen a dull week. Mr. Wood is also connected with several manufacturing and business corporations as president, treasurer, and director. He has long been actively interested in public affairs, church affairs, reform movements; and a working member of numerous organizations for the advancement of philanthropic and benevolent undertakings. He has been connected with the Boston Indian Citizenship Association since its foundation, and has for some years been treasurer of the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference which meets annually at Lake Mohonk, N.Y. He is treasurer also of the Delft Haven Memorial Committee; is a trustee of the Northfield Seminary; a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music; a director in a number of religious and charitable societies; was president of the Old Boston Congregational Club in 1893; is a member of the Municipal League, of the Pilgrim Association, and of the Boston Art Club. In politics he is Republican, with Independent leanings. He was married November 1, 1870, to Miss Annie M. Smith, of Boston. They have no children. Mr. Wood resides in the Dorchester District of Boston, where he is largely interested in real estate. He possesses a fine library and a choice collection of paintings and rare engravings.

WOODS, SOLOMON ADAMS, president of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Farmington, October 7, 1827, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Hannah (Adams) Woods. He descends from Samuel Woods, an original landed proprietor of Groton, Mass., where the family long lived; and on the maternal side is in the sixth generation from Captain Samuel Adams, magistrate and representative of Chelmsford in the General Court in the first half-century of that town. His paternal grandfather was a pioneer in Farmington, and his father a leading townsman there. Solomon A. was reared on a good farm, and was educated in the district school and at the Farmington Acad-

emy. At the age of twenty he went to work with a local carpenter to learn the use of tools and the trade of house-building. Four years later he determined to build a mill in Farmington, and in partnership with his employer engage in the manufacture of doors, sashes, and blinds; but, after a trip to Boston to purchase machinery for

S. A. WOODS.

this purpose, he concluded to establish himself in that city. Thereupon he entered the employ of Solomon S. Gray, door, sash, and blind manufacturer, as a journeyman. Within the first year (1851) of this connection he purchased Mr. Gray's plant, and engaged in the manufacture on his own account. This he continued until 1864. In the mean time, 1854, he formed a partnership with Mr. Gray, under the firm name of Gray & Woods, for the manufacture and sale of a wood-planing machine of Mr. Gray's invention, but rendered more practical by his own inventions. This partnership held for five years, during which period additional improvements were patented. Thereafter the business was conducted under Mr. Woods's name alone until 1873, when the S. A. Woods Machine Company was organized, with Mr. Woods as president. In 1865 the business was considerably enlarged by the addition of the manufacture of the Woodbury planer, with the Woodbury patented improvements, of which Mr. Woods was the sole licensee; and extensive works were then erected in South Boston, and branch houses opened in New York and Chicago. Since the establishment of the firm of Gray & Woods, more than fifty patents for devices and improvements in machines for planing wood and making mouldings have been issued to the successive firms; and they have received nearly a hundred gold, silver, and bronze medals awarded at industrial exhibitions. Mr. Woods has been a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank since 1870, and for many years a member of its board of investment. He has served as a member of the Boston Common Council three terms (1869–70–71), and as a director of the East Boston ferries two years (1870–71). In 1878 a nomination to the Board of Aldermen on the Republican and "Citizens" tickets was urged upon him, but he declined to stand. He is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the Boston Art Club, and of St. Omer Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Woods was married in Boston, August 21, 1854, to Miss Sarah E. Weathern, of Vienna, Me. She died in 1862. He married secondly, in 1867, Miss Sarah C. Watts, of Boston. He has two sons and a daughter: Frank Forrest (now vice-president and general manager of the S. A. Woods Machine Company), Florence, and Frederick Adams Woods.

PART III.

AYERS, George David, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, August 26, 1857, son of David and Martha Elizabeth (Huckins) Ayers. He was educated in the public schools of Malden, including the High School, and at Har-

GEORGE D. AYERS.

vard, where he graduated in the class of 1879. He studied law in the Harvard Law School three years, graduating in 1882, and about six months (from October, 1882, to March, 1883) in the office of Gaston & Whitney, Boston; and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1883. He began practice alone, but two years later formed an association with George Clarendon Hodges, and later on with Mr. Hodges and Stanton Day. He is now associated with John Storer Cobb. He is an ardent supporter of the principles laid down by the Nationalist party, and was one of the earliest members of the Nationalist Club of Boston, serving as its president in 1889–90. He is, outside of his practice, mainly interested in the Theosophical movement, and has been prominent in several organizations for its advancement, — the New England Theosophical Corporation, of which he has been president since November, 1893; the Malden Theosophical Society, its president from April, 1890, to October, 1891; and the Boston Theosophical Society, its president from October, 1891 to January, 1894. He is now president again of the Malden Theosophical Society. In politics Mr. Ayers is a Democrat, with "Mugwump" tendencies. Theoretically, he is a free trader, who believes that it would have been better for the United States if it never had had a "protective" tariff, and yet recognizes that, as a practical matter, a free-trade basis should now be reached by gradual legislation. In Malden he has taken an active interest in local affairs, but has repeatedly declined political preferment. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts (on its executive committee in 1888–89), the Malden Historical Society, and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of Converse Lodge of Malden. He was married January 7, 1885, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Carder, of Milford, Conn., daughter of the Rev. James Dixon Carder and Charlotte (Pond) Carder.

BACON, Charles Newcomb, of Winchester and Arlington, manufacturer, is a native of Medford, born December 2, 1838, son of John Hudson and Sarah Ann (Tyrell) Bacon. On the paternal side he is of Cape Cod stock, his ancestors early settled in Barnstable; and his maternal grandfather was of Georgia. He was educated in the public schools of Medford, and at Chauncy Hall, Boston, where he was a silver medal scholar. At the age of eighteen he entered the felting works

of his father in that part of Medford now Winchester, originally established by his grandfather, Robert Bacon, in 1825, for the manufacture of hat bodies, wadding, and felting. He passed through every grade, becoming thoroughly familiar with all the details of the manufacture, and before many years was at the head of the works. He also early invented new processes, and subsequently improvements in the machinery, by which a greater variety and higher grade of goods were produced. When he was but nineteen, he brought out the first heavy feltings manufactured in the country. In 1876 he patented a solid felt buffer for burnishing wheels and for emery wheels, and in 1888, a wood-centred felt polishing wheel. Among his other inventions are blackboard and dry slate erasers, a felt saddle for horses, felt handles for bicycles, felt base balls, and numerous small articles of utility. In 1875 Mr. Bacon succeeded his father in the factory, and the firm name has since been Charles N. Bacon. The Boston office was for many years on the round corner of Union

CHAS. N. BACON.

and North Streets, a landmark, where Robert Bacon had his hat and cap store in the early twenties before he built his factory in the country: and near by on North, then Ann, Street, near the present Oak Hall, Edward Q. Tyrell, the father of Mr. Bacon's mother, was at the same time established in the shoe and leather business. The office is now on Federal Street. Mr. Bacon is a member of the Charitable Mechanic Association, as was his father, and also his father's father, the latter a life member, joining the association in 1824, and serving some time on its board of government. He was married in Winchester, October 10, 1860, to Miss Florence Louise Holbrook, daughter of Ridgeway E. Holbrook, of Dorchester, and grand-daughter of Samuel B. Doane, of Boston, through whom she is connected with the Shaws, Wadsworths, Cunninghams, and other old Boston families. They have had seven children: Florence Allena, born March 12, 1862 (now Mrs. Edward W. Hall); Lillian Louise, born January 14, 1864 (now Mrs. Frederick S. Smith); Charles Francis, born August 12, 1866; Louis Alfred, born July 27, 1868; Cyrus Clark, born September 23, 1870, died July 26, 1871; Robert, born March 31, 1873; and Mabel Grace Bacon. The sons, Charles Francis and Louis A., are engaged in the factory at Winchester. Robert graduated from Harvard College in 1894. Mr. Bacon resides in Arlington.

BAILEY, Dudley Perkins, of Everett, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Cornville, October 24, 1843, son of the Rev. Dudley P. and Hannah B. (Cushman) Bailey. On the paternal side he is descended from John Alden, and on the maternal side from Robert Cushman, who came out in the "Fortune," in 1621. He was educated in the district school, the Monson (Me.) Academy, and at Waterville College, now Colby University, in the class of 1867. He left college at the end of the junior year, but subsequently (in 1877) received his degree in course as a member of his class. For a year before entering college he taught school in St. Albans, Me. He studied law in Portland, Me., in the office of the Hon. William L. Putnam, now Justice Putnam of the United States Circuit Court, and on April 28, 1870, was admitted to the bar. Two years later he removed to Massachusetts, and has practised here since with offices in Boston, and in Everett, where he has resided. He has an extensive real estate, probate, and general practice, and is especially conversant with Everett real estate titles, which he has made a specialty. He has been identified with the development of Everett, and with its varied inter-

ests, being an earnest advocate of local improvements. He was a member of the School Committee for fourteen years, five years (1886–91) its chairman: was one of the founders of the Everett Public Library, a director or trustee of

DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

that institution from its establishment in 1878, secretary of the board for fourteen years, and in 1892–93 its chairman; is a trustee of the Everett Savings Bank; during the last six years of the existence of Everett as a town was twelve times elected moderator of its town meetings, presiding at the final meeting, November 10, 1892; in 1886 and 1887 represented the town in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving in that body on the committees on taxation (house chairman), in 1887 also on the committee on probate and insolvency, and instrumental in securing the legislation providing for the revision and codification of the laws for the collection of taxes; was a member of the committee to frame the city charter, and in 1893 of the first Common Council of the city of Everett (incorporated June 11, 1892); was re-elected a member of the Common Council for 1894, and became its president. Since his college days Mr. Bailey has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals, and for many years was a special writer for the *Banker's Magazine*. Among his publications in pamphlet form are papers on "The Clearing-house System," embracing much valuable statistical information, "An Historical Sketch of Banking in Massachusetts," "Austrian Paper Money in the Panic of 1873," and "The Credit Institutions of Italy." He is the author of the chapters relating to clearing houses in the work on "Practical Banking" by A. S. Bolles, and of the historical sketch of the Boston Clearing House for the "Commercial History of Boston." He prepared the sketches of the town of Everett in Drake's "History of Middlesex County" (1879), in Lewis's "History of Middlesex County" (1890), and in the illustrated history of Everett, known as the "Everett Souvenir" (1893). While at college, he was especially interested in the study of political economy, and in 1886 won a prize offered by the American Free Trade League to undergraduates in American colleges for the best essay on free trade. He is prominent in the Baptist denomination,—a life member of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, a director since 1887, member of the finance committee since 1889, made chairman in 1892, and attorney for the corporation in 1889: has been treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Everett upwards of fifteen years, and was one of the founders of the Glendale Baptist Church, Everett, in 1890. He was the first president of the Pine Tree State Club of Everett, is a member of the American Statistical Society, and belongs to the Masonic order, a member of the Palestine Lodge of Everett, and of the Royal Arch Chapter of the Tabernacle of Malden. Mr. Bailey is unmarried.

BANGS, Edward Appleton, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Watertown, June 27, 1860, son of Edward and Anne Outram (Hodgkinson) Bangs. He is a descendant of Edward Bangs, who came from England to Plymouth in the ship "Ann" in 1623, and on the maternal side of Governor Thomas Hinckley of the Plymouth Colony. He was educated in Boston private schools (Miss Adams's school, some time on Brimmer Street, and George W. C. Noble's school, then on Winter Street) and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1884. He read law in the office of Bangs & Wells (composed of his father and Samuel Wells, son of ex-Governor Samuel Wells of Maine), and was admitted

to the Suffolk bar in January, 1887. He has practised since that date in connection with the firm of Bangs & Wells, a member of the firm since the first of January, 1893, devoting himself largely to the care of property of others. He is a member of the Puritan Club of Boston, of the Eastern, Massachusetts, and Beverly Yacht clubs, and of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge. In politics he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

E. A. BANGS.

BARTLETT, NATHANIEL CILLEY, of Haverhill, member of the bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Nottingham, June 22, 1858, son of Thomas Bradbury and Victoria E. W. (Cilley) Bartlett. He is a grandson of the late Hon. Joseph Cilley, United States senator and officer in the war of 1812, also a descendant of General Joseph Cilley, an officer in the war of the Revolution; grandson of the late Judge Bradbury Bartlett of the New Hampshire courts, and great-grandson of General Thomas Bartlett, an officer in the Revolution and an eminent civilian. His early education was acquired in the primary, grammar, and high schools of Haverhill; and he was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1880. During school life his vacations were spent on a New Hampshire farm under the inspiration of the old family traditions, and the repeated recital of the achievements of a long line of noted ancestors. He read law in the offices of G. C. Bartlett, of Derry, N.H., and of Moody & Bartlett, of Haverhill, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1882. He has practised in Haverhill ever since. He began practice at a time when the field there seemed to be fully occupied: but by his zeal and talent he has built up a lucrative business by the side of men older in the profession. In 1890 and 1891 he was a member of the Haverhill City Council, and in 1893 represented his city in the State legislature, where he served on the committees on roads and bridges and on election laws. In politics always a Republican, he has for a number of years been an active worker for his party. For about a dozen years he has served as a member of the Republican city committee of Haverhill, its secretary for two years. He has been a frequent delegate to State and county conventions, and in 1892 was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. He is a member of the Wachusett Club of Haverhill, and is connected with numerous secret orders: member of the Odd Fellows, past chancellor of Palestine Lodge, Knights of Pythias, past sachem of

NATHANIEL C. BARTLETT.

Passaquoi Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men, past chief of Winnikenni Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and member of the Haverhill Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. While a law student at Derry, N.H., he founded the Derry *News*, a weekly paper still flourishing, and successfully conducted it for a year. Of late years he has given some attention to real estate in Haverhill as an investment. Mr. Bartlett is unmarried.

BEAL, Colonel Melvin, of Lawrence, chief engineer of the fire department, was born in Maine, in the town of Guilford, October 31, 1832, son of Samuel and Esther (Herring) Beal. He is of early New England ancestry. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. When he was thirteen years old, his father died, and he was obliged early to get to work. Until he reached eighteen, he worked on a farm. Then he went to Pelham, N.H., and learned carding and spinning in a woollen mill. Two years later, in 1852, he came to Lawrence, and was employed in the Bay State Mills as a jack-spinner. He was soon promoted to second hand in the same department, which place he held till 1857, when the mills closed, and he was thrown out of employment. Then he took up the trade of a painter, and followed this till 1861, when, upon the President's call for troops, he went to Washington with the famous Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers,— the regiment which was attacked in Baltimore. He had enlisted as a private of Company F of this regiment in 1853, and at the time of the call was second lieutenant of his company. In May he was chosen captain of the company. At the close of this service, covering one hundred days, he returned to Lawrence, and was put in charge of the painting department of the Atlantic Mills. In May, 1862, he was made lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Regiment, and in September following re-entered the United States service for nine months. At the expiration of this term he came home, and returned to his old occupation; but very soon after, in August, 1863, he was again in the army, this time for one hundred days. This service completed, he came back as before, and resumed his regular work. Subsequently he was in the Pennsylvania oil region for a while as superintendent of oil wells. In June, 1866, he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts State constabulary force, and in this capacity served till March, 1875, when the law was repealed. Then he worked two years for the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and for the next nine years was again in charge of the painting

MELVIN BEAL.

department of the Atlantic Cotton Mills. On May 1, 1875, he was first made chief engineer of the fire department, and served till 1877. He became permanent chief on June 22, 1891, appointed for the term of three years; and at its close, in 1894, he was reappointed for another three years. His service in the department has covered thirty-seven years, and he has held nearly every position from hoseman to chief. He has been foreman of three different companies. Colonel Beal has also served in the municipal government,—a member of the Common Council for 1866,—and has represented Lawrence in the Legislature, a member of the lower house in 1878. His military service was continued for nearly twenty years after the close of the war. He was elected colonel of the Sixth in June, 1866, and held a colonel's commission in the same regiment until January, 1882. He is a member of the Grecian Lodge of Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, Lawrence Council, and of Bethany Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also president of the Lawrence Mutual Relief Association of Masons;

president of the Mutual Relief Association of the Lawrence Fire Department; vice-commander of Star Council, American Legion of Honor; member of the United Order of American Mechanics; and member of the Lawrence Rifle Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 9, 1853, to Miss Emily M. Goodhue of Salem, N.H. They have had two children: Emeretta A. (deceased) and Forrest E. Beal.

J. C. BENNETT.

BENNETT, Josiah Chase, of Lynn, shoe manufacturer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Sandwich, May 6, 1835, son of Simon and Mary Fogg (Chase) Bennett. He comes of an early Lynn family, members of which moved to New Hampshire at an early period. It is believed that he is a descendant of Samuel Bennett, who came to Lynn in 1636, was a substantial and public-spirited citizen, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. His great-grandfather, Stephen Bennett, served as drum-major throughout the Revolutionary War. On the maternal side he is of the New Hampshire Chase family, of which were two bishops of the Episcopal church, Philander Chase, bishop of Ohio, and Carlton Chase, bishop of New Hampshire, who discharged the episcopal duties of the diocese of New York after the fall of Bishop Onderdonk, and Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase. His parents were poor, and when yet a boy he was thrown upon his own resources for support. At the age of sixteen he left the farm, and, coming to Massachusetts, went to work at a shoemaker's bench in Danvers. From Danvers he made his way to Boston, where he engaged in the manufacture of silk hats. This business and that of photography occupied him till 1865, when he became connected with the American Shoe Tip Company of Boston. This connection continued about five years, during which period he travelled in different parts of the country, making wide acquaintance with the shoe trade. Largely by his efforts the business of the company, which was in an embarrassed condition when he entered it, was brought to a prosperous stage. In 1870 he took up his residence permanently in Lynn, having for some years made it his summer home, and forming a partnership with George F. Barnard, under the firm name of J. C. Bennett & Co., began the manufacture of shoes of the first grade. Two years later the business was moved to a new building in Central Square, where it was continued under the firm name of J. C. Bennett & Barnard till the disastrous fire of November, 1889, when this structure, with many others, was burned to the ground. He continued in the shoe business for some time after under the firm name of J. C. Bennett. At the present time (1894), however, he is not manufacturing but is confining himself more particularly to his real estate. He was a member of the State Senate for one term (1884–85), giving his salary for this service to the Lynn Hospital. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian, parish vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn. Mr. Bennett was married in February, 1865, to Miss Nancy Louisa Richardson, of Rochester, N.H.

BLANCHARD, Samuel Stillman, of Boston, merchant and manufacturer, is a native of Cambridge, born June 23, 1835, son of Simon Tenney and Roxanna (Armsby) Blanchard. He is of Huguenot ancestry; and his grandfather Samuel Blanchard's farm was at Oxford, Mass., near the Huguenot settlement of two hundred years ago. Thomas Blanchard, the inventor of the eccentric lathe applied to gun-stocks, gun-barrels, lasts, etc., was his father's brother. He was educated

in the public schools of Boston, notably the Mayhew and Phillips schools. His training for business life was as a merchant's clerk; and he early became a partner in the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of Chase, Merritt, & Blanchard. During the year 1882 he opened a wheat farm at Blanchard, No. Dak., a town named for him by the Great Northern Railroad, situated in the Red River valley, the great wheat belt of the Northwest. Among his other interests is the Mercantile Loan and Trust Company of Boston, of which he is a director. He has served in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature, a member of the House in 1891 and 1892, and a senator in 1894. For these three terms he was a member of the committee on public charitable institutions, House chairman of the committee in 1892, for which he was exceptionally fitted by experience in the administration of charities, having been for some years a director of the Boston Industrial Home and auditor of the Children's Friend Society. In 1894, his first term in the Senate, he was also chairman of the famous and important joint special committee on transit, and chairman of the committee on State House. He formulated and reported the State House Park bill, providing for the taking of land on the east side of the State House; was the author of the bill regulating the height of buildings, making the extreme height one hundred and twenty-five feet, which has been adopted by many other cities in the country; and in the beginning he had much to do with the new State Medfield Asylum for Chronic Insane, and received the thanks of Governor Russell for his useful work in connection therewith. He also had charge of the bill to prevent "baby farming," conferring upon the State Board of Lunacy and Charity the sole authority to grant licenses to board infants, and was instrumental in securing the passage of this important measure. He is a life member of the veteran organization of the First Corps of Cadets, believing firmly in the citizen soldiery, and as an active member of the corps served under Governor Andrew, during the busy days of the Civil War, in the so-called governor's body-guard. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Bostonian Society (a life member), the Mercantile Library Association (a trustee and ex-president), the Old Boston School Boys' Association, the Columbian Lodge, the Massachusetts Republican Club, the Massachusetts Club, and the Middlesex Club. Mr. Blanchard was married New Year's Eve, 1863, to Miss Susie E. Crockett, daughter of the late Colonel Seldon Crockett, of the old Bromfield House, Boston. They have had three children: one son, Judson, who died in 1873; one daughter, Grace, died in 1868; and a second daughter, Mabel Blanchard, now living.

S. S. BLANCHARD.

BOGAN, Colonel Frederick Benedict, superintendent of public buildings, Boston, is a native of Boston, born February 10, 1851, son of Frederick and Anne (De Voy) Bogan. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the old Winthrop School in Charlestown. After leaving school, he entered the employ of Miller Brothers, general builders, where he remained, serving the greater part of the time as foreman, till 1878, when he entered the city architect's office. During his service here he superintended the construction of several school-houses, the hospital on Long Island, the pumping station at Chestnut Hill Reservoir, the gate-house at Fisher Hill, and other structures. In 1885 he became assistant superintendent of public buildings, and in 1894 was promoted to the head of the department as superintendent by appointment of Mayor Matthews. His military career began in 1868

with his enlistment, on July 7, in Company D, Fifth Infantry, as a private. He was commissioned second lieutenant on the 30th of March,

FRED. B. BOGAN.

1871, and captain on the 4th of March, 1872. Ten years later, on January 19, 1882, he was commissioned major in the Ninth Regiment, which position he held till his appointment on the staff of Governor Russell, in January, 1892, as an assistant inspector-general with the rank of colonel. After a service on the staff for about two years he resigned upon the death of Colonel Strachan to accept the colonelcy of his old regiment. During the reconstruction period in the militia Colonel Bogan, as senior captain in the Fifth Infantry, was for a time in command of that regiment. Later he was on two different occasions elected major of the regiment, but declined to accept: and he was twice elected major of the Ninth before he accepted that commission. During his long and faithful service he has been recognized as an excellent tactician, and held in high esteem by his brother officers. He has frequently officiated as chief marshal of large processions in Boston, and for several years has been selected to act as judge at the competitive drills of the school regiment and of military organizations in Massachusetts and other States. He is an active member of the Irish Charitable Society, of the Montgomery Light Guards Veteran Association, of the Franklin Literary Association. Colonel Bogan was married May 7, 1878, to Miss M. E. Carney. They have two sons: Charles F. and Frederick L. Bogan.

BRIDGHAM, Robert Choate, of Boston, manager for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., was born in Dorchester, December 4, 1850, son of Prescott C. and Lucy A. (Foster) Bridgham. The family removed two years later to Newton, where they still reside. He was educated in the public schools, the Mayhew Grammar of Boston, and the Newton Grammar and High Schools, finishing in Allen's Classical and English High School of West Newton. He then started in business, at the age of seventeen, as a boy with Ewing, Wise, & Fuller, of Boston, importers of linens and white goods. The following year he took a position in the Boston office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, under Henry H. Hyde,

ROBT. C. BRIDGHAM.

general agent, subsequently of Hyde & Smith (Amos D. Smith, 3d, of Providence, R.I.). He remained here till 1872, when, owing to the ill-

health of his father, he resigned his position to become a member of the firm of Bridgham, Jones & Co., jobbers of foreign and domestic woollens. Soon afterward, upon the death of Mr. Jones, the name was changed to Bridgham & Co., the firm composed of his father and himself. This association continued till 1882. For the succeeding three years he was a partner in the firm of Burt, Bridgham, & Snow, of Providence, R.I., importers of woollens. In 1885, this partnership having been dissolved, he returned to the firm of Bridgham & Co., remaining four years. From 1889 to 1891 he represented the firm of Hitchcock, Biggs, & Willett, of London, England, woollen warehousemen; and in March, 1891, he accepted the position of manager for the Eastern Massachusetts department of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., with offices at No. 4 Post-office Square, Boston, which position he still holds. He is a member of Dalhousie Lodge of Freemasons, of Newton Royal Arch Chapter and Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of Newton Lodge No. 92, Order of Odd Fellows, and present regent of Mount Ida Council No. 1247, Royal Arcanum, of Newtonville. He is also a member of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, of the New England Commercial Travellers' Association, and of the Massachusetts Poultry Association. He has been prominent for many years in the social and political life of Newton. As an active member of the Newton Club (serving for three years on the executive committee), he has been a leading factor in connection with the success of this organization; and his genial disposition and integrity have won for him a large circle of friends. He has taken an active part in the organization and success of the Republican party in his section, serving as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Ward 2, and for several years a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Newton. He is a member also of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Bridgham was married January 18, 1872, to Miss Adelaide Luella Swallow, of Boston, by the Rev. Henry M. Parsons, of Union Church, Columbus Avenue.

BROWNE, Andrew Jackson, of Boston, first assistant assessor, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Brentwood, March 25, 1831, son of Colonel Josiah and Anna (Tuck) Browne. His mother was a daughter of Deacon Edward Tuck, of Brentwood, long identified with the interests of the town. He was educated in the public

A. J. BROWNE.

schools, and at the age of eighteen came to Boston to begin business life. For fourteen years, from 1854 to 1868, he was engaged in the hack and boarding stable business; and since 1870 he has been in the real estate business, handling city and suburban property. He has occupied the position of first assistant assessor since 1871, with the exception of the year 1885. He has served two terms in the lower house of the Legislature (1882–83) as a representative from the Roxbury District, where he has resided since 1849, when he started in business. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Browne was married in February, 1855, to Miss Miranda J. Shaw, daughter of Abram and Fannie Shaw, of Kensington, N.H.

BURNHAM, Albert Stanwood, of Revere, superintendent of the Revere Water Company, was born in East Boston, September 25, 1850, son of Andrew and Anna B. (Duncan) Burnham. He is of American ancestry on the paternal side, from

about 1700, and Scotch on the maternal side. The family moved to Revere in 1853, where his father was long active and influential in town affairs, for many years a selectman, moderator of town meetings, and prominent in the work of establishing the water service which the town now enjoys. He was educated in the public schools of Revere, which he attended until he reached the age of seventeen years. Then he learned the house carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation till 1874, when he engaged in the retail drug business on Broadway. In 1882 he became one

ALBERT S. BURNHAM.

of the incorporators of the Revere Water Company, and entered its employ in 1884 as superintendent and registrar, and clerk of the corporation, which positions he still holds. The system which he directs is now about forty-five miles in length, and supplies the towns of Revere and Winthrop. Following in the footsteps of his father, he has held the principal executive positions in the town government,—auditor from 1878 to 1887; collector of taxes in 1881; member of the board of health, 1881; selectman, chairman of the board and clerk, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892; trustee of the Public Library, 1884, 1885, 1886; member of the School Committee, chairman and clerk, 1886, 1887, 1888; justice of the peace, 1884 to 1891; and bail commissioner from 1881 to the present time. Like his father, also, he has been frequently moderator of the annual town meetings, and of very many special meetings. In 1884 and 1885 he represented the Twenty-sixth Suffolk District in the lower branch of the Legislature; and in 1893 and 1894 he was a member of the Senate from the First Suffolk Senatorial District, which district embraces Ward One, East Boston (his birthplace), the city of Chelsea, and the towns of Revere and Winthrop. In the House of 1884 he was a member of the committee on federal relations; and in 1885 house chairman of the committee on library, and member of the committee on water supply. In the Senate of 1893 he was chairman of the committee on drainage, and was also on the committees on insurance and labor; and in 1894 chairman of the committee on manufactures, and on the committees on drainage and on constitutional amendments. He advocated and voted for municipal suffrage for women, and for the so-called "Norwegian system" of selling intoxicating liquors. In the matter of the "Meigs Elevated Railway Bill," before the Legislature of 1894, he secured amendments to the measure, providing for a route to Revere, with a terminus at or near the proposed "Metropolitan Park" in the Crescent Beach District, and an important provision requiring the payment by the railroad corporation of an annual franchise tax on its gross earnings, the same to be divided between the cities and towns wherein its tracks may be laid. This legislation is in the nature of an innovation in respect to Massachusetts railroads. He also successfully opposed the repeal of the present law compelling cities and towns to purchase existing "gas or electric light plants" before engaging in the business of "municipal or commercial lighting." He was the first resident of the town of North Chelsea (now Revere) ever honored by an election to the Senate, and he was the youngest member of the Senate of 1893 and 1894. In his legislative service he has earned a reputation for conservatism and a strict loyalty to the Republican party, to which he has been attached from youth up, always giving unswerving support to its platforms and candidates. He has been prominent in the party organization for a long period, and has held the position of chairman of the Republican town committee of Revere for eighteen years. He was also on the State committee in 1891. He is a member of the New

England Water Works Association, of the Massachusetts Republican Club, of the United Order of the Golden Cross, and of the New England Order of Protection. He was married April 29, 1874, to Miss Eudora M. Phelps. They have five children: Clara Estelle (aged eighteen years), Florence Edwina (twelve years), Helen Louise (nine years), Marion Augusta (six years), and Dora Burnham (born in 1894).

CAPEN, Samuel Billings, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Boston, born December 12, 1842, son of Samuel Childs and Ann (Billings) Capen. He is in the eighth generation from Bernard and Jane Capen, the progenitors of all the Capens in New England, who came to Dorchester in the ship "Mary and John," May 30, 1630. The oldest gravestone in New England bears the name of Bernard Capen, died in 1638. He is in the eighth generation also from John Alden of the Plymouth Colony and of Roger Billings, who came to Dorchester in 1640. His grandfather, Samuel Capen, of Dorchester, served in seven campaigns in the war of the American Revolution; and his only brother, Joseph Henry Capen, was in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, Company F, in the war of the Rebellion. He was educated in the old Quincy Grammar and the English High Schools, both of Boston, graduating from the latter in 1858. After leaving school, he entered the carpet store of Wentworth & Bright, and in 1864 became a partner in the business, with which he has been connected ever since under the firm names successively of William E. Bright & Co., William E. Bright & Capen, and Torrey, Bright, & Capen. He has been a director of the Howard National Bank for a number of years, and is at present vice-president of the institution. He has for many years been identified with the public school system of Boston, having as a member of the School Committee, during a long period (1889–93), served on important committees,— chairman of the committees on school-houses, on manual training schools, on legislative matters, and on annual report, and member of that on accounts. The last year of his service, 1893, he was president of the board. He has also been prominent in various reform movements, national and local, and in associations of the Congregational denomination. He has been a member of the Boston Indian Citizenship Committee for more than ten years, president of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society since 1882, some time chairman of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, a director of the American Congregational Association, a member of the Pilgrim Association, of which he is now (1894) president, and of the Congregational Club, of which he was president in 1882. His most notable work of late years has been in connection with the establishment of the Boston Municipal League in 1893–94, an organization to advance

SAMUEL B. CAPEN.

municipal reform in various ways, having its beginnings in the Pilgrim Association, of which he was the chief promoter and is the present president. The objects of the league, as stated in its constitution, are "to keep before citizens the necessity of their interest in public affairs, to discuss and shape public opinion upon all questions which relate to the proper government of the city, to separate municipal politics from State and national politics, to secure the nomination and election of municipal officers solely on account of their fitness for the office, to federate for these purposes the various moral forces of the city," represented in the denominational and other clubs, and "to encourage every wise project for the pro-

motion of the good order, prosperity, and honor of Boston." It is in line with movements in other cities in the interest of municipal reform, though differing from them in detail. Upon the occasion of his election as president at the permanent organization in February, 1894, Mr. Capen delivered a practical address, which was printed as tract No. 1 in the Publications of the League. Two years before, in April, 1892, the project of the Municipal League was outlined in a more general manner in his address before the Congregational Club, which also has been published in part under the title of "A Revival of Good Citizenship." Mr. Capen is second vice-president also of the National Municipal League organized in the spring of 1894, of which James C. Carter, of New York, is president. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. The degree of A.M. was given him by Dartmouth College in 1893. He was married December 8, 1869, to Miss Helen Maria Warren, daughter of the late Dr. John W. Warren, of Boston. They have two children: Edward Warren and Mary Warren Capen.

CHAMBERLAIN, Loved Ellis, of Brockton, justice of the Police Court, was born in Plympton, January 30, 1857, son of Robert M. and Eliza A. (Wright) Chamberlain. His paternal ancestors first settled in Hanson, and subsequently moved to Maine, where his father was born, in Auburn. His mother was a native of Plympton, and a descendant, through the Coopers and the Sampsons, from the Bradfords who came over in the "Mayflower." His education was acquired in the common and high schools of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, from which he graduated in 1875. He studied law in the office of White & Sumner, Brockton, and in the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1879. While a student with White & Sumner, he also pursued general studies beyond the High School course for two years, and later took the Chautauqua four years' course. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and began practice in 1881. From 1882 to November, 1884, he was a member of the law firm of Packard & Chamberlain, after which he practised alone. He was appointed to the justiceship of the Police Court upon its establishment in 1885, and he has been city solicitor of Brockton since 1891 through repeated elections. In politics he is a Republican, and performs fully the duties of the citizen, believing that politics are to be purified at the caucus; but he has had no time to devote to public life. He is especially interested in municipal affairs and in movements for good government for cities and towns. He has been president of the Brockton High School Alumni

L. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Association for several years, president of the Alpha Bicycle Club of Brockton since its organization in 1892, some time president of the Young Men's Christian Association Congress, president of the Young Men's Republican Club for many years, and is secretary of the Plymouth County Club (a Republican and social organization). He is connected also with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Good Templars. In the latter society he has represented Massachusetts at sessions in Toronto, Can., Saratoga, Richmond, and Edinburgh, Scotland (1891); and he was treasurer for four years up to 1894. Judge Chamberlain was married August 26, 1890, to Miss Mina C. Miller, of Camden, Me. They have one child: Leslie C. Chamberlain (born July 11, 1891).

CHOATE, Charles Francis, Jr., of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Cambridge, born October 23, 1866, youngest son of

Charles F. and Elizabeth W. (Carlisle) Choate. [For ancestry see Choate, Charles F.] His early education was obtained in private schools in Cambridge; and in 1879 he went to St. Mark's School at Southborough, where he was fitted for college. Entering Harvard, he was graduated there in due

CHAS. F. CHOATE, Jr.

course in the class of 1888. After graduation he attended the Harvard Law School for two years, and in the spring of 1890 was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County. The following autumn he entered the office of Josiah H. Benton, Jr., and has since been there engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Union Club. He was married June 15, 1892, to Miss Louise Burnett, daughter of Joseph Burnett, of Boston. They have two children: Joseph B. and Charles F. Choate, 3d, twins, born May 3, 1893.

CLIFFORD, Charles Warren, of New Bedford, member of the Bristol county bar, and identified with numerous important interests, was born in New Bedford, August 19, 1844. He is the eldest son of John H. Clifford and Sarah Parker (Allen) Clifford, daughter of William Howland Allen. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of Governor Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard, and, on the maternal side, of Captain Myles Standish, of Plymouth. His father was one of the foremost lawyers of Eastern Massachusetts, from 1840 to 1849 district attorney for the southern district of the State, attorney-general from 1849 to 1853 and 1854 to 1858, and governor of the Commonwealth in 1853. Charles Warren Clifford was fitted for college at T. Prentiss Allen's private school in New Bedford,—the old Friends' Academy,—entered Harvard at the age of seventeen, and graduated with full honors in the class of 1865. His law studies, begun immediately after his graduation from the college, were pursued under the Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, of Taunton, the Hon. John C. Dodge, of Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in New Bedford at the June term, 1868, and began practice there in the office formerly occupied by his father. He was alone until February, 1869, when he became a member of the firm of Marston & Crapo (Hon. George Marston and Hon. William W. Crapo). This relation continued till the dissolution of the firm of Marston & Crapo in 1878; and since that time he has been associated with Mr. Crapo and his brother, the Hon. Walter Clifford, under the firm name of Crapo, Clifford, & Clifford. While in association with Mr. Marston, he acted as junior counsel in many important cases, the preparation of which was intrusted to him, and subsequently became largely employed as attorney for leading business men and numerous corporations. In 1876 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the judiciary system of the Commonwealth. In 1891 he received the almost unanimous support of the bar of Massachusetts for appointment as a justice of the Circuit Court of the United States. In 1893 he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court a commissioner to determine the value of the Quincy Water-works, and in 1894 he was appointed by the same court a commissioner to distribute the expense of the Metropolitan Park System. He has been a commissioner of the United States Circuit Court since 1867, and for many years one of the standing examiners of applicants for admission to the bar of Bristol County. In politics a steadfast Republican, Mr. Clifford has for many years been foremost among the active supporters and advocates of the principles of that party. He has repeatedly served as chairman of the Republican city committee of New Bedford; has served

as a member of the State Committee and chairman of its executive committee; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1880 and assistant secretary of that body; was prominent as the manager of the campaign of the Hon. William W. Crapo for the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, which, though unsuccessful, was conducted with ability, good judgment, and dignity; and in later years has rendered his party good service in various ways. He was one of the original board of civil service commissioners of Massachusetts which devised and established the

CHARLES W. CLIFFORD.

present system, his term covering about four years, from November, 1884, to July, 1888. In New Bedford he holds many positions of trust, and is officially connected with numerous financial and manufacturing concerns. He is president of the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, president of the Masonic Building Association, chairman of the Board of Assessors, of the First Congregational Society; vice-president of St. Luke's Hospital and the National Bank of Commerce; trustee of the Swain Free School, of the New Bedford Institution for Savings, and of several estates; director of the New Bedford Manufacturing Company, of the Howland Mills, the New Bedford Copper Company, the Rotch Spinning Company, the Potomeka Mills, the Oneko Woollen Mills, the Davis Coast Wrecking Company; and one of the advisory committee of the Association for the Relief of Aged Women, and of the Ladies' Branch of the New Bedford Port Society. He was instrumental in the establishment of the New Bedford Opera House, and the first president of the Opera House Association. The professional and social organizations to which he belongs include the American Bar Association, in which he is a member of the standing committee on commercial law; the New Bedford Bar Association, of which he is vice-president; the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; the Wamsutta, Dartmouth, Unity, Snark, and Harvard clubs of New Bedford (being a trustee of the Wamsutta and vice-president of the Harvard); the Union, University, and Algonquin clubs, Boston, the University Club, New York, and the Eastern and New Bedford Yacht clubs. He was the orator at New Bedford on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States, April 30, 1889; and among other notable discourses which he has delivered should be mentioned an eloquent address at the meeting of the Bristol County bar on the death of the Hon. George Marston, Sept. 7, 1883. He has also read papers before the Unity Club of New Bedford on the "McKinley Tariff" and on "Reciprocity," and before the National Civil Service League on "Registration of Laborers." Mr. Clifford married, first, May 5, 1869, Miss Frances Lothrop Wood, daughter of Charles L. and Elizabeth T. Wood, of New Bedford. She died April 28, 1872. He married, second, March 15, 1876, Welhelmina Helena Crapo, daughter of the late Governor Crapo, of Michigan, and a sister of his partner, the Hon. William W. Crapo. They have no children.

COLLINS, Lewis Peter, of Lawrence, manufacturer, mayor of the city in 1891, is a native of New Brunswick, born in the town of Sheffield, June 14, 1850, son of Peter and Sarah (Gallaway) Collins. He is of English and Irish ancestry. He was educated in the common and grammar schools of his native town. After leaving school, he served an apprenticeship to a carpenter and builder, and, finishing at the age of nineteen, then went into a factory to learn the ways of manufacturing door sashes and blinds, in which busi-

ness he has continued from that time to the present. He came to Lawrence in 1869, and entered the employ of Briggs & Allyn, makers of all kinds

LEWIS P. COLLINS.

of house finish, as general workman. Subsequently he was made foreman; and in 1885, when the corporation known as the Briggs & Allyn Manufacturing Company was formed to carry on the business of the old firm, he was elected superintendent of the works. In 1892 he was made treasurer and manager, the position he now holds. He is also a director of the Lawrence National Bank and trustee of the Broadway Savings Bank. He has served in both branches of the city government, member of the Common Council in 1889, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1890; and was mayor in 1891, elected by a majority of six hundred and fifty-two over his opponent. He is now a member of the Lawrence Water Board, which has purified the Merrimac River water by filtering. He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations,—the Knights of Honor, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the United Friends, and is a member of the Lawrence Canoe Club. He is prominent in the Lawrence Board of Trade, and is the present vice-president of that organization. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Collins married December 26, 1869, Miss Lovina E. Hawes, of Belfast, Me. They have one child living, Fred Lewis Collins, twelve years old.

COOK, Charles Emerson, editor-in-chief of the Boston *Budget*, is a native of Maine, born in Parsonsfield, July 22, 1869, son of James W. and Sarah (Emerson) Cook. His paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Frances (Chamberlain) Cook; and his maternal grandparents, Joseph Parsons Emerson and Sarah (Dunfield) Emerson. He is descended directly from the English branch of the Kochs of Germany, begun by barons of the family driven to England during the Thirty Years' War, and is closely connected with the Parsons family, of which Thomas Parsons, who settled the town of Parsonsfield, was prominent in the early history of Maine. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, graduated from the Dwight Grammar in 1884, and the English High in 1887, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1893. For a year after graduating from the English High and before entering college he was in the office of his father, where he received

CHARLES EMERSON COOK.

a careful business training. While in college, he wrote two plays,—a Spanish comedy, "The War-path of Love," and "The Tie that Binds" (the

latter in collaboration with David D. Wells), which were successfully produced by the Harvard Delta Upsilon; and later he wrote a new college play, "A Sorry Spectre," which was given in the spring of 1894, also by Delta Upsilon. Disliking business, Mr. Cook turned toward literature and newspaper work while yet an undergraduate, publishing several short stories, poems, clever humorous verse, and serving the *Budget* as a reporter. In October, 1889, he became the Harvard reporter for that paper; in January, 1892, its dramatic editor; in June, 1892, president of the reorganized *Budget* Company; in September following, writer of "The Saunterer" humorous paragraphs; and in August, 1893, editor-in-chief of the journal. His specialty is dramatic work, notably dramatic criticism. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and the Pi Eta Society of Harvard; of the Gridiron Club (elected a director in 1894) and the Press Club of Boston; and of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He was married October 17, 1893, to Miss Margaret Quincy Greene, daughter of the late James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, Conn.

GEO. COOK.

COOK, George, of Boston, president of the Hallet & Davis Piano Company, is a native of Ohio, born in Chillicothe, July 11, 1818, son of Leander and Ester (Smith) Cook. He is a descendant of Captain Joel Cook, of Revolutionary fame. His grandfather was the Captain Cook who saved the life of General William Henry Harrison from the Indians at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was educated in the district school, and when a youth came East to begin active life. After learning the carriage trimming trade in the factory of Isaac Mix & Son, New Haven, Conn., he established the firm of G. & D. Cook & Co. of New Haven, carriage-makers, and followed this business for eighteen years (from 1847 to 1865). Afterwards he was engaged a number of years in the manufacture of musical instruments in New Haven, and in 1880 became connected with the Hallet & Davis Piano Company of Boston. He has been president of that corporation since 1880. He is connected with the Masonic order, a member of Hiram Lodge, New Haven, and belongs to numerous other organizations, business and social. He was married January 8, 1837, to Miss Phœbe Merwin, of Milford, Conn. They have had eight children: George L., Mary E., Wilber D., Emma T., James B., Hattie M., Minnie, and Lucy Cook.

CRAIG, William Fairfield, of Lynn, pharmacist, is a native of Nova Scotia, born September 15, 1865, son of Leslie M. and Amanda (Aymar) Craig. His father's parents, Alexander and Elizabeth (Harding) Craig, were born in Scotland; and his mother's parents, William and Kaziah (Warne) Aymar, were natives of France. He was educated in the public schools of Nova Scotia, and fitted for his profession at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, taking the four years' course, and graduating in 1890. After leaving school, in the spring of 1884, he came to Lynn, and entered the employ of F. H. Broad & Co., pharmacists, with whom he remained as a clerk until 1892. Then he purchased the interest of Mr. Broad, and, forming a partnership with the junior partner, the Hon. Eugene A. Bessom, continued and developed the business under the firm name of Wm. Craig & Co. Since 1890 he has been instructor in chemistry and pharmacy in the Lynn Hospital, and chemist for the Lynn Board of Health since 1892. He is an active member of various professional organizations,—the American Chemical Society, the Massachu-

setts State Pharmaceutical Association, the Lynn Druggists' Association (secretary and treasurer of

WILLIAM F. CRAIG.

the latter),— a trustee of the College of Pharmacy (elected in 1893 for four years), and president of the Association of the Alumni of the College of Pharmacy (elected in 1894). He belongs also to the order of Odd Fellows, a member of Richard W. Drawn Lodge and of the Lynn Encampment. In politics he is a Republican, and is enrolled as a member of the Ward Three Lynn Republican Club. He is unmarried.

CRAPO, William Wallace, of New Bedford, member of the Bristol bar, concerned in large manufacturing and railroad interests, and long prominent in public life, was born in Dartmouth, May 16, 1830, son of Henry Howland and Mary A. (Slocum) Crapo. His father, also a native of Dartmouth, born in 1804, moving to Michigan in 1857, became one of the largest owners of woodlands and most extensive manufacturers of lumber there, served as mayor of the city of Flint in 1862, as a State senator for two years, and as governor of the State four,— 1864–65–66–67. He was the only son in a family of ten children. His education was acquired in the public schools of New Bedford, at the Friends' Academy, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1852. He began his law studies immediately after leaving college in the office of the Hon., afterward Governor John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, and subsequently attended the Harvard Law School; and was admitted to the bar in February, 1855. Entering upon practice in New Bedford, he almost immediately took a position of prominence. In less than three months after his admission to the bar — in April — he was appointed city solicitor, which office he held for ten years. The following year, 1856, his public career was begun with speeches on the stump for John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for President, and with his election in November to the lower house of the Legislature. He was then but twenty-six years of age, one of the youngest members of that body. The next year he was urged to take the Republican nomination for State senator for his district; but he declined, his professional work, which had become important and was steadily increasing, demanding his undivided attention. During the Civil War period he was among the most active and zealous supporters of the government, and gave freely from his time and means to the cause. Subsequently he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Forty-fourth Congress, and then began a notable career, which covered the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, to each of which he was returned by large votes. From the first his place was with the leading members of the House. In the Forty-fifth Congress he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs; in the Forty-sixth, a member of the committee on banking and currency; in the Forty-seventh, chairman of the banking and currency committee. Under his admirable leadership, and against strong opposition, the bill extending the charters of the national banks was carried through; and he took an influential part in advancing to enactment other important legislation. He early won the reputation of an able and trustworthy legislator of high standard and purity of motives. With the close of the Forty-seventh Congress, having declined a renomination for a fifth term, he returned to the practice of his profession. Soon, however, his name was brought before the Republican party in the State in connection with the governorship; but refusing to enter a contest, being firm in his belief that the office should seek the man, or to allow the em-

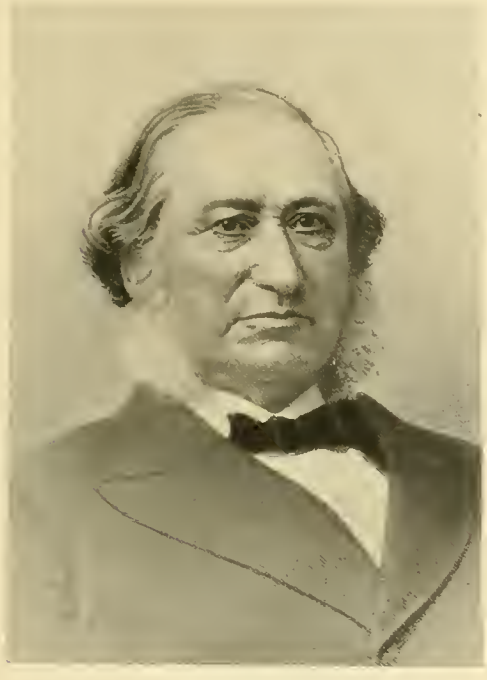
ployment in behalf of his candidacy of what are known in politics as machine methods, he failed to receive the nomination. In professional and business life Mr. Crapo has long held numerous responsible positions. He has been guardian or trustee for the management of large estates; president of the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford since 1870; president of the Wamsutta Mills for many years; director of the Potomska Mills, of the Acushnet Mills, and of a number of other industrial corporations; and president of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad since 1883.

WM. W. CRAPO.

He is pre-eminently a business lawyer; and, in causes where the exercise of business sagacity and good judgment are demanded, he has been especially successful. In his practice he was long associated with the Hon. George Marston, under the firm name of Marston & Crapo; and since 1878 he has been in association with Charles W. and Walter Clifford, under the firm name of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford. In the affairs of his city he has always taken a warm interest, and has advanced many local improvements. He was actively concerned in the establishment of the New Bedford Water Works, and from 1865 to 1875 held the chairmanship of the Board of Water Commissioners. In 1882 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College. Mr. Crapo was married January 22, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. Tappan, daughter of George and Serena (Davis) Tappan, of New Bedford. They have two sons: Henry Howland (now in the office of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford) and Stanford Tappan Crapo (Y.C., 1886).

DAME, Charles Chase, of Newburyport, member of the bar, was born June 5, 1819, in Kittery, then the district of Maine, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, son of Joseph and Statira (Chase) Dame. He is of English ancestry, and descends from first settlers in New England. The Dames settled in what is now Dover, N.H., in 1633, and the Chases about the same period in Newbury. He is in the eighth generation from John Dame, one of the first deacons of the First Church of Dover and prominent in public affairs, and on the maternal side from Aquilla Chase, master mariner, the first pilot of the "Merrimack." His maternal grandfather, Joshua T. Chase, of Kittery Point, was a man of note. For seven years before the separation of Maine from Massachusetts he was a member of the General Court, and nine years next after the separation, a member of the Maine House of Representatives. His father, born in Wakefield, N.H., was the first man in that town to enlist in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Fort McCleary, Kittery Point. After this service he settled there, marrying Statira Chase. He was a schoolmaster by profession, and taught several years at Newcastle, N.H. Charles C. first attended the common schools, and at the age of eleven began work. Before he had reached seventeen, he was teaching school at Kittery "Foreside." At eighteen he entered the academy at South Newmarket, N.H., where he received a good academic training. Upon graduation he returned to school-teaching, and pursued this profession upwards of twenty years. Beginning at Brentwood Hill, in June, 1839, he was called to Newbury to take charge of a school at "Upper Green," where he remained two years. Then he became principal of a grammar school in Lynn, afterward of the South Male Grammar School of Newburyport, and next of the Brown High School there. In February, 1849, he temporarily retired, and made a voyage to the Pacific coast, stopping some time in South America. Returning in 1851, he took charge of the

English department in Chauncy Hall School, Boston, where he remained nine years, at the same time reading law. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 8, 1859, and to practice in the United States Circuit Court October 17, following. He retired permanently from school-teaching early in 1860, and opened a law office in Boston. In September, 1868, he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the Fifth District, Massachusetts, and held this position continuously through the administrations of Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, till August, 1883. That year he opened a law office in Newburyport, and has since practised there. In March, 1876, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington. He has lived in Newburyport since the late thirties, maintaining his residence there while teaching in Lynn and in Boston and practising law in the latter city, and has held numerous local positions, besides representing his district in the State Senate (1868). In 1856 he was a member of the School Board, in 1859–60 member of the Common Council, in 1862 an alderman, and in 1886 mayor of the city. He has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Newburyport since January, 1886, and a trustee of the Institution for Savings in Newburyport and its Vicinity since January, 1884. He is a prominent Mason, and has held numerous high offices in the order. He was for three years (1866–67–68) grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. & A. M. He was worshipful master of Revere Lodge, Boston; high priest of St. Andrews R. A. Chapter, Boston; eminent commander of Hugh de Payen Commandery, Melrose, and of Boston Commandery, Boston; and is an honorary member of the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R. of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, for the thirty-third, or last, degree. He has been a member of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust in Massachusetts from its commencement, in 1884, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts since 1881. Mr. Dame was for many years an active member of the Veteran Artillery Company of Newburyport and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, commander of the former in 1870 and judge advocate in later years. In politics he was originally a Whig, and upon the dissolution of that party became a Republican. He was married September 1, 1842, to Miss Frances Amelia Little, of Newbury. They have had four children: Frances Chase (deceased), Charles Little (deceased), Frances Maria, and Charles Wallis Dame.



CHARLES C. DAME.

DANIELS, John Herbert, of Fitchburg, dealer in real estate, was born in Worcester, January 27, 1845, son of Thomas E. and Lucy (Sherwin) Daniels. His grandfather, Verin Daniels, was a pioneer builder and contractor of Fitchburg; and his father was an inventor of note, originator of the Daniels planer, a machine which has been in constant use since its invention in 1834. He was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, and graduated from a business college. His active career was begun at nineteen years of age as clerk in the provost marshal's office in Greenfield. Here he was employed in 1864–65. For the next twenty years, from 1865 to 1885, he was connected with the Fitchburg Railroad, first as clerk in the freight office, then freight cashier, and the latter part of this period as ticket and freight agent. In 1884 a fine tract of high land, embracing one hundred and fifty acres, and including what had been known as the Daniels farm, lying by the side of the Fitchburg

Railroad, between Fitchburg and West Fitchburg, came into his possession: and he proceeded to develop it as a manufacturing centre, subse-

JOHN H. DANIELS.

quently devoting much of his time to this enterprise. He induced manufacturers to build upon it by giving them suitable land, opened streets through and across it, encouraged the building of dwellings, schools, and stores; and, as a result of his efforts and public spirit, within a few years a thriving community was here established. Where there was not a single dwelling in 1885, there are now (1894) four extensive manufactories, employing a large number of hands, many dwelling-houses, a public and a parochial school, a French Catholic church, and a dozen stores. Mr. Daniels is especially concerned in the growth and welfare of Fitchburg, and in educational and religious interests. He has been secretary of the Board of Trade from its reorganization in 1891, a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Fitchburg. He served in the Common Council in 1884–85, and has been a member of the School Board since 1888. He is a director of the Fidelity Co-operative Bank, the Brown Bag-filling Machine Company, and of the Wachusett Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Daniels was married first, in 1872, to Miss Abby F. Lane. She died in 1879, leaving two children: Herbert L. and Ernest T. Daniels. He married secondly, in 1892, Miss Florence R. Dwinnell. They have a daughter, Ellen S. Daniels.

DILLON, David Martin, of Fitchburg, manufacturer, was born in St. John, N.B., April 15, 1843, son of William and Isabella (Dillon) Dillon. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. He came to the United States when about seventeen years of age; and soon after, the Civil War breaking out, he enlisted in the government service, and for two years was a most trusted workman in it. At the close of the war he settled in Worcester, and there started a steam-boiler business. After five prosperous years in Worcester he moved his business to Fitchburg, where he has since built up one of the most flourishing boiler manufacturing concerns in New England. To him belongs the credit for making the first steel boilers, which

DAVID M. DILLON.

placed him among the foremost of those who have revolutionized mechanical processes. His shops are models of convenience, being amply

equipped with the most improved tools; and his manufactured goods find market in all parts of the United States, in South and Central America, Mexico, Japan, and other countries. Besides his extensive boiler business, he is connected with various other enterprises, and is concerned as a leader in every movement for the growth, improvement, and general well-being of his city. He is president of the Fitchburg Real Estate Association, which has done much to advance and develop suburban property; is a director of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, a director of the Fitchburg Co-operative Bank; and was president of the Board of Trade during the year 1893. In fraternal societies he is prominent as a member of Mount Rollstone Lodge and King David Encampment, Order of Odd Fellows, and of Alpine Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is an honorary member of the Fitchburg Athletic Club. In politics he is a Republican, and is frequently selected to attend conventions. He has served two terms in the Fitchburg Board of Aldermen, where he was known, as in private life, as an unflinching supporter of measures which he conceived to be right. Mr. Dillon was married June 17, 1869, to Miss Margaret Grace Kavener. They have seven children: Benjamin H., Frederick N., D. Frank, Katherine Louise, Isabella Mary, Walter Sidney, and Herbert L. Dillon.

DOWD, James Joseph, of Brockton, member of the bar, is a native of Worcester, born July 4, 1857, son of Charles and Mary (Reynolds) Dowd. His parents were born in Ireland. He attended the Worcester public schools, and after graduating from the High School, class of 1877, took a thorough collegiate course, studying some time at the St. Charles College, Elicott City, Md., then at Holy Cross, Worcester, and finishing at St. Michael's College, Toronto, Can., where he graduated in the class of 1880. He studied law in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar there September 20, 1882. While engaged in practice, he had a brief experience as an editor of a weekly paper, the *Saturday Democrat* of Worcester, which flourished for a few short months, from February to May, 1884. He remained in Worcester until September 25, 1886, when he moved his law business to Brockton, where he has since been established. He early took an interest in affairs in Brockton, and in 1893 was made an alderman. In 1894 he represented the city in the lower house of the Legislature, serving there on the committees on bills in the third reading

JAMES J. DOWD.

and on revision of corporation laws. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was chairman of the Brockton Democratic city committee in 1889, and member of the Democratic State central committee in 1890 and 1891. He was married October 14, 1885, to Miss Nellie F. Degan. They have one child: Agnes Dowd.

DRAKE, Luther J., member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Union, October 27, 1847, son of Luther H. and Abigail (Davis) Drake. He is of English ancestry, and his great-great-grandparents were among the early settlers of the colonies. He was prepared for college at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1871. After leaving college, he engaged in teaching, in which he spent about two years, first in the Warren (Me.) Academy, and afterward in the Bridgewater (Mass.) High School, meantime reading law. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at New Bedford, January 12, 1874, and began the practice of his profession in

Fall River, where he continued till 1880, when he came to Boston. Since that date he has been engaged in general practice at the Suffolk bar.

L. J. DRAKE.

During the closing period of the Civil War Mr. Drake was first lieutenant Company F, Twelfth Maine Volunteers, and served from February, 1865, to March, 1866, commanding his company the last ten months of that time till the mustering out of the regiment. He is a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in October, 1876, at Fall River to Miss Ellen Hibbard. They have no children.

DUDLEY, SANFORD HARRISON, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in China, January 14, 1842, son of Harrison and Elizabeth (Prentiss) Dudley. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Dudley, second governor of the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, through his eldest son Samuel, who settled at Exeter, N.H. He lived with his parents at St. Albans, Auburn, and Richmond, Me., and finally came with them to Massachusetts at the age of fifteen. He began his studies preparatory for college in the High School of Fairhaven, and afterward completed them under the direction of a well-known classical teacher in New Bedford, meanwhile teaching school in the country. He graduated from Harvard in 1867, and from the Harvard Law School in 1871, taking the several degrees of A.B., A.M., and LL.B. For three years after graduation from college he taught the classics and mathematics in the New Bedford High School, meanwhile reading law in the office of Eliot & Stetson, of New Bedford. He was admitted to the bar immediately after receiving his degree from the law school, and opened an office in Boston, also an office in Cambridge, where he has always resided. After a few years, however, he confined himself wholly to his Boston office, where he has been engaged in general practice ever since. He has never sought political office or preferment, though serving a single year in the city government where he resides, preferring to give his whole attention to his chosen profession. In politics he was originally a Republican, and is preferably such still, and was for many years a member of the local party committees, but lately has acted independently. In religion Mr. Dudley is a Universalist, a member of the Universalist church at

SANFORD H. DUDLEY.

North Cambridge, and active in religious matters, both in church and Sunday-school. He has been president of the Universalist Club, the representa-

tive lay organization in the State. He is also a member of the Cambridge Club, the principal social organization of his city; is or has been president of the Universalist Sunday School Union, an organization representing all the Sunday-schools of his denomination in and around Boston and vicinity; has been president of the Sons of Maine Association in Cambridge, a social organization composed of natives of Maine in his city; is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and president of the Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, a corporation established not only for social purposes, but also as one of its objects for the elucidation of early New England history, especially as affected by the life and career of Governor Dudley and the lives and careers of his descendants. Mr. Dudley has written occasionally for the press, and also from time to time has made addresses upon historical and other topics. He was married April 2, 1869, at Fairhaven, to Miss Laura Nye Howland, daughter of John M. Howland, of Fairhaven. They have three children: Laura Howland, Howland, and Elizabeth Prentiss Dudley. The son, Howland, is destined for his father's profession.

DUNCKLEE, Joshua Sears, of Boston, chairman of the Board of Assessors, is a native of Brighton, born September 4, 1840, son of John and Harriet (Gilmore) Duncklee. He was educated in the Brighton public schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Otis Norcross & Co., Boston, to learn the crockery ware business, and was engaged here till September, 1861, when he enlisted in the United States naval service as paymaster's clerk on board the United States ship "Ino," with which he served during her first cruise. On retiring from the navy, he returned to Boston, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, which he pursued for several years. He first became an assessor of taxes in Brighton, serving the last two years of its existence as an independent town (1872-73). After its annexation to Boston (1874) he was made an assistant assessor of Boston, in which capacity he served two years (1874-75). He was appointed a principal assessor in 1877, and has served continuously from that time, chairman of the board since 1893. Mr. Duncklee is a Freemason, a member of the Bethesda Lodge, of which he was worshipful master in 1887 and 1888. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married June 8, 1864, to Miss Kate R. Adams, of Brighton, daughter of Joel C. and Lucinda O. (Fuller) Adams. They have three children: Kate A., Helen L., and Howard S. Duncklee.

JOSHUA S. DUNCKLEE.

ELDREDGE, Clarence Freeman, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Dennisport, Cape Cod, November 14, 1862, son of James F. and Susan (Wixon) Eldredge. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides came from England and settled on Cape Cod, at Yarmouth. Thence the Eldredges went to Chatham, where his father was born. From Chatham his father early moved to Dennisport. He was educated in the public schools at Dennisport and at the Commercial College in Providence, R.I., from which he graduated in 1881. He studied law in Boston, beginning about September, 1881, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 10, 1885. He began practice with his preceptor, and continued with him till November, 1891, when he opened his own office. He has since practised alone, engaged in both civil and criminal business, in State and United States courts, having been admitted to the latter in May 31, 1893. Although

an ardent Republican, he has held no office other than member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston (for Ward Twenty-four) for

CLARENCE F. ELDREDGE.

one year. He declined longer to serve, preferring to give his best time and attention to his varied and increasing professional work. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Dorchester Council, and of the Chickatawbut Club. He was married September 13, 1885, to Miss Lucie W. Nickerson. They have one child: Marian Wallace Eldredge, born October 29, 1887.

ENDICOTT, William Crowninshield, of Salem, member of the Essex bar, some time justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth and member of the first cabinet of President Cleveland, was born in Salem, November 19, 1826, son of William Putnam and Mary (Crowninshield) Endicott. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of John Endicott, the first governor of "The Plantation in New England," and on the maternal side is of one of the older Massachusetts families. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Crowninshield, was a merchant of Salem, member of Congress from 1802 to 1808, was appointed and confirmed Secretary of the Navy in Jefferson's cabinet in 1806, but declined, preferring to remain in Congress, and died suddenly in Washington in 1808. He was educated in the Salem Latin School and at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1847; and his law studies were pursued under Nathaniel J. Lord, then the leader of the Essex bar, and at the Harvard Law School. Admitted to the bar in 1850, he began practice the following year in Salem. In 1852 he entered into partnership with J. W. Perry under the firm name of Perry & Endicott, which association continued till 1873. In 1857 he was made city solicitor of Salem, and served in this office till 1864, when his practice had become large and important, and he ranked with the leaders at the bar. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Essex District, and in the State campaigns of 1871, 1872, and 1873 he was candidate for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket. In 1873 he was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Governor William B. Washburn in place of Mr. Justice Horace Gray, then elevated to the chief justiceship made vacant by the death of Chief

WM. C. ENDICOTT.

Justice Chapman. His services here covered a period of nearly ten years, and were highly esteemed. Resigning in 1882, he returned to gen-

eral practice. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, and the following year was named for Secretary of War by President Cleveland, in which position he served through the four years of Mr. Cleveland's first administration. Originally a Whig, he has been a Democrat since the dissolution of the Whig party. Judge Endicott has been president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem since 1867; was president of the Essex Bar Association from 1869 to 1873, and president of the Salem Bank from 1857 to 1873. In 1852 he was a member of the Salem Common Council and its president. He was the orator on the occasion of the celebration in 1878 of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of John Endicott; and he has delivered numerous other occasional addresses, the list including an address on John Hampden and his relation to the Puritan movement here and in England, an address before the Young Men's Union in Salem on patriotism as bearing on the duties of a citizen, an address at Sterling, Mass., on the Relation of Agriculture to the Stability and Permanence of the State, and a lecture on Chivalry. Judge Endicott was married December 13, 1859, to Miss Ellen Peabody, daughter of George Peabody, of Salem. They have one son and one daughter: William C., Jr., and Mary C. Endicott (now Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, England).

EVANS, Edmond Amos, of Clinton, special justice of the Second District Court of Eastern Worcester, is a native of Clinton, born March 2, 1865, eldest son of Amos and Lydia G. (Babcock) Evans. His paternal grandparents were Amos and Catherine (Richardson) Evans, of Reading; and his maternal grandparents, David and Elizabeth (Walcott) Babcock, of Bolton. Amos Evans, senior, was son of Thomas, son of Jonathan, son of Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, senior, who, with his father, Henry Evans, settled in Reading, where he married, previous to 1680. The Evans family have been well known in Reading and vicinity for over two hundred years. The Babcock family have lived in and have been identified with the history of the old town of Bolton for nearly as long. His education was attained in the public schools of Clinton, from which he graduated in 1882, leader in his class and valedictorian. Shortly after leaving school he became book-keeper and confidential clerk for large manufacturing corporations in Clinton, and was afterward for five years managing clerk for

EDMOND A. EVANS.

Corcoran & Parker, of Clinton, one of the foremost law firms of that section. Here he studied law, and shortly after the dissolution, by removal of the firm, was admitted to the bar (May 12, 1892), and succeeded to their office and practice. While with Messrs. Corcoran & Parker, Mr. Evans assisted Judge Corcoran in his very successful management as receiver of the affairs of the wrecked Lancaster National Bank. Subsequently, in 1894, he successfully closed up the affairs of the Fraternal Accident Association, Improved Order of Red Men, formerly numbering several thousand members, having been appointed receiver by the Supreme Court in 1890. He has held and holds numerous positions of trust, while conducting the usual and varied practice of a busy lawyer. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1888, notary public in 1890, master of chancery in 1892, and resigned the latter office to accept the appointment as special justice of the local district court in 1894. He has found little time to devote to politics, and has uniformly declined public office; but he is interested and prominent in various local organizations, and is

now treasurer of the Prescott Club, the leading social club of his town. Mr. Evans was married August 8, 1888, to Miss May L. Lyons, daughter of Edwin and Anne Lyons, of Ellenburgh, N.Y. They have three children: Mildred L. (born January 17, 1890), Ralph A. (born February 16, 1891), and Marjorie A. Evans (born September 28, 1893).

W. D. EWING.

EWING, William David, of Boston, general superintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad system, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Indiana, January 16, 1846, son of John and Elizabeth (Anthony) Ewing. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the common school and academy, and at the age of fifteen was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted first in the Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps, served for one year, and subsequently re-enlisted in other organizations, serving as private and first sergeant in infantry, and also as first lieutenant in cavalry, a total service of almost three years. After the war he went West, soon engaging in railroading in Illinois. He advanced gradually through the lower grades on the Illinois Central and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroads, and to the position of general manager on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad. His service with the Fitchburg began in 1891, as assistant general superintendent; and in 1893 he succeeded to the position of general superintendent, which he has since held. For several years, and until taking position with the Fitchburg Railroad, he commanded the First Regiment Infantry, Indiana Legion (State Militia). He is a member of the military orders of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Ewing was married March 11, 1866, to Miss Emma Watt, of Pennsylvania. They have one son: John W. Ewing.

FRENCH, Alfred Joseph, M.D., of Lawrence, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Bedford, January 16, 1823, son of Eben C. and Sally (Holbrook) French. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were also of Bedford. The former, Eben C. French, served as selectman of the town; and the latter, Deacon John Holbrook, was in the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the public schools and at the Hancock Literary Scientific Institution, where he spent two years.

A. J. FRENCH.

His medical studies were pursued in the Vermont Medical College, from which he graduated in 1848. Until eighteen years of age he worked on

the farm, and from that time till his twenty-ninth year he was engaged in general study. Then he began the practice of his profession, first established in the town of Methuen, Mass. After seven years there he came to Lawrence, where he has practised continuously for thirty-five years. He has been interested also for a number of years in banking and manufacture. He started the Lawrence National Bank in 1873, and was its president for five years; and subsequently he organized the Wright Manufacturing Company for manufacturing mohair braid, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, of which he was president eight years, and one of the three owners. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1859, and in 1864 filled the office of mayor of Lawrence. He has been for many years a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and was its president in 1890. He is not a member of any secret society. He has been long a trustee of the First Baptist Church of Lawrence, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He married in November 11, 1852, Miss Sarah A. Hardy, of Antrim, N.H. They have had one daughter, who died at the age of eight.

FULLER, Granville Austin, of Boston, lumber merchant, was born in Brighton (now Brighton District, Boston), March 13, 1837, son of Granville and Rebecca (Bullard) Fuller, both originally of Wellesley. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Fuller, who came from England and settled in Salem in 1633. He was educated in the Brighton public schools, and at the age of fifteen entered into the lumber business with his father, in which he has ever since been successfully engaged, from 1860 a member of the firm of G. Fuller & Son. He was early attached to the fire department, at twenty-one entering the old Brighton organization. He served as engineer, captain and member of the "board of engineers" before the town was annexed to Boston, and after annexation as captain of Ladder No. 11, and as district chief, holding the latter position till 1890, when he resigned, his entire service having covered a period of thirty-two years. In Brighton District affairs he has long been prominent, and he is identified with several of its institutions. He is a director of the National Market Bank, of the Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company, a trustee of the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank, and member of its investment committee, and a large holder of Brighton real estate. He is also president of the New England Investment Company of Denver, Col. In politics he is an earnest Republican, always upholding the principles of his party; and in State and municipal affairs it is his custom to consider questions as they arise from a business man's point of view. In the autumn campaign of 1892 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Suffolk District for the House of Representatives, and was elected by a good vote, although the district is strongly

GRANVILLE A. FULLER.

Democratic. In his first term (Legislature of 1893) he served on the committees on finance and on expenditures, and won a reputation as a working member. Returned to the Legislature of 1894 by a largely increased vote, the Speaker complimented him with the same assignments that he had had the previous year,—on the finance and expenditures committees,—and made him also a member of the important committee on taxation. Not a debater, his service was most valuable and influential in the committee rooms, where much of the most important work is done and measures are formulated. In the agitation for rapid transit between Boston and its surrounding suburbs he has been untiring in his efforts

to obtain recognition for the Brighton District in the several schemes before the Legislature; and solely through his exertion provision for a line to this district was inserted in the so-called Meigs Elevated Railroad bill which passed the Legislature in 1894. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Fuller is prominent in connection with Bethesda Lodge of the Brighton District; and in religious matters he is identified with the Brighton Congregational church. He was married on the 1st of January, 1860, to Miss Roselle S. Henderson, of St. George, Me. They have had five children, four of whom are now living: Herbert A., Will S., Ethel L., and Granville Norton Fuller.

GAUSS, John Dennis Hammond, of Salem, editor of the *Observer*, is a native of Salem, born January 4, 1861, son of Stephen and Rebecca Gray (Cross) Gauss. He was educated in the Salem public schools. When fourteen years of age, in November, 1875, he entered the office of the Salem *Observer* (founded in 1823) as boy; and he has since spent every day of his working

J. D. H. GAUSS.

life there, advancing through the several grades to editor and proprietor of the paper. He is now a member of the firm of Newcomb & Gauss, publishers of the *Observer*, and conductors of the largest job printing-office in Essex County. He is president of the Salem Press Club. In politics Mr. Gauss is a Republican, treasurer of the Republican city committee of Salem, and president of the Young Men's Republican Club. He was a member for Salem in the lower house of the Legislature in 1894, and member of the Salem School Committee in 1892, 1893, and 1894. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, member of the Starr King Lodge of the former, and a past grand of Fraternity Lodge and past high priest of Salem Encampment of the latter. He is a member also of Naumkeag Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Gauss has been twice married: first, October 28, 1886, to Miss Jennie I. Sinclair, of Marblehead; and second, September 3, 1888, to Miss Nellie Grace Whitcher, of Bath, N.H. He has four children: Stephen S., John W., Katherine F., and Grace J. Gauss.

GODDARD, Warren, of Brockton, member of the bar, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), October 10, 1849, son of Warren and Sarah (Eldridge) Goddard. His father was a clergyman settled in Brockton fifty years as pastor of the New Church (Swedenborgian, so called); and his grandfather was Dr. John Goddard, of Portsmouth, N.H., who was elected United States senator before the nomination was tendered to Daniel Webster, but declined the honor. His mother's father and brothers were all master mariners, and one of them was for many years agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. His early education was acquired in the private and public schools of his native place, and he graduated from the first class ever graduating from its High School, as valedictorian. He was in the class of 1871 at Darmouth College, but, owing to illness, did not there complete his course. In consequence of private studies, however, he was accorded the degree of A.M. at or soon after the time his class graduated. Subsequently he graduated from the New Church Theological School, and preached acceptably in Brookline and in Providence, R.I.; but, having always preferred the law as a vocation and being only temporarily turned aside therefrom by prejudices of friends, he soon took up legal studies with city solicitor Nicholas Van Slyck, of Providence, and thereby returned to the profession of his first love. While

a student in the law office of Colonel Van Slyck, he prepared the material for a complete Index-digest of the Rhode Island Reports, which he

WARREN GODDARD.

left with Colonel Van Slyck on his removal to Massachusetts, which took place on the death of his father, he being executor of the latter's will. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar March 9, 1889, and to the Plymouth County bar in May, 1890. In the latter year he formed a law copartnership with the Hon. Jonathan White, of Brockton, and has since enjoyed a good and steadily increasing business. For two years and a half he served as clerk of the Police Court of Brockton, and then resigned the office to devote his whole time to his law business. During his term as clerk the controller of accounts pronounced his office one of the best in the Commonwealth. Mr. Goddard was a member of the School Committee in Brookline from 1874 to 1882, and during that time was secretary of the board and chairman of the committees on evening school and on teachers. In Brockton he is now a member of the School Committee and chairman of its committee on salaries. In politics he is a Republican. He was the Republican candidate for mayor of Brockton in December, 1893, but was defeated. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton, of the Knights Templar in Free Masonry, and of various social and religious clubs. He was married October 9, 1873, in Brookline, to Miss Alice Clark Wellington. Their children are: Langdon, Edith, Arthur E., Mary E., Margaret, Warren, Alice W., and Miriam L. Goddard.

GOODRICH, Henry Augustus, of Fitchburg, merchant, is a native of Fitchburg, born November 22, 1830, son of John and Mary A. (Blake) Goodrich. He is a descendant of William Goodrich, who came from England and settled in Watertown in 1634. He was educated in the public schools of Fitchburg, including the High School, and at the Fitchburg Academy. In 1855 he started in business for himself, opening a men's furnishing store in the Fitchburg Hotel Block. Some years after he established a large clothing store in Belding & Dickinson's Block, and another in Brattleboro, Vt.; and in 1886 leased the extensive store in Dickinson's Block which he has since occupied, now one of the largest and best equipped establishments of the kind in New England. He has been interested also in numerous other enterprises, and has been prominent in movements for the benefit of his native city. At one time he owned a half-interest in the fine block Nos. 150 to 156 Main Street. In 1886 he purchased the American House property, which he owned for about six years, and subsequently erected two large business blocks on Day Street, one of which is known as the "Goodrich Block." He afterwards became interested in the Haskins Steam Engine Company, which proved an unfortunate investment. He was prominent in the establishment of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, and is still one of its vice-presidents; was at one time president of the Merchants' Association; has been president of the Wachusett Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its incorporation; was president of the American Printing Company; and is now a trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution. He has been president also of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society, and many years a trustee of the Fitchburg Public Library. During the Civil War he was treasurer of the Fitchburg bounty fund, and was subsequently sent by the town to look after the disabled soldiers in the hospitals at Washington and Fredericksburg. In 1870 and

1871 he represented Fitchburg in the Legislature, an active and influential member in both sessions. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but always

HENRY A. GOODRICH.

courteous to those differing from him politically. He was chosen elector for the Fourth District in the presidential election of 1892, running largely ahead of the party ticket: and was the Republican candidate for mayor of Fitchburg at the municipal election of 1893, but was defeated through a division in the party. In addition to his active business career Mr. Goodrich has given considerable attention to literary pursuits. He is a clear and forcible writer and an entertaining after-dinner speaker. He was married in December, 1856, to Miss Harriet Stebbins, of Vernon, Vt. They have a daughter living, now Mrs. W. L. Humes. Their only son, William Henry, a young man of great promise, died on the 24th of March, 1894. He was in his senior year at Tufts, where he was greatly esteemed by his college associates. In its notice of his death the college paper, the *Tuftonian*, referred to him as "in the forefront of leaders . . . directing the activities of college life" at many points, adding that "he held many important offices with honor," and "his conduct was always true to the highest ideals of college government."

GRAY, Robert Smith, of Walpole, manufacturer, is a native of Walpole, born September 28, 1847, son of Smith and Eleanor MacKay (Kearns) Gray. His father was born in Beverly, Yorkshire, England, and his mother in Walpole. He was educated in the common schools of Walpole, at the West Newton English and Classical School, and at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, with a special course in laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in chemistry. Soon after leaving school, he entered the bleachery and dye-works of his father in Walpole, then, as now, under the firm name of S. Gray & Co. Subsequently he became a partner, and is now owner of the business, which has been established over fifty years. He has for a long period been prominent in town affairs, and has served in numerous offices. He is the present chairman of the School Board, of which he has been an efficient member for ten years. He has been a trustee of the Walpole Public Library for ten years, identified with its development, and has represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature two terms (1889–90). In 1894 he was a

ROBT. S. GRAY.

member of the Senate for the Second Norfolk District, which includes Walpole. When a member of the House of Representatives, he served

both terms on the committee on manufactures; and in the Senate of 1894 he was chairman of the committee on woman suffrage and member of the committees on manufactures, taxation, and expenditures. He was also a member of the special committee on the unemployed. In politics he has always been a Republican. He has served for many years as chairman of the Republican town committee of Walpole, and was some time a member of the executive committee of the Home Market Club, of which he has been a member from its establishment. He is a Mason, member of the Lodge of Eleusis, Boston, and belongs to various social clubs; and he has been an active member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Boston, since 1878, some time an officer in that organization. Mr. Gray was married June 23, 1880, to Miss Harriet Frances Robinson, of Walpole. They have three children: John Merrick, Eleanor, and Barbara Gray.

HATCH, William Edwin, of New Bedford, superintendent of the public schools, is a native of Georgia, born in Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, June 8, 1852, son of Samuel W. and Melinda M. (Decker) Hatch. He is of English-Scotch descent. On the paternal side he is descended from the Hatches of Cape Cod, among the early settlers of that region who came from England, and on the maternal side from the Maxwells of Scotland, a branch of which settled in Maine. His father's ancestors emigrated from Cape Cod to Maine, purchasing large tracts of land there, at a very early period in the history of Maine. He was educated until thirteen years of age in academies in Georgia. Then, coming North in 1865, he attended the High School at Brunswick, Me., and fitted for college there. He graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1875, and took his degree of A.M. at the same institution in 1878. Before entering college, he attended a commercial school; and during the whole of his college course he was connected with the civil engineering department of the Maine Central Railroad. He began teaching the year of his graduation. After an experience of one term as a teacher in the Milton Mills High School, he was made principal of the High School at Branford, Conn., and superintendent of the elementary schools. Here he remained from 1876 to 1882, two years of this time also reading law in New Haven. While at Branford, in 1881, he was elected principal of the High School in Leavenworth, Kan., but declined the place. In September, 1882, he became

WM. E. HATCH.

superintendent of the public schools of Milford, Mass., and served in that office till July, 1885, when he was called to Haverhill in the same capacity. He was called from Haverhill to New Bedford in 1888, beginning his service as superintendent of its public schools in February of that year. Mr. Hatch was president of the New England Association of School Superintendents in 1887 and chairman of the executive committee in 1894; has been vice-president of the American Institute of Instruction since 1885; and was assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association in 1894. He is a member of the Dartmouth and Wamsutta clubs of New Bedford, of the University Club, Boston, and of numerous literary, professional, and charitable organizations, in many of which he is also an officer. He was married December 28, 1882, to Mrs. Emily N. Mabbatt. They have one child: Frank Norton Hatch.

HAYES, Norman Paris, of New Bedford, hardware merchant, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Rochester, July 9, 1849, son of

Watson and Joanna (Winckley) Hayes. His parents were also natives of New Hampshire, his father born in Rochester, and his mother in Barrington. His education was acquired in the Rochester public schools and at Phillips (Andover) Academy; and his business training was begun in his father's country and general merchandise store in Rochester. After some time spent here as clerk, he was employed in a wholesale house in Boston, and from there went to Dover, N.H., where he was for seven years engaged in the general hardware business. He came to New Bedford in 1880, and bought out an old established hardware, iron, and cutlery business, which was the foundation of his present extensive establishment, now the leading one of its kind in New Bedford, fully occupying the large, three-story brick structure known as the Andrews Building, on the corner of William Street and Acushnet Avenue, and carrying a large and methodically arranged stock of general hardware, cutlery, iron, steel, mill supplies, and farm tools. In May, 1894, Mr. Hayes caused the United States flag formally to be raised as a permanent fixture over his building by the local Grand Army posts, with fitting ceremonies, including a street parade of veterans, and public meetings, with an oration and addresses, which was described in the local press as "the most successful patriotic demonstration of a public character ever made under private auspices" in the city. This was the first raising in the country of a flag on private property for a private citizen by the Grand Army of the Republic. In politics Mr. Hayes is an Independent Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs of New Bedford. He was married in 1871 to Miss Rebecca I. Thompson, of Boston, and their children are: Grenville H., Orrill H., Bessie, and Clinton N. Hayes.

NORMAN P. HAYES.

HOLDEN, Joshua Bennett, of Boston, is a native of Woburn, born March 5, 1850, son of George and Ellen (Bennett) Holden. He is a grandson of Joshua Bennett, formerly an active, energetic, and influential business man of Middlesex County, well known in financial and real estate circles, and an extensive real estate owner in Boston and Lowell. He was educated in the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, the Pierce Academy, Middleborough, and Tufts College; and studied law at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1870. After graduation

JOSHUA B. HOLDEN.

he was some time in the law office of Judge William A. Richardson and Judge George White, and subsequently entered the office of his father as an associate with him in the care of his real estate and that belonging to the estate of Joshua Bennett. He is now attorney for the estates of Joshua Bennett and of George Holden, and a member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. In politics he is a Republican, and has represented the Back Bay ward in the Boston Common Council two terms (1893–94). He is a fine member of the First Corps of Cadets, a member of the Art, Athletic, Middlesex, and Episcopalian clubs of Boston, of the Beacon Society, and of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He was married November 2, 1870, to Miss Ida L. Moulton. They have six children: Joshua Bennett, Jr., Annie E., Mary B., Natalie F., Gladys E., and Gwendolyn M. Holden. Mr. Holden resides on the Back Bay, Boston, and has an extensive place in Billerica,—the Joshua Bennett homestead,—which he has recently improved, remodelling and enlarging the house, adding new outbuildings and beautifying the grounds. In Billerica he is trustee of the Bennett Library and of the Unitarian church fund.

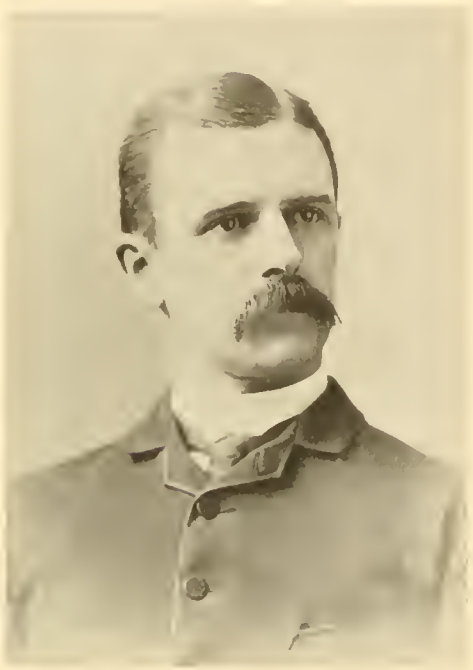
HOOD, Gilbert Edwin, of Lawrence, member of the bar, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Chelsea, November 21, 1824, son of Harvey and Rebecca (Smith) Hood. His education was acquired in the district and private schools of his native town, at Randolph Academy (one term), Thetford Academy (one year), and Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1851. From his eighteenth year till his graduation from college he taught school winters. For three years he was associate principal at Thetford Academy, and principal for four years. He was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1855, and began practice in Lawrence in 1859. From that time Lawrence has been his home, and he has been identified during his entire residence there with its best interests. For twelve years, from 1865 to 1877, he was superintendent of the public schools. From 1881 to 1891 he was president of the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association; and he has been president of the Lawrence City Mission since 1866. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He belongs to the Congregational church, and has been one of the deacons of the church since he first came to Lawrence. He has been treasurer of the Broadway Savings Bank of Lawrence since 1877.

G. E. HOOD.

He has held various other offices for short periods, but has never sought place. His object in life has been to render service, not to seek service from others. Mr. Hood was married May 13, 1852, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Herrick, of Peabody. They have no children.

HUTCHINSON, George, of Boston, boot and shoe merchant, is a native of Worcester, born September 16, 1852, son of Andrew and Harriet W. (Fales) Hutchinson. He attended the public schools of Worcester and Groton only until he was thirteen years old; but he has acquired a liberal education through observation, commercial study, and hard work. His entrance into business life was in September, 1865, as a cash boy in the store of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston. He remained in that establishment four years, working up to the position of salesman. In 1869 he entered the shoe business, and began travelling on the road as a shoe salesman. In this occupation he was engaged very successfully for eleven years, representing during this period the Boston firms

of E. L. Sprague & Co. and B. N. Bradt & Co., and James Phelan of Lynn. From 1891 to 1892 he was salesman and buyer in the extensive shoe



GEO. HUTCHINSON.

jobbing house of Batchelder & Lincoln, Boston; and in 1892 he joined in the establishment of the new and highly successful wholesale boot, shoe, and rubber house of the Clark-Hutchinson Company, Nos. 111 to 115 Federal Street, Boston, of which he has since been treasurer. At the World's Fair of 1893 in Chicago he was the only judge in the department of rubber boots and shoes. Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, and is always active in movements for the benefit of the trade in which he is engaged. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, and is connected with local Unitarian organizations. He is a director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, a member and past treasurer of the Channing Club, and member of the Unitarian Club. He was married in Boston July 5, 1881, to Miss Eliza Maynard Clark, of Boston. They have one child: Maynard Clark Hutchinson.

JAYNES, Charles Porter, of Boston, druggist, is a native of Connecticut, born November 13, 1845, son of William C. and Adelpha (Fuller) Janes. His parents were Western Massachusetts folk, his father born in Brimfield, and his mother in Wales. The first Janes (as the name was originally spelled) known in America came in 1647 in the ship "Hector," landing in Boston, and afterwards joined the colonists who first settled New Haven, Conn. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Eaton School, the first public school in New Haven. He first entered the drug business in New Haven, serving an apprenticeship of two years, from 1860, with Alfred Daggett, Jr. Then he was a year with C. B. Whittlesy, also of New Haven, and another year in the wholesale trade in New York with James S. Aspinwall. After this training in both retail and wholesale branches, he took up travelling, and for twenty-one years was engaged in selling to the drug trade all over the country. For two years previous to leaving the road he was also in business for himself, having purchased a drug store in Boston in 1882, at the corner of Washington and Warrenton Streets. After his retirement from travelling he increased this business, and pur-

C. P. JAYNES.

chased the store on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Beach Street. Subsequently, in July, 1887, he bought out the store on the corner of

Washington and Hanover Streets, and added that to his business. In March, 1892, he bought out the store of I. Bartlett Patten at the corner of Beach Street and Harrison Avenue, and merged it into his Beach Street store. He still continues his interest in the three establishments, conducting one of the most extensive businesses in his line in this country. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, of the Knights of Honor, of the Boston Athletic Club, and of the Old Dorchester Club, Dorchester District, where he resides. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 27, 1867, to Miss Ella F. Janes, of Boston. They have had four children, of whom two only are now living: H. Amy and Charles W. Jaynes.

E. M. JOHNSON.

JOHNSON, Eugene Malcom, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, June 4, 1845, son of George L. and Sarah (Osgood) Johnson. He was educated in the public schools of Lynn and at Harvard, where he graduated in the class of 1869. His law studies were pursued in the Albany Law School, and in March, 1871, he was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Boston in association with Everett C. Bumpus. This relation continued until 1885, since which time he has been alone, engaged in general law practice. In politics he is Independent. He was married December 25, 1872, to Miss Norah J. Brown, daughter of Dexter and Jane W. (Shaw) Brown. She died on the 1st of August, 1891. He has no children.

JONES, Bradford Eliot, of Brockton, merchant, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), September 22, 1840, son of Rosseter and Hannah (Marshall) Jones. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the North Bridgewater Academy. He entered the dry-goods store of Charles Curtis when a lad of seventeen, and has been in that business ever since. After nearly four years' experience in Mr. Curtis's store he started in the business for himself, opening a store in Provincetown in 1864. He remained there till 1867, when he returned to North Bridgewater, and organized the house of Jones, Lovell & Sanford, buying out the business of Brett Brothers, which had been long established. This copartnership held about three years, when Mr. Sanford retired, after which the remaining partners continued the business under

BRADFORD E. JONES.

the firm name of Jones & Lovell till May, 1875. Then Mr. Jones retired, and purchased the dry-

goods business of H. H. Packard, which he is now operating with Robert Cook, under the firm name of B. E. Jones & Co. He is also connected with local banking institutions, serving as president of the Security Co-operative Bank, vice-president and one of the investment committee of the Brockton Savings Bank, and director of the Home National Bank. In 1882 he was elected an alderman in the first city government of Brockton, and he also served in that board in 1890 and 1891. He was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor Ames in 1889. Mr. Jones has uniformly been a large holder in real estate in Brockton, and a firm believer in the future prosperity of the city. He is a member of the Paul Revere Lodge of Masons, and has been the treasurer of the lodge since 1875, a member of Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, and treasurer of the Brockton Masonic Benefit Association. He was married in Provincetown, September 21, 1862, to Miss Kate Maria Paine, daughter of Dr. Stephen Atkins and Catherine M. W. (Brackett) Paine. They have had two children: Kitty Paine and Stephen Rosseter Jones.

KELLOGG, JOHN EDWARD, of Fitchburg, editor of the *Sentinel*, daily and weekly, is a native of Amherst, born July 2, 1845, son of Eleazer and Sally McCloud (Roberts) Kellogg. He is a lineal descendant of Joseph Kellogg, of Hadley, as early as 1662, who died there in 1707. His father, Eleazer, was son of John, who was son of Ephraim, who was son of Ephraim, who was son of Nathaniel (died in Amherst, October 30, 1750, aged eighty), who was son of Joseph. The latter had twenty children. John E. was educated in the public schools and the academy at Amherst, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton (graduated there in 1865), and at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1869. In college he was devoted to athletics, and was catcher of the college base-ball club in every game played during his four years' course. He began journalistic work while a student as correspondent and reporter for several newspapers; and the day following his class day, in June, 1869, he entered the office of the Springfield *Republican*, where he received an excellent training for his profession. Starting as "copy-holder," he soon became a regular reporter, in which capacity he continued until May, 1870, when he became assistant New England agent in the New York Associated Press office. After an experience there of about a year and a half, he returned to the *Republican* office as assistant night editor, which position he retained from October, 1871, to May, 1872. The succeeding six months he was with the Taunton *Gazette*, and then in February, 1873, he purchased a half-interest in the Fitchburg *Sentinel*, and became the editor of the paper, in May, that year, bringing out the daily edition, which he has since conducted. In politics he is Republican. He has repeatedly been sought for public place, but until

J. E. KELLOGG.

1893 refused to be considered as candidate for any office, devoting all his time to his paper. That year he accepted a nomination to the Legislature,—the second offered, the first, which he declined, having been offered in 1885,—and served in the house of 1894. He was a member of the committee on manufactures, and was especially interested in the establishment of additional State normal schools. He was clerk of the Fitchburg Common Council for nine years (1880–89) and a member of the School Committee for three years (1887–89). He has been a director of the Fidelity Co-operative Bank of Fitchburg since its organization. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the local

Apollo Lodge, and is a member of the Park and Athletic clubs of Fitchburg, of the Middlesex and the Home Market clubs of Boston, and of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He is unmarried.

KEMPTON, David Batchelder, of New Bedford, merchant, is a native of New Bedford, born April 25, 1818, son of David Kempton, 2d, and Joanna (Maxfield) Kempton. He is a direct descendant of Mannasses Kempton, one of the first settlers of the township of Dartmouth. His father was a farmer. He attended the New Bedford public schools until he reached the age of twelve years, at which time, his parents having died, he went to live with his father's brother, Ephraim Kempton, and to learn from him the house carpenter's trade. He remained with his uncle from that time until he attained his majority, after which he worked at his trade for twelve years, ten years of this time doing business on his own account. He then became an agent or managing owner of whaling vessels, and continued in this business until 1877, a period of more than a quarter of a century. That year he visited the countries of the Old World, travelling extensively over Europe as far East as Constantinople, and visiting the Holy Land. Previously, he was connected with the New Bedford Flour Mill as director and president until the destruction of the mill by fire, September 13, 1870. He is now president of the Pope's Island Manufacturing Corporation, a director of the Citizens' National Bank, a director of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, and active in other business ventures. He has served his city in various positions long and well. He was a member of the City Council in 1864–65–66, and the latter year, at the beginning of the construction of the New Bedford Water Works, was elected to the Water Board, with William W. Crapo and Warren Ladd as associate members. In this capacity he has served for about twenty-one years, and is still a member of the board. He was warden of Ward Five, New Bedford, in 1875–76–77. In 1889 and 1890 he represented the city in the Legislature. Mr. Kempton was first married, in 1842, to Miss Sarah Bates Lindsey, daughter of the late Benjamin Lindsey, senior, editor of the New Bedford *Mercury*, by whom he had one son, Frank H. Kempton, now living. He married again, in 1879, Miss Susan H. Jennings, daughter of Dr. J. H. Jennings. His residence on the corner of County and North Streets, New Bedford, is on the spot which has been occupied by the Kemptons for a period of two hundred and forty years. The land was originally bought of the Indians, as appears by a deed dated New Plymouth, November 29, 1652, when the whole township of Dartmouth was sold by Wesamequen and his son, Wamsutta, to John Cook and others. The name of Mr. Kempton's ancestor, Mannasses Kempton,

DAVID B. KEMPTON.

there appears as one of the purchasers. It was bought in "34 whole parts and no more," in the language of the deed; and parts of this property have remained in the family ever since, transmitted to the heirs by the division of the probate courts. There are several pieces of property in Mr. Kempton's possession which, up to this time, have never been deeded. His grandmother, Elizabeth Kempton, lived on the old place which he now occupies about eighty years, and died there in 1848, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. His grandfather, Ephraim Kempton, 2d, died January 25, 1802, aged fifty-five. They were buried at the old burial-ground near the head of the river.

KIMBALL, Orrin Abner, of Boston, piano manufacturer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Hanover, March 25, 1844, son of Jere-

O. A. KIMBALL.

miah and Elsie (Judkins) Kimball. He was educated in the public schools of Hanover. At seventeen he enlisted October 10, 1861 — in Company B, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and served three years in the old Vermont Brigade. He began business life in his native town, in the furniture trade, and from 1864 to 1866 was of the firm of Nichols & Kimball. Leaving this business the latter year, he went to Brattleboro, Vt., to work for the Estey Organ Company. From Brattleboro he came to Boston in 1872, and engaged with the Emerson Piano Company. Soon after he was placed in full charge of the finishing department of the works, and this position he held until the purchase of the plant in 1879 by the present Emerson Piano Company, which consists of himself, P. H. Powers, and Joseph Gramer. Since the reorganization in 1879 he has held the position of treasurer and general superintendent of the factory, purchasing all the materials, besides doing much of the travelling, establishing, and looking after the agents, etc., of the company. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details of piano-making; and during his connection with the Emerson works their output has steadily increased. In 1891 the present factory, on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Waltham Street, covering twenty-three thousand square feet, and rising six and seven stories, was erected, Mr. Kimball having full charge of the building and equipping of the entire plant, which is one of the finest and most thoroughly equipped in the world. It has a capacity of about one hundred and fifty pianos a week. In politics Mr. Kimball is a steadfast Republican. He was married May 11, 1864, to Miss Helen M. Butler, of Brattleboro, Vt. They have had two children: William S. (aged twenty-two years), Mabel A. Kimball (aged twenty), both living. Mr. Kimball has a pretty city residence at No. 476 Warren Street, Boston, and a farm at North Hinsdale, N.H., where his family spend their summers.

KNOWLES, Morris, of Lawrence, builder of famous Lawrence mills, was born in New Hampshire, in the town of Northwood, February 6, 1810, son of Morris and Polly (Caverly) Knowles.

MORRIS KNOWLES.

He is of English ancestry on both sides. His maternal grandfather and grandmother came to North Hill, now North Hampton, N.H., and

from there went to Northwood, where his mother was born. His father was also a native of Northwood. Both spent their lives in Northwood, the father dying in 1834, at the age of fifty-five, and the mother in 1859, at the age of seventy-nine years. His school training was limited to the district school. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and he served until he attained his majority. Then, in April, 1831, he came to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged himself to Joseph M. Dodge, who had just begun the building of the Tremont and Suffolk Mills. In a few years he became foreman, and in 1843 a partner in the business. This association continued until 1847, when, in April, he went to the "New City," so called, now the city of Lawrence, under an engagement with Charles S. Storrow, then of the Essex Company, to build the Atlantic Mills and Machine Shop, now the Everett Mills, by contract. These buildings were finished in 1849, and in 1850 he built No. 3 Mill for the Atlantic Company. In 1852 he took the contract to build the Pacific Mills and Print Works and other buildings connected with them. These were completed in 1854. From that time till 1870 he was engaged in building other mills in Lawrence, churches, and various other buildings, and in contracting. In 1870 he was elected one of the three commissioners to build the Lawrence Water Works for a term of three years, and during that period devoted much time to this work. In 1875 he began building mills for the Arlington Company. He continued in business until 1885, when he retired with a competence and an honorable record. He has spent most of his time since in travelling. Mr. Knowles has served his city in the State Legislature, and in the municipal government of Lawrence, and has long been counted among its influential citizens. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1850–51, and of the Lawrence Board of Aldermen in 1861 and 1863. In politics he is, and always has been since the formation of the party, a Republican. He was married in January, 1836, at Pittsfield, N.H., to Miss Sarah Green. They have had four children: Emily A. (now Mrs. C. W. Hanson), Charles E., George A., and Clara B. Knowles (now Mrs. C. H. Smith).

KNOWLTON, DANIEL STIMSON, president of the Boston Times Company, is a native of Maine, born in Alfred, York County, September 19, 1861, son of George Henry and Mary Abby (Pilsbury) Knowlton. He is of Scotch-English descent. His ancestors on the paternal side were early shipmasters at Portsmouth, N.H., and ancestors on his mother's side figured in the Revolution. His father was editor of the Portland *Press* in 1870–71. His early education was acquired in Biddeford, Me., schools, where he graduated from the High School in 1878. He was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy in the class of 1879; and his collegiate training was at Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1883. He

D. S. KNOWLTON.

was engaged in fugitive newspaper work while a student in college, and soon after graduation obtained employment on the New Haven *Register*, where he remained about a year (1884–85), doing general editorial and "desk" work. In June, 1885, he came to Boston, and took charge of the Sunday *Times*, having purchased the property. Three years later the *Times* was made a corporation under Massachusetts laws, with Mr. Knowlton as president; and he has continued since as the head of the "Boston Times Company," as well as editor and manager of the paper. In March, 1894, he became private secretary to the Hon. Winslow Warren, collector of the port of Boston,

resigning the editorship of the *Times*, but retaining the controlling interest in the property. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon college fraternity, of the Boston Press Club (at one time its treasurer), and of the Newspaper Club. He is also connected with the Masonic order, being a member of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston. In politics he is Independent. Mr. Knowlton was married January 19, 1887, to Miss Alice Maria Joyce, of New Haven, Conn. They have had three children: George Kempton (born October 21, 1887, died April 2, 1888), Joyce (born February 19, 1889), and Hugh Knowlton (born July 27, 1893). He resides in Brookline.

LOWE, Arthur Houghton, of Fitchburg, manufacturer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Rindge, August 20, 1853, son of John and Sarah (Mead) Lowe. He is of English ancestry, descendant on the paternal side of a family early settled in Essex County, Mass. He was educated in the common schools of Fitchburg, and trained for active life by hard work in helping his father support a family of seventeen children, all of whom are living to-day. At the age of twenty he became a partner of the firm of Lowe Brothers in the provision business, having previously had some experience in trade with his father, who carried on a wholesale business of the same kind. Six years later, in 1879, in conjunction with John Parkhill and Thomas R. B. Dole, he established the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, of which he has since been manager and treasurer. In 1885 he organized the Cleghorn Mills Company, acting as its treasurer till 1889, when it was absorbed with the Fitchburg Woollen Mill Company by the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, and subsequently became interested in the Grant Yarn Mills, the Fitchburg Steam Engine Company, and the Gas and Electric Light Company. The establishment and rapid development of his mills, the Parkhill alone early increasing from thirty looms at the start to many hundreds, and now the third largest of its kind in the country, added much to the prosperity of the city; and, together with the location of the car shops of the Fitchburg Railroad, the Orswell Mills, and the Mitchell Manufacturing Company here, which Mr. Lowe was largely instrumental in securing, were the chief causes of its marked growth between the years 1880 and 1893. Mr. Lowe has also numerous other interests in Fitchburg and elsewhere, among them being the Champion Card and Paper Company of Pepperell, the Fitchburg and Leominster Street

ARTHUR H. LOWE.

Railway Company, and the Fitchburg National Bank. Of all of these corporations he is a director, and he is a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank. He has been prominent and influential in municipal affairs for many years, serving as an alderman in 1888, and as mayor in 1893, a year of great progress and activity. For the two years immediately preceding his election to the mayoralty, the period during which the growth of the city was most rapid, he was president of the Board of Trade. His administration as mayor was marked by the establishment of a new high school, two new fire stations, the building of five miles of sewers, the building of the Clarendon Btreet school-house, the abolition of railroad crossing at River Street, one of the main thoroughfares, the purchase of a site for a police station, and the purchase of about four hundred and fifty acres of land (known as the Nichols farm) for the Burbank Hospital site. He declined a re-election for a second term on account of the pressure of his private business. In politics Mr. Lowe is an active Republican, and has been a delegate to many conventions. He is a member and director

of the Park Club, and member of the Fitchburg Athletic Club. He was married December 11, 1878, to Miss Annie E. Parkhill. They have three children: Russell B., Margaret, and Rachel P. Lowe.

MONK, Hiram Alexander, of Campello, manufacturer, was born in Stoughton, July 16, 1829, son of Nathan and Sally (Linfield) Monk. He descends on both paternal and maternal sides from Puritan stock. His father, Nathan Monk, was the son of Jacob and Milly (Randall) Monk, and was born in Stoughton, April 6, 1797. Jacob Monk was the son of George and Sarah (Hixon) Monk, born March 9, 1773. George Monk was the son of Elias and Susanna (Blackman) Monk, born in Stoughton, February 10, 1734. The date of the birth of Elias Monk is not known, but he was taxed in Roxbury in 1714. He was doubtless the son of Elias Monk, who enlisted as one of the quota of Dorchester for the Canada war in 1690, and who was contemporary with George Monk who was taxed in Boston in 1674, and kept the "Blue Anchor Tavern" near where the *Transcript*

HIRAM A. MONK.

Building now stands. George Monk came from Essex County, England, as indicated by his will in the probate office, Suffolk County. Hiram A. Monk, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen was actively at work in a boot and shoe shop, to learn the trade. Early made a foreman, he was engaged in this capacity for upwards of thirty years, about two-thirds of this period in shoe-shops in Stoughton, and the remainder in Brockton, and then (in 1882) went into business for himself as a manufacturer of shoe heels, in which he has been most successful. During the latter part of the Civil War, from February, 1864, to July, 1865, he served in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was for six years connected with the Brockton city council, member of the Common Council three terms (1882–83–84), and an alderman three terms (1885–86–87); and was four years in the State Legislature, a member of the lower house in 1890–91, and a senator in 1893–94, in both branches serving on important committees. He has also been one of the sewerage commissioners of Brockton for three years. He belongs to a number of fraternal organizations, and has held official position in nearly all of them. He was master of the St. George Lodge of Masons, Brockton, in 1879–80, is now commander in Council No. 16 American Legion of Honor, president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Brockton, and member of the order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Good Templars, and the Brockton Educational League (an American order). He was married April 8, 1853, in Stoughton, to Miss Lucinda F. Cole. Their children are: Mary L., Charles H., Jacob F., John H., Cora E., Sarah A., Nathan A., George A., Hattie A., and Wesley E. Monk.

MORRISON, Thomas Jefferson, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Connecticut, born in Enfield, March 15, 1841, son of John and Susan C. (Fowler) Morrison, of Manchester, N.H.; and his home was in Manchester until 1874, when he established himself in practice at Boston. He was educated in the Manchester schools, and read law in the office of Judge Joseph W. Fellows of that city. Subsequently admitted to the bar of Hillsborough County at Amherst, N.H., he began the practice of his profession at Manchester. Soon after he was admitted to the United States District and Circuit Court of New Hampshire, and later to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the United States District Court,

and Circuit Court of Appeals in Massachusetts. His practice is a general one in all the courts, State and Federal, both at common law and in

THOMAS J. MORRISON.

admiralty; and he has an extensive clientage. He was married in Manchester to Miss Helen E. Taylor, of that city. They have no children. His home is in Chelsea.

MUNYAN, JONATHAN, of Boston, president of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, is a native of Connecticut, born in Thompson, Windham County, March 4, 1823, son of Ezra and Sarah (Knap) Munyan. He is a descendant of Edward Munyan, who, with his wife and family of sons and daughters, emigrated from Leicestershire, England, to Salem, Mass., in 1721, and, after remaining there a short time, moved up across the country to Connecticut, where he took up a section of land located on the five-mile river in the town now called Thompson, and spent his life as a farmer. Jonathan Munyan was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools. At the age of twelve years he left home, and was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade. He worked at this trade as a journeyman till he was twenty-three years old, and then, in 1847, began to manufacture boots and shoes in a small way on his own account at Worcester. In 1850 he gave up business, and spent 1851 and 1852 in California. Returning to Worcester in 1853 he re-engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes there. In 1855 he moved his business to Milwaukee, Wis., and was there engaged in the manufacturing, jobbing, and retailing trade till 1862. He then again returned to Worcester, and entered into the manufacture of shoes on joint account with C. D. and W. B. Bigelow, of New York. In 1863 the firm built a large factory in Worcester, into which his joint business went; and in 1866 the corporation known as the Bay State Shoe & Leather Company was formed from this business. Mr. Munyan was one of the original stockholders, and from its organization till 1890 spent his time in a great measure in the management and interest of the company as its agent at the Worcester factory, and as a director and vice-president. He was also a stockholder and director in the Commonwealth Boot & Shoe Company, established at Whitman, from its organization till 1892. He began to use the Goodyear sewing-machines at the Worcester factory in 1879. They were at that time far from perfected, but he became satisfied in his own mind that they could be so improved that boots and shoes in large quantities would be made by that process in the near future; and the Bay State Company was the first to make a success of them. In 1882 he became a stockholder and a director in the Goodyear Company, then the Goodyear & McKay Sewing Machine Company, afterwards changed to the present name of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company; and in 1888 was chosen to the office of president, which he still holds. During his connection with this company it has made remarkable progress, its machines having been brought to a high degree of perfection, and now stands at the head of the shoe machinery business in the country. In 1887 patents for the Goodyear machinery having been secured in England and on the continent, the International Shoe Machinery Company was formed, with Mr. Munyan as president, to prosecute the business in those countries. Its introduction being placed in his hands, he first went to Europe on this mission that year, and he has since spent from two to four months of each year in looking after this business. He found at the outset that the successful introduction of the machines abroad would require a great change in the foreign method of making boots and shoes,

and that the strong prejudice against royalty machines must be overcome. These and other obstacles were in time surmounted, and the ma-

JONA. MUNYAN.

chines put in operation to a large extent. By his connection with this matter he has become extensively and favorably known to the trade in England and on the continent. Mr. Munyan is also connected with the Worcester Royal Corset Company at Worcester; with the Copeland Rapid Lasting Company of Boston, of which he is president; and with the Langwood Park Land & Trust Company of Stoneham. He has been identified with the leather market of Boston since his return from California in the fifties. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held no political office, having no desire for public station, and being absorbed in his business. He was married in the month of November, 1847, at West Millbury, to Miss Mary G. Griggs, daughter of Captain Joseph Griggs, who for many years carried on the tanning and currying business in that town. They have had four children, one only now living, Jennie G. M. Lothrop. Each of the others, three boys, died in infancy.

NEWHALL, George H., of Lynn, real estate and insurance agent, was born in Lynn, October 24, 1850, son of Isaac and Sarah (Graves) Newhall. He was educated in the Lynn public schools and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham. After leaving the academy, he learned the shoe business, and from 1871 to 1882 was engaged in shoe manufacturing. Subsequently he entered the real estate and insurance business, which he has since successfully pursued. He was also at one time president of the Lynn City Street Railway Company. In 1886 he became a member of the Lynn city government, and from that time has been prominent in public affairs. He was a member of the Common Council two terms, (1886–87), and president of the body during his second term; was an alderman in 1889 and 1890; and a member of the House of Representatives for the city of Lynn in 1894, serving on the committees on cities and on constitutional amendment. He is also prominently connected with numerous fraternal organizations,—the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, and the order of Red Men. He is a trustee of the East Lynn Lodge of Odd Fellows, and has held other offices in the lodge; a past regent of the Glen

GEO. H. NEWHALL.

Lewis Council of Royal Arcanum, also a member of the Grand Lodge; a member of Peter Woodland Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and of the

Winneparkit Tribe of Red Men. He is in politics a Republican, active in the party organization, at present (1894) president of the Ward Three Republican Club. He is interested in horticulture, and has been some time a member of the Houghton Horticultural Society. For many years he has been a justice of the peace. Mr. Newhall was married January 17, 1872, to Miss Martha L. Nourse, of Cambridge. They have had five children, two of whom are now living: Loella and Lizzie G. Newhall.

NEWHALL, JOHN BREED, of Lynn, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Lynn, born

JOHN B. NEWHALL.

October 1, 1862, son of Charles and Hester C. (Moulton) Newhall. He is descended from first settlers of Lynn, chief among them Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in the settlement, and Allen Breed. He was educated in the Lynn grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1880, and at Harvard, where he graduated in the class of 1885. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1888. After a year in a prominent law office in Boston he began practice on his own account. He early took an interest in politics and in municipal and State affairs. He was for three years, 1890–92, a member of the Lynn Common Council, president of that body the last two terms; was also in 1891 and 1892 a member of the Lynn School Committee; and the next two years a representative from Lynn in the lower house of the Legislature, serving during his first term on the rapid transit committee, and his second on the committees on election laws and on transit. He is president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Ward Four, Lynn, and a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He is a member also of the leading social club of Lynn, the Oxford, of the University Club of Boston, and of the Pi Eta Society of Harvard. He was secretary of the Lynn Board of Trade in 1891, and a trustee of the Lynn Public Library in 1891 and 1892. He was married December 6, 1893, to Miss Gertrude J. Cutter, of San Francisco, Cal.

NILES, WILLIAM HENRY, of Lynn, member of the Essex bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Orford, December 22, 1839, son of Samuel W. and Eunice C. (Newell) Niles. His paternal grandparents, John and Olive (Wales) Niles, and his maternal grandparents, John and Eunice (Collis) Newell, were all four also natives of New Hampshire, and spent their lives on New Hampshire farms. His early education was obtained in the common schools, after which he was for three years a private pupil of the Rev. Richard W. Smith, of East Bridgewater, Mass., and three years in the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R.I. He read law under the direction of Caleb Blodgett, now justice of the Superior Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, in the March term of the Superior Court, at Lowell. He immediately began practice in Lynn, where he has remained ever since, from March, 1878 associated with George J. Carr, under the firm name of Niles & Carr. Though in former years he was retained in several important criminal cases, of late years he has applied his energies exclusively to civil practice, and has established an extensive legal business, becoming widely and favorably known in his profession. For three years he was a member of the Lynn Board of Education. With this exception he has never held nor sought public place, giving his undivided attention to his professional work. He is now a director of the Manufacturers' Na-

tional Bank of Lynn. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Niles was married September 19, 1865, to Miss Harriet A. Day, daughter of

W. H. NILES.

Lorenzo D. Day, of Bristol, N.H. They have three children: Florence N. (wife of George W. Moulton, a young lawyer associated with the law firm of Niles & Carr), Grace, and Mary Ethel Niles.

NIVER, JAMES BARTON, general agent and manager of the Boston office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, is a native of New York, born in Kinderhook, Columbia County, April 7, 1840, son of John M. and Hannah (Barton) Niver. His father was of Dutch ancestry, and his mother of English, a Quaker. He was educated in the Troy Academy of Poultney, Vt., the Hudson River Institute of Claverack, N.Y., and the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in Albany. He was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until the age of nineteen. His first business engagement was as cashier of the National Hotel in Washington, D.C., which position he held from 1860, through the war, to 1865. From 1865 to 1869 he was in New York City as cashier in the importing and wholesale grocery house of Quackenbush & Hamilton, No. 180 West Street. Then he entered the insurance business, in which he has since continued, established in Boston. From 1869 to 1874 he was agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, under general agent Henry H. Hyde, of the Boston office; from 1874 to 1879, general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N.J., with office at No. 15 State Street; from 1879 to 1882, general agent of the New York Life, in the Rialto Building; and since 1882 he has been connected with the Equitable Life, Equitable Building, as agent, general agent, and manager. Mr. Niver has for years been prominent among the field workers in life insurance in this country, and is known as one of the most active and successful agents in the business. He has been a warm advocate of local underwriters' associations, and has been a delegate to the National Life Underwriters' Association at several of its annual conventions. He is a studious man and interested in books; and his wide reading is not limited to subjects relating to insurance, but his taste has been cultivated by his acquaintance with the best authors. He is

JAS. B. NIVER.

a member of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, of the Home Market Club, of the Middlesex Club, of the Republican Club of Massa-

chusetts, and of the Lawyers' Club of New York. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married October 12, 1870, to Miss Caroline Smith Turner, of Providence, R.I. They have six children: Helen T., Edwin T., Isabelle, James B., Jr., Francis S., and Miriam Niver.

NORTHEND, William Dummer, of Salem, member of the Essex bar for nearly half a century, is a native of Newbury, born February 26, 1823, son of John and Anna (Titcomb) Northend. He is a lineal descendant of John Northend, Lord of the Manor of Hunsley in Yorkshire, England, who died October, 1625; also of the Sewalls, Dummers, and Longfellows of Colony days. He was educated at Dummer Academy and at Bowdoin College, graduating in 1843; studied law with the Hon. Asahel Huntington in Salem, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1845. He was for many years in partnership with the Hon. George F. Choate, who was afterwards judge of probate and insolvency for the county of Essex. He was assigned by the Supreme Court as counsel for the defendant in every capital case but one in the county for more than twenty-five years, and tried eight. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1861 and 1862. In politics he was conservative, and was largely instrumental in procuring the substantial repeal of the Personal Liberty bill, so called. He was chairman of the committee on the Rhode Island boundary, which was settled in accordance with the report of the committee. He took great interest in public matters at the breaking out of the Civil War, and prepared the Camp Bill, and other bills which were adopted by the Legislature. He has published elaborate papers on the Essex Bar and the Puritans, and is the author also of "Speeches and Essays on Political Subjects," of various printed addresses, and numerous magazine articles. He has been an overseer of Bowdoin College, and is vice-president of the trustees of Dummer Academy, and was for many years president of the Essex Bar Association. Mr. Northend was married November 2, 1845, to Miss Susan Stedman Harrod.

WM. D. NORTHEND.

NOYES, David William, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Maine, born in Norway, April 18, 1848, son of Claudius A. Noyes. He was educated in the town school. Leaving his home in 1866 with his brother, Charles C., and coming to Boston, both entered the wholesale house of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., where they spent seven years, and gained a thorough knowledge of the wholesale, retail, and importing business. In March, 1873, they entered partnership under the firm name of Noyes Brothers, and opened a small retail gentlemen's outfitting store at No. 51 West Street, Boston. This soon becoming too small for their rapidly increasing business, they established a branch in Cambridge, another in Providence, R.I., and in Boston secured the entire building at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets, their present quarters. They manufacture their own goods largely; and each season the principal foreign markets are visited for novelties in their line, for ladies', men's, and children's wear. In February, 1883, Mr. Noyes's brother, Charles C., died, and since that time he has been alone in the management of the extensive business. In 1891 he completed a new factory in Watertown, where one hundred hands are employed in the different branches of the manufacturing and laundry works of the house. He has for some time owned a controlling interest in the Elm City Shirt Company of New Haven, Conn., and has been its president

for eight years. He is also president of the Elm City Manufacturing Company of Watertown. The name of Noyes Brothers is prominent among

DAVID W. NOYES.

those who contribute to the interests and charities of Boston.

NUTTER, Isaac Newton, of East Bridgewater, treasurer of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Brockton, was born in East Bridgewater, June 23, 1836, son of Isaac and Margaret Orr (Keen) Nutter. His paternal ancestors were of the early New Hampshire colonists, one of whom, Hatevil Nutter, was the first elder of the first church founded in New Hampshire, at Dover. His father was born in Rochester, N.H. His mother was the eldest daughter of Deacon Samuel Keen, and a descendant of the Winslows, one of whom married a daughter of John Alden. He is a great-grandson of Lieutenant Adna Winslow Clift, who served in the Continental Army, and whose wife was a daughter of the Hon. Hugh Orr. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the East Bridgewater Academy when William Allen was principal. His business career was begun at the age of sixteen, as clerk in the country store of Hector Orr in East Bridgewater. Later the business was purchased by his father, Isaac Nutter. In 1863 he succeeded his father, and carried on the store successfully until 1884, when he sold it to a younger brother. He then took charge of the East Bridgewater Savings Bank, of which he had been treasurer since its organization in 1871. He took a leading part in organizing the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and assumed the position of treasurer upon its establishment in 1893; and he has since devoted himself mainly to the interests of this latest financial institution of Brockton. Mr. Nutter has held numerous positions of trust and responsibility in his town. He is a trustee of the Public Library; was for six years town clerk of East Bridgewater (1860–66); town treasurer for a quarter of a century,—from 1865 to 1893, with the exception of two years; a member of the lower house of the Legislature for the district composed of North Bridgewater and East Bridgewater two years (1875–76); and senator for the Second District of Plymouth County two years (1891–92), serving both years as chairman

ISAAC NEWTON NUTTER.

of the committee on banks and banking. He was selected by the donor, Cyrus Washburn, of Wellesley, as one of the four gentlemen to be

associated with the Hon. B. W. Harris in the care of the fund for the erection of the "Washburn Memorial Library," and is at present secretary and treasurer of the board. In politics he is an earnest Republican, active in the party organization. He served for a number of years as a member of the Republican town committee of East Bridgewater, has been a frequent delegate to party conventions, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Republican and Plymouth County Republican clubs. He is connected with the Odd Fellows' order, a member of Colfax Lodge of East Bridgewater; is a past noble commander of the Old Colony Commandery of the Golden Cross; vice-president of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society; and member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was married July 5, 1865, to Miss Anna Maria Latham, daughter of Charles A. Latham, of East Bridgewater. They have had three children: Maria Latham (born in 1866), Richard Winslow (born 1869), and Charles Latham Nutter (born 1871).

OSGOOD, Charles Edward, of Boston, merchant, was born in Roxbury, May 21, 1855, son of Freeman and Annah F. (Perry) Osgood. He is of early New England ancestry. His first paternal ancestor in the Massachusetts Colony was David S. Osgood, one of four brothers who came from England, three — Christopher, John, and James — preceding David; and his maternal grand-father was Colonel Elbridge Gerry Perry, of Roxbury, a popular citizen, who died prematurely at the early age of thirty-six. He was educated in the Roxbury public schools, finishing in the Roxbury Latin School, and prepared for Harvard College. Instead of entering college, however, he entered business, starting with his father in the furniture auction and commission trade, then at No. 176 Tremont Street. He was here engaged from 1874 to 1880, when removal was made to the building Nos. 198 200 Tremont Street. Two years later, the business having considerably expanded, the firm moved into the old Pine Street Church building on Washington, corner of Pine Street. In 1888, the elder Osgood that year retiring, the present quarters in the building Nos. 744 to 756 Washington Street were occupied, and the business further enlarged, embracing complete house furnishings as well as furniture, carpets, and draperies. In January, 1894, the firm was succeeded by the C. E. Osgood Company, a Massachusetts corporation, with Mr. Osgood as president and general manager. It now employs about one hundred and fifty hands. Mr. Osgood is also president of the Boston Couch Bed Company. He is a member of the Roxbury Artillery Veteran Association, and of the Mt. Sinai Encampment, Odd Fellows; and associate member of Post 26, Grand Army. In politics he is a Republican. He was married July 10, 1876, to Miss Sarah W. Dole, of Newburyport. They

C. E. OSGOOD.

have two children: Kate M. and Lillian M. Osgood. He resides at Elm Hill, Roxbury District, Boston.

OSGOOD, Charles Stuart, of Salem, was born in Salem, March 13, 1839. He is closely identified with Salem, as his ancestors on both sides have lived there for considerably more than a hundred years. His grandfather, Nathaniel Osgood, was a shipmaster of Salem; and his father, Charles Osgood, was an artist, having great success as a portrait painter, whose portraits now hang upon the walls of the Memorial Hall at Cambridge, the historical societies of Boston and Worcester, and the local societies of Salem. His mother, Susan (Ward) Osgood, was the grand-

daughter of Dr. Edward A. Holyoke, the celebrated physician and centenarian of Salem, whose father, the Rev. Edward Holyoke, was the presi-

CHAS. S. OSGOOD.

dent of Harvard College for thirty years. Mr. Osgood was educated in the public schools, and studied law in the office of the Hon. J. C. Perkins. He was admitted to the bar at Salem in 1863. In 1863–64 he was attached to the Commissary Department, and was stationed in Virginia. He was appointed deputy collector of customs for the District of Salem and Beverly in 1864, and held that office until 1873. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for six consecutive years, from 1874 to 1879 inclusive, serving as chairman of the committee on railroads, and on the committee on rules. While a member of the House, he was appointed in April, 1879, to be register of deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, which office he has held by successive elections ever since that date. Mr. Osgood has taken an active part in the city government of Salem, serving seven years in the Common Council, and being president of that body from 1866 to 1869, covering the period of the introduction of Wenham water. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1870 and 1871, and a member of the School Committee for six years. He has always been interested in literary work, and on the establishment of a Public Library in Salem, in 1888, was chosen by the city council a trustee for life of that institution. He is also one of the trustees of the Salem Athenæum, and of the Salem Lyceum, and has for a number of years been the librarian of the Essex Institute. He is the author of the commercial history of Salem as published in Hurd's Essex County History, and one of the authors of the Historical Sketch of Salem published by the Essex Institute in 1879. He married May 23, 1867, Miss Elizabeth White Batchelder, daughter of Dr. John H. and Jane R. (Smith) Batchelder, and has had six children: Elizabeth Stuart, Robert Ward, Charles Stuart, Henry, Philip Holyoke, and Edward Holyoke Osgood.

PARKER, JAMES O., of Methuen, real estate and insurance broker, was born in New Hampshire, in the town of Pembroke, November 22, 1827, son of Asa and Relief (Brown) Parker. He was educated in the common schools and an

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academy at Concord, N.H. His business life was begun as clerk in the Concord post-office, where he spent four years. Afterwards he was for a similar

period mail agent on the Northern Railroad between Boston and Burlington, Vt., and for twenty years thereafter railroad station agent at Methuen. Then he entered the real estate and insurance business, which he has since pursued, now engaged in both Methuen and Lawrence. He has long been prominent and influential in Methuen affairs; has filled nearly all the town offices, and has represented his district in both branches of the Legislature. He was a member of the School Committee of Methuen in 1860 to 1864; selectman in 1873; member of the House of Representatives, representing Methuen and the city of Lawrence, in 1874; member of the Senate for the Sixth Essex District (then consisting of Lawrence, North and South Andover, and Methuen) in 1883 and 1884; and in the House again in 1891 and 1892 for the Third Essex District, comprising Methuen, Bradford, and Wards 3 and 5 of Haverhill. In his first term in the House he served on the committee on insurance, and took an active part in advancing labor measures. In the Senate he served as chairman of the committee on insurance, and also on the committees on manufactures and public health; and he was an earnest advocate of the weekly payment bill, the employers' liability bill, the free text-books bill, the bill abolishing the contract system of labor in the penal institutions of the State, the abolition of the poll-tax as a prerequisite for voting, and the continuance of the payment of State aid to soldiers and their families. During his second and third terms in the House he served on the committee on railroads. At the time of his election to the Senate his senatorial district was strongly Republican, but he carried it each year by a majority of over twelve hundred votes. In 1889 he received the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Essex County, and, though not elected, ran ahead of his party ticket, and carried the city of Lawrence by a handsome majority. Mr. Parker is a member of the John Hancock Lodge of Masons, of Hope Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Methuen Club. He was married November 12, 1849, to Miss Frances C. Billings, of Lebanon, N.H. They have one daughter, Helen Parker (now Mrs. Spooner).

PARKER, Walter Edward, of Lawrence, agent of the Pacific Mills, is a native of Princeton, born September 27, 1847, son of George and Emily R. (Coller) Parker. His first American ancestor was Thomas Parker, born in England in 1609, who sailed from London, March, 11, 1635, in a vessel fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, with whose family, tradition says, he was connected by marriage. In direct line were Lieutenant Hananiah Parker, of Reading, 1638–1724, John Parker, of Reading and Lexington, 1664–1741, Andrew, of Lexington, 1693–1776, Thomas, of Lexington and Princeton, 1727–1799, Ebenezer, of Lexington and Princeton, 1750–1839, Ebenezer, Jr., of Princeton, 1784–1869, George, of Woonsocket, R.I., 1818–1893, and Walter E. Parker. Captain John Parker, of Lexington, and the Rev. Theodore Parker

W. E. PARKER.

came from the same ancestors. Walter E. was educated in the public schools and at a technical school in Boston, where he spent a few months. His training for active life was begun on an Illinois farm, in Urbana, where he lived four years,—from 1856 to 1860. In 1861 the family returned to New England, and settled in Woonsocket, R.I.; and in 1863 he had his first experience in a factory, entering the employment of the Social Mill. At the same time he continued his studies at the public school. Two years later he left school, and devoted his whole time to mill work. He also made all the plans for and assisted in the work of enlarging the Social

Mills. In October, 1876, he became superintendent of the Globe Mills, Woonsocket, and continued in this position till the first of April, 1881, when he came to Lawrence to take charge of the cotton department of the extensive Pacific Mills. After from five to six years in this department he was made agent of the mills (January 1, 1887), the position he still holds. While a resident of Woonsocket, he was for fourteen years (from January 8, 1878, to January 12, 1892) a director of the Producers' National Bank; and in Lawrence, when the Merchants' National Bank was organized, in 1889, he was made vice-president and one of the board of directors of that institution. For several years also he was a member of the board of trustees of the Essex Savings Bank, and he is at present one of its vice-presidents. In addition to these interests he is a director of the Lawrence Gas Company. In Woonsocket he was influential in municipal affairs, and was for one year (1877) president of the Town Council. He is now a leading member of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association (president of the organization in 1889–90–91); one of the vice-presidents of the Home Market Club; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, with which he has been connected since 1881; one of the trustees of Tufts College, and a member of the executive board; and member of the Boston Athletic Association. He has been connected with the Masonic order since 1869, and was master of the Morning Star Lodge of Woonsocket in 1877, and commander of the Woonsocket Commandery of Knights Templar for two years. In politics he is a Republican. He married first, October 12, 1870, Miss Anna Augusta Elliott, who died February 24, 1875; second, May 2, 1877, Miss Alida Charlotte Willis (died September 9, 1885); and third, January 1, 1888, Miss Mary Bradley Beetle. He has one son, Herbert Sumner, and one daughter, Helen Willis Parker.

PARKHURST, Wellington Evarts, of Clinton, editor of the Clinton *Courant* and the Clinton *Daily Item*, was born in Framingham, January 19, 1835, son of Charles F. W. and Mary (Goodale) Parkhurst. He is eighth in descent from George Parkhurst, who was an early resident of Watertown, and seventh in descent from Robert Goodale, who came to this country from Ipswich, England, in 1634. He was educated in the public schools and the Framingham Academy. After a short experience as paymaster for the Lancaster Quilt Company in Clinton, he entered the editorial office of the Worcester *Spy*, and since that time he has been steadily engaged in newspaper work. He became editor of the Clinton *Courant* in 1865, and during his service of nearly thirty years in the editorial chair he has kept his journal in line with the best county newspapers in the State. He has been editor also of the *Daily Item* since July, 1893. In Clinton he has served in various offices, — town clerk six years, town treasurer, assessor, member of the School Board

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fifteen years, and director of the Public Library six years; and he has represented his district, the Thirteenth Worcester, in the lower house of the Legislature four terms (1890–91–92–93). During the greater part of his legislative service he was house chairman of the committees on education and on public charitable institutions. In politics he is a steadfast Republican, and has long been prominently connected with the party organization in his section of the State. For several years he has been chairman of the Republican town committee of Clinton. He was one of the original members of the Massachusetts Press Association, and is also a member of the Subur-

ban Press Association, of the Massachusetts Republican Club, and of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was married first, September 13, 1866, to Harriet F. Fairbank, of West Boylston (died December 13, 1885); and second, August 9, 1887, to Georgiana B. Warren, of Framingham. They have no children.

PEARSON, Gardner Whitman, of Lowell, postmaster, was born in Lowell, September 4, 1869, son of George H. and Laura W. (Hildreth) Pearson. He is a grandson of John H. Pearson, formerly the largest ship-owner in Boston, and of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Dracut; and a nephew of the late General Benjamin F. Butler, whose wife was his mother's sister. He was educated in the

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public schools of Dracut and of Lowell, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at Harvard College, spending a year at each of the last-mentioned institutions. Subsequently he studied law two years at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1891, and began practice in association with his brother, Fisher H. Pearson. Later he became associated with General Butler, and so remained until the latter's death, in 1893. He is at present in partnership with John A. Gately in the patent business. In politics he is a Democrat, and has for a number of years been an active worker in his party, but has never held an elective office. He was chairman of the Democratic city committee of Lowell in 1891–92–93, and member of the State Committee in 1893. He was appointed to his present position as postmaster of Lowell, in April, 1894. In 1892–93 he was a member of the State commission to revise the election laws. He belongs to a number of clubs, — the Lowell Country, the Vesper Boat, the Lowell Cricket and Athletic, the Yorick, Big Twelve, — and is a member of Court General Butler, Ancient Order of Foresters. He is an enthusiastic lover of athletic sports, and has taken a number of prizes in running, jumping, and boating, both when in college and after leaving. He is unmarried.

PEMBERTON, Henry Augustus, of Boston, merchant and manufacturer, was born in South Danvers, now Peabody (named for George Peabody), October 26, 1845, son of Francis Bainbridge and Adeline (Buswell) Pemberton. His father was a native of Portsmouth, N.H., and his mother of Haverhill. He comes of an early, honorable New England family, founded by James Pemberton, originally of Wales, who settled in Massachusetts in 1646, and for whom Pemberton Hill, now marked by Pemberton Square, Boston, was named. Samuel Pemberton, descendant of James, was one of the second committee, representing the people in town meeting assembled, who in 1770 successfully demanded of Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson the removal of the British troops from Boston, his colleagues being Adams, Hancock, Warren, Phillips, Henshaw, and Molineaux. The Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton, another descendant, who graduated at Harvard in 1671, and became a fellow of the college, was a great scholar and divine, a contemporary of and beloved by such men as Judge Sewell, Dr. Cotton Mather, Dr. Increase Mather, Major-General Winthrop; and Thomas Pemberton, the antiquary, was also of this highly respected family. Henry A. Pemberton was educated in the schools of Peabody; and the prizes awarded him upon graduation from the High School — gifts of George Peabody, of London — indicate that his deportment and scholarship while there were excellent. He left Peabody in 1862 to receive a business training in Boston,

where his business headquarters have since been established. He is now one of the leather firm of Pemberton Brothers, High Street, Boston,

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carrying on a business inherited from their father, by whom it was founded in 1845, — a firm which has since become widely known as conservatively progressive, thoroughly equipped by its factories at Peabody and at Bridgton for its purposes of finishing sheep and other skins. Mr. Pemberton is a member of the Associated Board of Trade, of the Shoe and Leather Association, the Athletic Association, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, the Beacon Society, and the Masonic Fraternity of Boston. In politics and religion he votes and worships according to his honest convictions. He is not a politician nor an office-seeker, but one who performs conscientiously all the duties of a private public-spirited citizen. He was married December 17, 1878, to Miss Louise Baldwin, daughter of the late George P. Baldwin, of Boston, a descendant of the New Hampshire Baldwins, one of whom fought for two sharp winters under Ethan Allen. They have three children: Henry Augustus, Jr, Frank Arthur, 2d., and Gladys Pemberton. Their residence is a charming estate in the Boston suburb of Auburndale, and its hospitality is proverbial.

PEVEY, Gilbert Abiel Abbott, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Lowell, August 22, 1851, son of Abiel and Louisa (Stone) Pevey. He was educated in the Lowell public schools, graduating from the High School a Carney medal scholar, and at Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1873. He studied law with the firm of Sweetser & Gardner (Theodore H. Sweetser and William S. Gardner, the latter afterwards justice of the Superior and Supreme Courts), and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876. Upon the appointment of Mr. Gardner to the Superior Bench he became a partner of Mr. Sweetser, and remained in this association till the latter's death in 1882. Then he became assistant attorney of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company under Colonel John H. George. Subsequently, after his retirement from this position, he was for three years partner in practice with the Hon. Charles S. Lilley, now justice of the Superior Court. During the years 1890-91-92 he was assistant district attorney for Middlesex County; and he has been master in chancery for the same county for about nine years. Since his

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admission to the bar he has been established in Boston and Cambridge, with his principal office in Boston. In Cambridge he has been a director

of the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and its attorney for seven or eight years. He is a director also of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association, ex-vice-president of the Baptist Social Union, and has been vice-president and president of the North Baptist Sunday-school Convention. He is a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Northern Mutual Relief Association, in all of which he has held official positions; also of the Masonic order (Amicable Lodge), of the order of Odd Fellows (Dunster Lodge), of the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and of the Cambridge Baptist Union. In politics he has always been a Republican; but he has never sought political office, his aspirations not being in that direction. He was married November 27, 1876, and has two children: Emma L. and Elva M. Pevey.

PRICE, CHARLES HENRY, of Salem, druggist, and president of the Salem Electric Lighting Company, is a native of Salem, born on the first of January 1831, son of Eben N. and Hannah

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(Shreve) Price. He is of English ancestry. He was educated in the Salem grammar and high schools, and at the age of thirteen, in July, 1844, began work as a boy in the store where he still does business as druggist and pharmacist. During his long career here he has graduated and put into business more than a dozen young men who are all now engaged in prosperous trade. He has been president of the Salem Electric Lighting Company from its formation in 1881, and for two years president of the Pettingell Andrews Electric Supply Company of Boston. Since 1884 he has also been president of the Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Salem, one of the leading companies of its kind in New England. His only club is his church, in which he has long been prominent. He has been treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Salem since 1856, and for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school; and he was president of the Salem Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years. He married first, March 2, 1853, Miss Anna E. Carlton, who died April 26, 1864, leaving one child, Jeannie C. Price; and second, January 8, 1868, Miss Fannie S. Pettingell. They have two children: Charles Brown (born October 22, 1869), and Frank Shreve Price (born November 8, 1875).

PUFFER, LORING WILLIAM, D.D.S., of Brockton, fire underwriter, was born in Stoughton, September 17, 1828, son of Loring and Lucy Hewett (Southworth) Puffer. He is of the seventh generation from George Puffer who settled in Braintree, now Quincy, in 1639, in the direct line from his son James (his other son Matthias was the great-great-grandfather of the late Senator Sumner); a grandson of Nathan Puffer, who served under General Scott in all of the battles on the frontier in 1812–15; and great-grandson of Captain Jedediah Southworth, of Stoughton, who served through the whole of the Revolution, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of Massachusetts. On the maternal side he is in the seventh generation from Constant Southworth, of Plymouth, deputy governor, and an original proprietor of and one of the three persons appointed to buy the town of Bridgewater. He is a descendant also in the seventh generation of the Rev. James Keith, the first minister of Bridgewater; in the sixth generation of the Rev. Ebenezer Stearns, the first Baptist minister of Easton; in the seventh of the Rev. Thomas Carter, the first minister of Woburn; in the sixth

of Judge Joseph Wilder, from 1742 to his death in 1757 chief justice of Massachusetts; and in the eighth of Major-General Humphrey Atherton, of

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Dorchester. His general education was acquired in common and private schools which he attended until he reached the age of eighteen years, and he graduated from the Boston Dental College March 17, 1870. From eighteen to twenty-five years of age he was engaged in mechanical trades and manufacturing, which were all then relinquished on account of failing health. The three years following were devoted to the study of medicine and dentistry. He began the practice of dentistry in 1854, and for thirty-five years followed the profession actively, from 1856 established in North Bridgewater, which afterwards became Brockton. His connection with the fire insurance business began a few years after his removal to North Bridgewater; and this vocation, with real estate, has now almost entirely displaced his profession. Quite early in life Mr. Puffer became a copious correspondent for various newspapers, and later had experience in the editorial chair, being editor of the Brockton *Advance* for one year, and editor of the Brockton *Eagle* during the years 1884 and 1885. He has done other literary work, especially in historical and biographical fields, which has widened his reputation. In 1871–72 he was adjunct professor of operative and clinical dentistry in the Boston Dental College, and professor of the institute of dentistry and dental therapeutics in 1872–73. Previous to 1880 he had been secretary, treasurer, and president of the Old Colony Dental Association, and was a frequent essayist at its meetings. He has at two periods during his residence in North Bridgewater, or Brockton, been a member of the School Committee (1875–1885); and for more than twenty years he has been one of the trustees to the Public Library. He is now chairman of the latter board. He was one of a number of citizens who originally purchased the library, and some years later gave it to the town. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1855, and is now holding a commission; and in 1883 received the appointment of notary public. Dr. Puffer became interested in politics soon after he attained his majority, and his interest has never flagged. Originally an anti-slavery man, he was among the first to help form and sustain the Republican party, and has been steadfastly devoted to it since. Outspoken and frank with tongue and pen, he is counted one of the most efficient, honorable, and successful political workers in Eastern Massachusetts. He has been on the Republican city committee of Brockton for many years, and was its chairman in 1854–55. In 1856 he became an active member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society; was a trustee for many years, and has been vice-president. In 1860 he built the first greenhouse ever constructed in North Bridgewater; and from that date to the present he has been an ardent horticulturalist, florist, and a frequent contributor to agricultural, horticultural, and floricultural publications. He was one of the most active originators of the Brockton Agricultural Society founded in 1874, which was a success from the first. Its opening exhibition, held in ten days under a tent, received an income of $7,400; and by 1893 its annual income had reached $29,500. Dr. Puffer is also a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Natural History Society of Boston, of the Massachusetts and Suburban Press Association, and of the Norfolk Club; and he is a charter member of Paul Revere Lodge and Satucket Royal Arch Chapter, Free Masons, of Brockton. He was married September 16, 1856, to Miss Martha Mary Crane Worces-

ter, niece and adopted daughter of the Hon. Samuel Thomas Worcester and Mary Fenno Crane (Wales) Worcester of Norwalk, Ohio. They have four children: Loring Worcester, born February 7, 1857, died July 30, 1858; Mary Crane, born April 11, 1859; William Loring, born May 27, 1863; and Clarence Carter Puffer, born June 29, 1874.

RAYMOND, JOHN MARSHALL, of Salem, member of the Essex bar, is a native of Salem, born June 16, 1852, son of Alfred A and Sarah (Buffum) Raymond. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of New England. On the paternal side he is descended from Captain William Raymond, who settled in Beverly about 1652, was appointed by the General Court in 1683 lieutenant commander of Beverly and Wenham troop, and was deputy for Beverly in 1685 and 1686, and commanded a company in the Canada expedition in 1690. On his mother's side he is of Quaker descent, his maternal ancestor being Robert Buffum, who settled in Salem in 1638. The first settlers of the family became Quakers, the mother of Mr. Raymond was a life-long member of the Society of Friends, and each generation has had influential members of that Society among its number. His general education was acquired in the Salem public schools and at the Friends' Boarding-school of Providence, R.I.; and he was prepared for his profession at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1878, receiving the Hilliard prize for the best essay on "Insanity as a Defence in Criminal Cases." While pursuing his law studies and for some time before, he was at work in various occupations, first as a clerk in a grocery store, then in the freight department of the old Eastern and the Boston & Lowell railroads at Salem, and afterward as station agent at Peabody. Admitted to the bar in October, 1878, he immediately began practice in Salem, and has since pursued his profession there. In the November election of 1879, a year after his election to the bar, he was elected a member of the Executive Council for 1880, and served through the first term of Governor John D. Long. The next two years, 1881 and 1882, he was president of the Salem Common Council, and from 1886 to 1889, inclusive, was mayor of the city. During his four terms in the latter office numerous important reforms were accomplished, and the interests of the city advanced in various ways. He was especially instrumental in establishing the free public library and fire alarm system. One of the most notable reforms, however, was the establishing of "liquor limits" for the city, and a system of high license, by which he freed the residential sections from the saloon almost entirely, largely reduced the number of saloons, and brought increased revenue to the city. At the close of his second term he decided to retire, but was induced to stand again by petitions addressed to him, signed by more than fifteen hundred of the leading citizens of Salem; and he was returned by a largely increased majority.

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During his fourth term, the public library was opened to the citizens, and on the occasion of its opening he delivered the address. He was the first chairman of the Board of Trustees of the library, holding that position for two years. Mr. Raymond is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a prominent member of the Scottish rite bodies, being thrice potent grand master of Sutton Lodge of Perfection, of Salem, grand high priest of Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Boston, and has held the office of second lieutenant commander of Massachusetts Consistory; he is worshipful master of Essex Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Winslow

Lewis Commandery of Knights Templar, and of Sutton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Salem Council of Royal and Select Masters. Also past noble grand of Fraternity Lodge, and past chief patriarch of Salem Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been president of the Salem Mutual Benefit Association for fourteen years, and of the Salem Co-operative Bank since its organization, in 1888. For four years he was a member of the Second Corps of Cadets, and is now a member of the Veteran Association. He was married in June, 1879, in Salem, to Miss Anna Belle Jackson. They have had three children: Eva S., Helen J., and Grace Raymond (deceased). Mrs. Raymond died in 1885, a few months after the death of the daughter Grace. In December, 1893, he was married to Miss Jennie Abbott Ward, of Salem.

RAYMOND, Robert Fulton, of New Bedford, member of the bar, is a native of Fairfield County, Connecticut, born at High Ridge, in the town of Stamford, June 15, 1858, son of Lewis and Sarah A. (Jones) Raymond. Public records show that his ancestors were in America as early as 1630–31, in Little Harbor, now Portsmouth, N.H., and in 1634 at Salem, Mass., whence a son removed to Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., as is shown by the records of that town in 1668. The Raymond genealogy shows two branches of the family growing up in Salem and Norwalk respectively, and from the latter branch came the subject of this sketch. Up to sixteen years of age he attended the district schools at High Ridge and Long Ridge, Conn. In 1874, stimulated by the example of his brother (now President Raymond of Wesleyan University) in getting an education, he came to New Bedford to prepare for college at the New Bedford High School. After completing his preparatory work, he entered Wesleyan University in 1877, took a partial course there, and subsequently studied in Harvard College and Law School. The cost of his preparatory school and college training was met by his earnings as a school-teacher, which work he began at the age of seventeen while a student in the High School,— teaching two winters in Dartmouth public schools. After a year at Wesleyan he taught two years in the town of Marion, at the same time reading Greek and Latin classics extensively, intending to re-enter Wesleyan with his old class. At the end of his successful work there, however, having an opportunity to teach mornings in a private Latin school in Boston and to work in Harvard College afternoons, he accepted that course instead, and for a year pursued it,— teaching regularly every morning, taking lectures at Harvard in history and Roman law afternoons, and doing private tutoring evenings through the college season. In this way he prepared a young man for Harvard within the year, and in the summer months took a private pupil to his home in Connecticut, and prepared him in Greek and Latin for Yale in the autumn. He entered

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the Harvard Law School in the autumn of 1881, and remained two years, and then, coming to New Bedford, was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1883, of the Superior Court. It was his intention to return to the Law School at the end of the third year and take his degree, but he was so busy in his practice that he was unable to do so. Later, however, in 1894, he took the examinations, and received from the college on commencement day his LL.B. He has practised at New Bedford steadily since his admission to the bar with a good degree of success, latterly doing much corporation business. He is at present trustee of large corporation interests in Kansas and Colorado, and en-

gaged in an extensive general practice in eastern Massachusetts. For two years after he began practice he was principal of a large evening school in New Bedford, with from ten to twenty assistant teachers; and at the close of this service he received a testimonial from his pupils which he holds as one of his choicest possessions. During his first year in New Bedford he was also elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association there; and he continued in this position for nine years, within which period the institution built one of the finest Christian Association buildings in the country. In politics he was originally a Republican of the radical stripe, and did campaign speaking for the Republican party in Connecticut from the Garfield campaign to 1891. Then he became a Prohibitionist, and each year since he has served as candidate of that party for attorney-general of Massachusetts. He was a delegate to the National Prohibitory Convention at Cincinnati in 1892, in which he served as a member of the committee on platform. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Prohibitory State Committee since 1892, and has taken the stump in every campaign since he joined the party. He is a frequent speaker also on occasions of public meeting to advocate movements of moral reform; before temperance societies and conventions of young people, Sunday-schools, the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, and similar organizations; in movements for the elevation of the laboring man; and on Memorial Day. In religious faith he is a Methodist Episcopalian, and active in denominational work. He is a member of the Boston Wesleyan Association, having charge of *Zion's Herald* and the general property of the denomination in New England; a director of East Greenwich Academy; a member of various business boards of laymen of the New England Southern Conference; and a member of the Methodist Social Union of New Bedford and vicinity, the largest in the country, which he was instrumental in starting, and of which he was the first president. He is vice-president for the State of Massachusetts of the American Sabbath Union. He is a member of Acushnet Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., and also of the Knights of Honor. Physically, he is something of an athlete, with a taste especially for rowing. He usually has a shell on the river and a boat at his summer home on Lake Winnipesaukee, N.H., where he organized the Pine Island Outing Club in 1892, of which he has since been clerk. He is a collector of books, and possesses one of the best law libraries and one of the choicest general libraries in New Bedford, the latter specially rich in the lines of history and economics, and in English, French, and German literature. Mr. Raymond was first married, September 12, 1883, to Miss Annie E. Booth, of New Bedford, who died December 10, 1884. He married second, October 20, 1886, Miss Mary E. Walker, daughter of Captain David Walker, of Groton, Conn. Their children are: Annie Almy, Mary Lois, and Allen Simmons Raymond.

ROBERTS, John Hemenway, of the Boston office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Maine, born in Alfred, York County, October 8, 1831, son of Nahum and Sally B. (Hemenway) Roberts. He is of English ancestry. He was educated in the common schools and at Alfred Academy. Until he was eighteen years of age he lived and worked on his father's farm. Then, in 1850, he came to Charlestown, and was engaged in the West India goods and foreign fruit business till the outbreak of the Civil War. Enlisting in July, 1861, as a private for three years, he was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant, Company F, Eighth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, in August; was promoted to first lieutenant in May, 1862, and to captain the following August. His regiment was immediately ordered to the front in the defences of Washington. In October, 1861, it was assigned to the First Brigade (General Viely), Sherman's expeditionary corps (afterwards the Tenth Army Corps) to the South Atlantic coast, striking first at Port Royal, S.C. It participated in all the operations from that engagement to the capture of Fort Sumter, including the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River, and the capture and occupation of Jacksonville, Fla. On the first of January, 1864, by order of the Secretary of War, at the request of the governor of Maine, he was transferred to the Second Maine Cavalry, then organizing at Augusta, Me., as captain of Company M. In February the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, La., and participated in the Red River campaign, after which it was engaged in the extermination of guerillas in La Fourche and Tesche counties, Louisiana. In July, 1864, it was ordered

to West Florida, with headquarters at Barrancas, to assist in the siege and operations against Mobile, Ala., and assigned to the First Brigade Cavalry, Nineteenth Army Corps. From this time till the close of the war it was constantly engaged in scouting and raiding throughout western Florida and southern Alabama, destroying an immense amount of Confederate army stores, cutting railroad and telegraph communications between Mobile and Montgomery, capturing large quantities of cattle, horses, and mules; and it was the first to carry the Emancipation Proclamation to

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the negroes throughout that section of the country. In the course of these raids the regiment had many engagements: at Milton, Euchee Anna, Marianna, Fla., and at Pollard, Big and Little Escambia Rivers, Pine Barren Creek, and other places in Alabama. In May, 1864, Captain Roberts was inspector-general of the forces of New Orleans, and later judge advocate-general of the department. In January, 1865, he was detailed judge advocate of an important military commission at Barrancas, Fla., for the trial of several capital cases (civilians), there being then no State government, and consequently no courts of justice. After the close of the war he returned to Massachusetts, and entered the State militia. He was made adjutant of the First Battalion of Cavalry in 1869, and afterwards (in 1873) promoted to lieutenant colonel commanding (serving in that capacity until 1876); and he brought this corps to so high a state of efficiency that he was complimented by General Sherman, when general of the United States Army, as having the finest command in the country outside of the regular army. Upon his return to civil life after his four years of service in the war, during which time he was never off duty a day except for a short time when wounded, he re-entered his former business in the employ of J. C. Tyler & Co., foreign fruit merchants, with whom he remained seven years. Then he entered the firm of J. F. Conant & Co., Chatham Street, of which, by the death of the senior partners, he soon became the head. For some years afterwards he was engaged in the merchandise brokerage business in India Street; and in 1888 he became connected with the Boston office of the Mutual Life of New York. Since the war Colonel Roberts has resided in Chelsea, where he has taken an active interest in affairs, civil, political, and social. He served in the Board of Aldermen one term (1876), represented the city in the lower house of the Legislature two terms (1870-71), and has been at the head of many of its social organizations. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery; of the Union Veterans' Union, W. S. Hancock command, Chelsea; of the Grand Army of the Republic, Theodore Winthrop Post, Chelsea; of the Robert Lash Lodge, Free Masons, the Shekinah Chapter Royal, Arch Masons, the Napthali Council, and the Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Chelsea; a member of the Chelsea Review Club, and of the Grand Army Club, Boston. He was for three successive years (1890–91 92) elected department commander of the Union Veterans' Union, when it included all the New England States, and in 1893 was elected commander-in-chief of that organization. He was master of Robert Lash Lodge in 1874 75, and high priest of Shekinah Chapter in 1877 78. Colonel Roberts was married in May, 1859, at Charlestown, to Miss Louisa Southward. They had three children: Lillian Louise (now Mrs. Alfred J. Hayman), Gertrude Abbie, Mattie Emma B. (now Mrs. Henry W. Asbrand). He married second, in 1868, Miss H. Edwina Phelps, of Chelsea.

ROBERTS, William Warren, of Haverhill, city clerk, is a native of Haverhill, born August 31, 1866, son of Joseph W. and Medora A.

WILLIAM W. ROBERTS.

(Felch) Roberts. He is a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Roberts, the emigrant, who settled at Dover Neck, N.H., about the year 1632. He was educated in the public schools of Haverhill and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Boston. After his graduation in June, 1884, he entered the office of David B. Tenney, then city clerk of Haverhill, with whom he remained until the latter retired from that office in January, 1893. In January, 1892, he was elected auditor and assistant city clerk; and upon the retirement of Mr. Tenney he was elected to the city clerkship, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Independent Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachem; and of the Wachusett Club of Haverhill. In politics he is a Republican. He was married April 17, 1889, to Miss Alice M. Day, of Haverhill.

RUSSELL, Charles Theodore, Jr., member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, April 20, 1851, the eldest son of Charles Theodore Russell and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell. He removed to Cambridge in 1876, and has since resided there. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and graduated at Harvard College in 1873. He studied law with the firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, in Boston, and graduated from the Law School of Boston University in 1875. He was admitted to the Boston bar May 15, 1875, and became a partner in the firm of C. T. & T. H. Russell, at No. 27 State Street, and continued to practise law as a member of that firm until January 1, 1894, when the firm dissolved, and he formed with his brother, William E. Russell, the law firm of Russell & Russell, Exchange Building. In 1884 he was appointed one of the civil service commissioners of Massachusetts, and has continued under successive reappointment to hold that office, and since 1889 has been the chairman of the commission. In 1885 he was appointed by the Legislature editor of "Contested Election Cases before the Legislature," and still occupies that position. In 1889 he was appointed by the court one of the exam-

C. T. RUSSELL, Jr.

iners of applicants for admission to the Suffolk bar, and for three years has been chairman of the board. He is a Democrat in politics, and

has never been married. He is a member of the Union, University, and St. Botolph clubs in Boston, and several other social, literary, and yachting associations.

SANDERS, William, of New Bedford, merchant, is a native of Rhode Island, born in the town of Warren, December 10, 1843, son of Henry and Martha B. (Viall) Sanders. He is of English ancestry, and is the owner of a coat-of-arms granted to one of his ancestors, dated 1522.

WM. SANDERS.

His great-grandfather, on the maternal side, served as a captain in the war of the Revolution; and the latter's commission is now in his hands. The family moved to New Bedford when William Sanders was a boy of fourteen years; and he was educated there in the public schools, graduating from the High School. He began business life as a clerk in the post-office of Quincy, where he spent two years. Then he went to Boston, and had several years' experience in the wholesale clothing business. In February, 1866, he started out for himself, opening a retail clothing store in New Bedford. After conducting this successfully for twelve years alone, he admitted his brother, H. V. Sanders, to partnership, under the firm name of Sanders Brothers. This firm was dissolved in 1881, and was succeeded by that of Sanders & Barrows, which in time gave place to a corporation, formed in 1894, under the name of the Sanders & Barrows Clothing Company, with Mr. Sanders as treasurer and general manager. The business has steadily grown from the modest start in 1866, and it is now the largest clothing business in the State south of Boston. Mr. Sanders has served in the Legislature as a member of the lower house two terms (1879-80), and he has been Bristol County commissioner since 1889. He has served also in the State militia, captain of Company E, First Regiment, for nine years,—from 1876 to 1881, and from 1886 to 1891. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Acushnet Lodge, New Bedford; to the Royal Arcanum (regent of Omega Council); the Grand Army of the Republic, member of Post 1; and the Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs, New Bedford. He has for some years been connected with the New Bedford Board of Trade, and is now (1894) one of the directors of the organization. In politics he is a Republican. He has long been active in municipal affairs, and has been asked many times to stand as candidate for mayor, but always declined on account of business interests. He is well known all over Bristol County, his duties as county commissioner taking him to nearly every town in the county. Mr. Sanders was married November 6, 1866, to Miss Lucretia C. Cannon, of New Bedford. They have no children.

SANFORD, Alpheus, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in North Attleborough, July 5, 1856, son of Joseph B. and Mary C. (Tripp) Sanford. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and of Melrose, to which his father moved when he was a small boy; and he was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. His collegiate training was at Bowdoin, from which he graduated in the class of 1876. In college he was president of his class, a member of the Kappa Chapter of Psi Upsilon, and captain of the college base-ball nine. He read law in the office of Joseph Nickerson, Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, when he established himself in Boston, where he has since remained engaged in general practice. In politics Mr. Sanford is Republican, and early in his career became active in the party organization. He entered public life as a

member of the Boston Common Council of 1886. The next year he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature (session of 1888), where he

ALPHEUS SANFORD.

served as house chairman of the committee on election laws. Returned for the session of 1890, he served that term on the committee on the judiciary, and ranked with the leaders on the Republican side of the House. He was first elected to the Boston Board of Aldermen for the municipal year of 1893; and, returned in 1894, was then elected chairman of the board. He was secretary of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston from 1889 to 1892; was in 1891 a member of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and in 1892 secretary of that organization. He is a member also of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Sanford was married September 20, 1883, in Acushnet, to Miss Mary C. V. Gardiner, daughter of William H. and Charlotte (Read) Gardiner. They have two children: Gardiner (born October 27, 1888) and Hazel Sanford (born August 18, 1892).

SHAW, Captain Levi Woodbury, of the Department for the Inspection of Buildings, city of Boston, is a native of New Hampshire, born in New Durham, May 9, 1831, son of Isaac B. and Mary (Garland) Shaw. His early training was in the country school during the winter months, and in the open seasons on the farm or in assisting his father, who was a builder. Subsequently he spent three terms at the Wolfeborough Academy, on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee, graduating in 1849. The winter following he taught two district schools in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of twenty he came to Boston to follow his trade of a carpenter and builder. Here he early became noted for originality and advanced ideas in mechanical construction, and built up a substantial business. In 1865 he formed a partnership with John W. Morrison, under the firm name of Shaw & Morrison, which during an existence of many years ranked with the leading carpenters and builders of the city. For twenty years Captain Shaw was also an active and efficient member of the Boston Fire Department, joining it in 1852, under Chief William Barnicoat. He rose rapidly in rank through the various grades to foreman, and in

LEVI W. SHAW.

1871 was elected by the city council an assistant engineer under Chief John S. Damrell, which position he held until the department was placed

under the board of fire commissioners (in October, 1873), and reorganized. Then, declining the position of district chief engineer offered him by the new commissioners, he withdrew from the service. In the "Great Fire" of 1872 he was one of Chief Damrell's most trusted lieutenants. He has been connected with the Department for the Inspection of Buildings since January, 1878, when, at the solicitation of his former chief, who had been placed at the head of the department, he accepted the position of assistant inspector. In 1886 he was promoted to the charge of the sub-department known as the "egress department," as "supervisor of egress," which is charged with the inspection of apartment houses, hotels, theatres, manufactories, and other buildings, in which numbers of persons are congregated, and the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of life. Captain Shaw is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows, is a Knight of Honor, past grand warden of the New England Order of Protection, of which he was one of the founders, and prominent in other orders. He was married in Boston, March 12, 1853, to Miss Margarette T. Keating. They have had three daughters, all of whom have won distinction in their special fields of professional work: the eldest, Mary Shaw, is the talented actress; the second, Helen A., is a popular writer of prose and poetry in leading journals; and the third, Margarette Evelyn (now Mrs. Ingersoll), is also a frequent contributor to the magazines and newspapers of the day.

SHEDD, William Elliot, of Boston, leather merchant, was born in Bridgewater, April 12, 1850, son of Joel and Eliza (Edson) Shedd. He is a descendant of the historical family of Edsons, of Bridgewater. His education was acquired in public schools in Bridgewater and Boston, and in private schools in Brockton and Waltham. His training for active life was begun in the machine shop of his brother, George F. Shedd, in Waltham, which he entered at seventeen years of age. After one year of practical work here he went into the office of another brother, J. Herbert Shedd, civil engineer, Boston, where he was employed another year. Then his connection with the leather business began as a clerk with Field, Converse, & Co., Boston. A year later he became a salesman and book-keeper for Otis Doyle & Co., Boston, with whom he remained for three or four years. For the next two years he was in charge of the finished leather depart-

WM. E. SHEDD.

ment of the Boston house of Coon, Crocker, & Co.; and thereafter was with the house of Dewson, Williams, & Co. till 1888, when he established the present successful house of Shedd & Crane, commission merchants in sole and upper leather. For twenty-one years he was a justice of the peace. He has been long connected with the Masonic order, and is now a member of Monitor Lodge, Waltham. He is an active member of the Piety Corner Club of Waltham, and also a member of the New England Shoe and Leather Association of Boston. Mr. Shedd was married in January, 1875, to Miss Ellen A. Fiske, of Waltham. They have two sons: Irving Elliot and William Chester Shedd.

SHELDON, Joseph Henry, of Haverhill, real estate interests, is a native of Haverhill, born February 12, 1843, son of Samuel and Emily B. (Sleeper) Sheldon. He descends in the direct line from Isaac Sheldon, one of three brothers, who came from England to this country about 1630. One of his ancestors was General Israel

Putnam who led at Bunker Hill, and his maternal great-grandfather was a lieutenant in the Revolution. His father was born in Danvers in 1819, and his mother in Alton, N.H., in 1818. He was educated in the common schools of Haverhill, and was early at work, being but twelve years of age when his father died and the care of the family fell largely upon him, with the advice and assistance of his admirable mother. His first employment was in a shoe manufactory in Haverhill, where he remained a short time. Then he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, and in 1857 a clerk in the ready-made clothing business, in

JOSEPH H. SHELDON.

which he continued for thirteen years. In 1871 he began business in the same line on his own account, and prospered. In 1890 he retired, and engaged in real estate operations and the management of estates. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1882 and 1883, and subsequently chairman of the first board of registration, resigning the latter position before his term was completed, to accept the office of mayor of the city, to which he was elected for 1885. He was re-elected to the mayoralty in 1887. His first year as mayor was marked by the construction of sewers and the inauguration of permanent street and road improvements; and the most noteworthy achievements of his second term were the laying out of Washington Square Park, and following up the same line of work as in 1885. In 1893 he was elected a member of the board of Overseers of the Poor, which position he still retains. On the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of Haverhill as a town, in 1893, he served as secretary of the reception committee. In State and national politics Mr. Sheldon is a Democrat; and, in religious faith, a Universalist: he attends the First Universalist Church of Haverhill, and is chairman of the parish committee. He is connected with the Free Masons, the Odd Fellows, the order of Red Men, and has passed through the official chairs of the latter, and also of the encampment of the order of Odd Fellows. He is a trustee of Odd Fellows' Hall Association. He was an original member of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and was a member of its first executive committee in association with ex-Governor Russell and ex-Mayor Rotch, of New Bedford. He was married December 27, 1866, in Haverhill, to Miss Emily E. Jaques, daughter of Addison B. Jaques, late treasurer of the Haverhill Savings Bank.

SHERMAN, William Frederick, of Lawrence, agent of the Atlantic Cotton Mills, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Hopkinton, May 28, 1848, son of William A. and Mary Collins (Kenyon) Sherman. He received a thorough common-school education in district schools, the Union High School of Central Falls, R.I., and the Lonsdale High of Lonsdale, R.I., finishing with a special private technical course under Professor Joseph M. Ross, a graduate of Amherst College. His first work was as a clerk in a country savings-bank before he had finished his schooling. The long summer vacations were afterward devoted to work of various sorts,—in jewelry shops, on a farm, in machine-shops, assisting surveyors. At the age of seventeen he taught a large country school for four months. At eighteen he practised surveying while attending school, and at all favorable opportunities obtained practical information on mill problems and work, from his father, who was a "mill man." At nineteen he entered the employ of the Lonsdale Company, Lonsdale, R.I., engaging to do their draughting and surveying and to learn the

cotton manufacturing business. He was with this company for nearly four years. From January to August, 1871, he was making drawings

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for the Granite Mills of Fall River. Then he established himself in Fall River, opening an office for mill engineering and civil engineering, and soon had a very large practice within and without the city. From 1875 to 1887 he was in the employ of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as an expert engineer, making descriptions and valuations of manufacturing property; and in 1887 he came to Lawrence as agent of the widely known Atlantic Cotton Mills, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Lawrence Board of Trade, president of the organization in 1890. Mr. Sherman is not a club man, nor a member of any of the secret fraternal organizations; and he has neither held nor sought public place. He is in politics a Republican. He was married May 8, 1872, to Miss Martha Gertrude Greene, of Rhode Island. They have three children: Alice L., Charles G., and Harold F. Sherman.

SIMMONS, JOHN FRANKLIN, member of the Plymouth bar, was born in Hanover, June 26, 1851, son of Perez and Adeline (Jones) Simmons. He is a lineal descendant of Moses Simmons (originally spelled Moyses Symonzon), who came to Duxbury in the first ship to arrive after the "Mayflower" from Leyden, and, through his paternal grandmother, of Colonel Benjamin Church who captured King Philip; and on the maternal side his descent is from John Jones and Sarah (Lapham) Jones, of Welsh stock. His father, Perez Simmons, was for thirty years a prominent lawyer in Plymouth County; one of the leaders of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island; a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, first in the House and afterwards in the Senate, where he served on the committee on revision of the statutes, of whose work the General Statutes of 1860 was the result; and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1853. John F. Simmons was educated in the public schools, in the Assinippi Institute, Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1873. He was class orator, and president of his society in college. He studied law in the Harvard Law School until February, 1875, when he

JOHN F. SIMMONS.

was admitted to the bar before Judge Aldrich. He began practice in Abington, in association with the late Judge J. E. Keith, under the firm name of

Keith & Simmons. This relation continued until 1885, when the firm was dissolved; and he became a partner of Harvey H. Pratt, under the name of Simmons & Pratt. In 1890 the firm established its Boston office, and has since practised in that city. One of his most notable cases was the McNulty will case, which took him to Europe in 1888. He was receiver of the Abington National Bank (appointed in August, 1886), and closed up his work in six months, the quickest settlement on record. It is the only case in which a national bank went on, after being in receivers' hands, with the same charter and number. He is now a director of this bank. For eight years he was president of the South Scituate Savings Bank. He was a prominent candidate for the Superior Court judgeship when Judge Corcoran was appointed in 1893, having, it is said, as strong a petition as was ever presented. While a resident of Hanover, he was a member of the School Committee for fifteen years. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar of the Old Colony Commandery, Abington; and is a member of the Old Colony Club of Plymouth. Mr. Simmons was married January 10, 1877, to Miss Fanny Florence Allen (a descendant of Tristram Coffin, who came from England to Nantucket, and of the family to which Benjamin Franklin's mother belonged, of Professor Maria Mitchell's family, and of the Folgers and Coffins of Nantucket). They have three children: Henry Franklin, Mary Folger, and Perez Simmons.

SIMPSON, James Rae, of Lawrence, merchant, was born in Stanstead, Canada, January 4, 1832, son of Donald and Helen (Rae) Simpson. His early years were spent on a farm, the winter months at school, which was several miles distant from his home, and reached not infrequently by a hard trudge over unbroken roads. His education was finished at the Stanstead Academy, from which he graduated at the age of fifteen. After teaching a country school for four winters, he came to the United States in pursuit of employment. He was some time employed in a furniture store in Boston, next worked awhile in a Lowell mill, for a longer period in the print works at Manchester, N.H., where he became an overseer, and in the spring of 1853 came to Lawrence, which has since been his home. Here, after working a few seasons in the Pacific and the Atlantic mills, he entered the grocery business in the employ of Shattuck Brothers, and in 1858 engaged in this branch of trade with Alfred A. Lamprey, under the firm name of A. A. Lamprey & Co., which continued for twenty years. Then he purchased his partner's interest; and he has since conducted the business alone, of late years with his son, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as assistant. His profits were early invested in real estate, and he now owns much valuable property in the city. He was one of the promoters of the Merchants' National Bank building and of the building erected

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for the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, two fine structures on the main business street of Lawrence. He is president and director of the Merchants' National Bank, an active member of the Lawrence Board of Trade, and president of the Pilgrim Fathers' Hall Association. He was a member of the Lawrence Common Council in 1863, and mayor of the city in 1878–79–80–85, the only person who has held the office for four terms. At the close of his fourth term he declined a renomination, and retired with an admirable record and undiminished popularity. He is identified with many societies of a social and benevolent nature; is a past master of the Gre-

cian Lodge of Masons, and has been its treasurer since 1867; a member of the Mt. Sinai Royal Arch Chapter, member of Bethany Commandery, Knights Templar; and member of the Home Club. Mr. Simpson was married April, 1859, to Miss Julia H. Coan, of Exeter, Me. They have two children now living: Nellie M. and James E. Simpson.

SMITH, (William) Dexter, (Jr.), of Boston, journalist, writer of popular lyrics, and playwright, is a native of Salem, born November 14, 1839, son of William D. and Lucy Ann (White) Smith. He is of Scotch-English ancestry. At the time of his birth his father was an inn-keeper and farmer. His education was acquired at the Epes Grammar and the English High Schools of Salem; and at the age of twenty he came to Boston, where he attended Comer's Commercial College, receiving at the close of his course a book-keeper's diploma. For a year or two he was book-keeper in the store of his father, then established at No. 18 Faneuil Hall Square, under the firm name of William D. Smith & Co., at the same time teaching evenings in the Pitts Street free evening school; and in 1860 he entered the service of the United States as clerk in the Boston post-office (1860–64), still continuing his work at the evening school, which covered four years (1859–63). At about this time he began contributing to local periodicals, among them *Gleason's Pictorial*, the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, and the *Evening Transcript*, furnishing both prose and poetry; and also to write songs. His first song, "She is Waiting for Us There," was published by Russell & Patee in 1862, while he was connected with the post-office; and it was immediately added to the repertory of "Buckley's Serenaders," who sang it thousands of times. Next came "Follow the Drum" (1863) and other stirring war-songs,—"Hurrah for the Old Flag," "Stand by the Banner of Columbia," "Union and Liberty," and many others, which at once became popular in the army, on the march, and by the camp-fire. With the close of the war appeared "Columbia is Free" (1865), originally sung at the Boston Museum by T. M. Hunter, and "Our Victorious Banner." Then followed numerous ballads, several of which became household words. Among these "Ring the Bell Softly, there's Crape on the Door" (1866: set by E. N. Catlin), "Cross and Crown" (also 1866), sung at scores of funeral services by Joseph L. White, the familiar cradle song, "Put me in my Little Bed" (1870), so well known by the children a generation ago, "Singing Baby to Sleep," "Where the Little Feet are Waiting," and "Darling Minnie Lee," have enjoyed the widest popularity, reaching sales of thousands of copies. His "Ring the Bell Softly, there's Crape on the Door," was recited at the memorial services in commemoration of the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens in Congress, December 17, 1868, by Congressman Ashley. These and other songs appeared in

DEXTER SMITH.

rapid succession; and in a comparatively few years the number of Mr. Smith's lyrics had reached five hundred, the list of titles alone filling twelve pages of the catalogue of the library of the British Museum. Several of them have been reproduced in England, and "Ring the Bell Softly" has been translated into foreign languages. His success in this field is due to his faculty of reaching the heart of the general public. "His songs have won their way," W. S. B. Mathews, the eminent critic and musical writer, has said, "because they possess the qualities of simplicity and graceful sentiment, which appeal strongly to the average American."

Many of Mr. Smith's lyrics have found their way to England, and have been set to music and published in that country. Among his song-poems thus complimented have been: "Do not Wound the Heart that Loves Thee," and "Baby's gone to Sleep" (set by Sir Julius Benedict, and published in London); "Our Victorious Banner" (set by Sir Robert Prescott Stewart, of Dublin); "On Rosy Wings the Summer comes" (set by Franz Abt, of Germany, composer of "When the Swallows Homeward fly"); "Tell me not that I'll Forget thee" (set by Carl Rosa, London); and others. In 1865 Mr. Smith became clerk in the music store of G. D. Russell & Co., then at No. 126 Tremont Street, and soon after took up the work of editor of musical publications, his first editorial duties being in connection with *The Orpheus* (1867). Since that time he has been continuously engaged as editor and in other departments of journalism. Among these periodicals have been *The Folio* (1869–71), *Dexter Smith's Paper* (1872–77), and *The Musical Record* (1878–1894); and his editorial services have been employed, largely as musical and dramatic critic, on *The Commonwealth*, *The Beacon*, and other Boston journals during long periods. He has also served as correspondent of the *London Orchestra*, and of numerous musical journals in this country. His first dramatic work was upon a version of "Cinderella," which was brought out at the Continental Theatre, Boston (1866). Later he wrote upon "Revels" (produced by Willie Edouin); then "Zanita," produced at the Boston Theatre (1884), where it had a long run, and was subsequently brought out in the other large cities of the country. He has also made a successful libretto for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which has been performed in various New England cities, as well as adaptations of "Boccaccio," first produced by the Boston Ideal Opera Company at the Boston Theatre (1880), "The Musketeers," and others. He has written numerous odes for notable occasions,— the Dedication Ode sung at the opening of Selwyn's Theatre, Boston (1867), the Dedication Ode sung at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia (1876), that sung at the unveiling of the Army and Navy Monument, Boston Common (1877), and the ode for the centennial celebration of the Stoughton Musical Society (1886), the oldest musical society in the country; and he has published several books, among them "Dexter Smith's Poems" (Boston: G. D. Russell & Co., 1868), "Blanks and Prizes," comedietta (Boston: Spencer & Co., 1869), and "Cyclopædia of Boston" (Boston: Cashin & Smith, 1886). He has in preparation a small volume of graceful sonnets of late years contributed by him to the periodical press, mostly to the columns of the Boston *Transcript* and *Journal*. Mr. Smith was a member of the musical committee of the World's Peace Jubilee, Boston; served on the committee on Poor Children's Excursions 1875–82; and has taken part in other popular movements. He has been identified with Boston since he moved here from Salem, his frequent trips abroad only increasing his fondness for the former city, adding largely also to his original patriotic and genuine Americanism of thought and feeling. He has been connected with the Masonic order since 1873, a member of the Revere Lodge, Boston. In politics he was a Republican in early life, latterly becoming an Independent. He has never held public or other office, always declining to serve in such stations, which have no attraction for him. He is unmarried.

SOULE, Rufus Albertson, of New Bedford, manufacturer, was born in Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, March 16, 1839, son of Thomas Howard and Margaret Albertson (Dunham) Soule. He is a direct descendant of George Soule, who came over in the "Mayflower," and, through his mother, of the Albertsons and Dunhams, who were among the earliest families in Plymouth. His maternal great-grandfather, George Dunham, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, George Dunham, an officer in the War of 1812. Thomas Howard, for whom his father was named, was the originator of the Howard family in this country, and came over in 1634. Rufus A. Soule received a good education in the public schools in New Bedford, and an excellent training for business life. He began upon leaving school as a clerk in a boot and shoe store, and for eight years he was a salesman with the Union Boot and Shoe Company of New Bedford. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company E, Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and contributed his share to a remarkable family war record,— each of his three brothers also serving in the war, one in the cavalry, one in the artillery, and one in the navy. All passed through unscathed save

one, Henry Warren Soule, who was killed in action at Gettysburg. In October, 1865, Mr. Soule entered business on his own account, forming a copartnership with Savory C. Hathaway for the manufacture of shoes, Mr. Hathaway having started the business about two months earlier, under the style of S. C. Hathaway & Co. At the

RUFUS A. SOULE.

beginning the business was small, employing but five or six hands. In 1866 the style of the firm became Hathaway & Soule, and it so continued till 1876, when Herbert A. Harrington, of Boston, was admitted, and it was changed to Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington. In June, 1890, the firm became a stock company, under the title of Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington Incorporated, with Mr. Hathaway as president, Mr. Soule vice-president, and Mr. Harrington treasurer, and the three constituting the board of directors. The business has gradually grown until for the year ending June 1, 1893, the sales of the corporation had reached nearly a million and a half. Its factories are now in New Bedford and Middleborough, the main office in Boston, and salesroom also in New York; and it is interested in retail stores in New York City, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, and in several New England cities,— Boston, Springfield, New London, Conn., and Bridgeport, Conn. In addition to this extensive business Mr. Soule is interested in the City and the Bristol manufacturing corporations (a director of each), is vice-president of the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, president of the Acushnet Co-operative Bank, director of the New Bedford Co-operative Bank, president of the New Bedford Board of Trade. He has served in the New Bedford city government, member of the Common Council in 1869–70–71–74–75, and president of the body in 1874; was a member for New Bedford in the Legislature of 1878 and 1879, serving both terms on the committee on railroads; and is now chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of New Bedford, appointed for the term of six years from the first Monday in June, 1894. Upon his appointment to the latter office the New Bedford *Mercury* remarked that he is of "the right stamp of man to hold public office. . . . He is honest and courageous, devoted to what he believes to be right, and fearless in his words and acts." He is a member of the Loyal Legion; is past commander of the R. A. Peirce Post, 190, Grand Army of the Republic (a delegate from the Massachusetts Encampment to the National Encampment in Pittsburg, Penn., September, 1894); member of the Sutton Commandery, Knights Templar, the Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, and Star in the East Lodge of Masons of the Wamsutta and Dartmouth clubs of New Bedford, and the Saturday Night Club of Hyannis. Mr. Soule was married August 28, 1860, to Miss Susan Nesmith, of Bucksport, Me. They have had three children: Margaret Howard (now wife of Dr. Garry de N. Hough), Lois M. (wife of Alexander T. Smith), and Rufus A. Soule, Jr.

STETSON, George Ripley, of New Bedford, president of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company, is a native of Connecticut, born in Brooklyn, Windham County, May 11, 1837, son of James A. and Dolly (Witter) Stetson. On his father's side he is descended from Robert Stetson, who was commissioned as cornet in 1658 or 1659 of the first Horse Company raised in Plymouth Colony; and on his mother's side the family descent is from the first settlers in the northeastern part of Connecticut, and commissions from George III. to his grandfathers Witter are now among the family possessions. The present homestead of the family has been in their possession

from about the time of the original grants of land by the English government. His father moved from Brooklyn, Conn., to Northampton, Mass., in 1843, and, returning to Brooklyn in 1847, occupied the homestead farm, where, between farm work and school, the boy's time was spent till his eighteenth year. His education was attained in the common schools and in an academy at Hampton, Conn. He began work for his trade as a machinist on the first of January, 1856, under Hiram Wells at Florence, Mass., and completed his

GEO. R. STETSON

apprenticeship at the works of the American Machine Company in Springfield, in February, 1859. The spring of 1861 found him at work as a journeyman mechanic in Wallingford, Conn., having been thrown out of employment as a machinist by the general depression that preceded the Civil War. Subsequently he returned to Northampton, and during the war carried through contracts in gun-work there, and also in New Haven and in Trenton, N.J. In the autumn of 1863 he entered the employment of O. F. Winchester, of the Winchester Arms Company, where he remained ten years approximately, including a trip to Brazil in 1868 during the war with Paraguay, at which time he was in charge of arms and ammunition consigned to the Brazilian government. These arms were probably the first considerable number of breech-loading guns introduced into South America. For most of the time spent with the Winchester Arms Company he had charge of the ammunition department. This was a comparatively new industry, and during his connection with it new machines and processes were frequently developed. Many of the methods in present use were of his invention. In May, 1873, Mr. Stetson came to New Bedford, and assumed mechanical charge of the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company, with which he continued as superintendent till July, 1890. During this time the industry grew from one of comparatively small consequence to one of the largest in its line of manufacture. On the last-mentioned date he resigned, to take his present office of president and general manager of the New Bedford Gas and Edison Light Company. In addition to the duties of this office he is president of the New Bedford Co-operative Bank, president of the Union Boot and Shoe Association, and director of the Board of Trade. He served as alderman during the administration of the Hon. Abram Howland as mayor in 1875 and 1876; and was a member of the Water Board for five years, declining a re-election at the close of the second term. He is a member of the several Masonic orders, and served as treasurer of the Royal Arch Chapter for a term of years. He was also president of the Republican Club of New Bedford during the Harrison campaign of 1888. Mr. Stetson married in November, 1859, Miss Ellen M. Stall, of Hadley. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living: George A., Ellen M., May E., James A., and Jane W. Stetson.

STEVENS, Charles Godfrey, of Clinton, member of the bar and ex-judge of the district court, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Claremont, September 16, 1821, son of Godfrey and Hannah (Pool) Stevens. His father was also a native of Claremont, born there September 10, 1796, and died there September 18, 1842, a merchant and manufacturer, member of the New Hampshire Legislature, moderator of town meetings for many years, and a delegate to the convention at Harrisburg, Penn., which nominated William Henry Harrison for president. His mother was a daughter of Captain William W. Poole, of Hollis, N.H., a farmer, trader, and

manufacturer. He attended a preparatory school and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H.; and graduated from Dartmouth College in the

CHAS. G. STEVENS

class of 1840. He read law with Upham & Snow, Claremont, N.H., and was admitted to the bar in 1843, at Claremont. In 1845 he moved to Massachusetts, and began practice in Clinton. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention; in 1862 a member of the State Senate; and in 1862–63 a draft commissioner for Worcester County by appointment of Governor Andrew. He was appointed judge of the Second Eastern Worcester District Court in 1874, and held this position till 1882. Judge Stevens has also been long identified with banking interests in Clinton. He assisted in organizing the Clinton Savings Bank, in 1851, and has been for many years solicitor and secretary and trustee of the institution. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank in 1864, and has been its president from its establishment; and he has been a director of the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1876. In politics he was a Daniel Webster Whig, and afterward became a Republican; and in religious faith he is an Episcopalian, senior warden of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Clinton. The only society to which he belongs is that of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married September 29, 1846, to Miss Laura A. Russell, daughter of Eli and Hepzibeth (Floyd) Russell, a descendant on her father's side of James Russell (born 1710, died 1784), originally of Wellington, Conn., later of Walpole, N.H.; and on her mother's side of Benjamin Floyd, born in Boston in 1738, and died in Walpole, N.H., in 1812. Their children living are: Edward Godfrey and Ellen Kate Stevens.

STRATTON, CHARLES CARROLL, of Fitchburg, of the Sentinel Printing Company, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Fairlee, August 22, 1829, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sturtevant) Stratton. His father was a farmer, and a leading citizen of the town, representing it in the Legislature and holding various positions of trust. He was educated in the district school and at the Thetford Academy. At the age of seventeen he left home to learn the printer's trade. After serving his apprenticeship in the office of the

C. C. STRATTON.

Democratic Republican at Haverhill, N.H., he went to Newbury, Vt., where he worked some time at his trade in the office of the *Aurora of the*

Valley. Subsequently he went to Boston, and worked several months there in the old Franklin Printing-office, and thence to New York, where he was employed in the Methodist Book Concern. Then in September, 1854, he came to Fitchburg, and entered the printing-office of the *Sentinel*, at that time a small weekly paper, with which he has been connected ever since, with the exception of a few months when he was serving in the Civil War, attached to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and in the Christian Commission at City Point, Va. In March, 1867, he purchased a half-interest in the establishment, and six years later, entering into partnership with John E. Kellogg, began the publication of the *Daily Sentinel*, the first number bearing date of May 6, 1873. The venture proved a success, and the business of the partners steadily increased and expanded. In 1881 the daily and the weekly were both enlarged; another increase in the size of the sheets was made in 1885, a third in 1886, a fourth in 1890, when the change from the folio to the quarto was made, and a fifth in 1892, the *Sentinel* then becoming an eight-page paper of seven columns each, printed on a perfecting press. The *Sentinel* has been an important factor in the development of Fitchburg, and devoted to the interests of Central Massachusetts. Mr. Stratton is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Honor, and belongs to the Fitchburg Board of Trade and the Fitchburg Historical Society. In politics he is Republican. He was married June 11, 1873, to Miss Maria S. Putnam, daughter of John and Sophronia C. Putnam, of Fitchburg. They have one child: Louise S. Stratton.

TAYLOR, Oliver, of Haverhill, merchant, mayor of the city 1893–94, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Atkinson, in 1827, son of Oliver and Lettice (Page) Taylor. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the Atkinson Academy. He began active life as a farmer, which occupation he pursued till the year 1852, when he moved to Haverhill to engage in business. Selecting the grocery trade, he entered the store of Currier & Taylor as a clerk, with the intention thoroughly to learn its details. After spending some time here, and a longer period in a similar capacity in the store of John Davis, he entered into partnership with Ebenezer Webster, and established a grocery business of his own, which flourished for several years. After the dissolution of this partnership he entered the clothing trade, in partnership with his brother, Levi Taylor (mayor of Haverhill in 1872, re-elected 1873, but declined on account of ill-health), under the firm name of Levi & Oliver Taylor. Subsequently Martin Taylor was admitted to the partnership, and the unique style of "The Three Taylors," by which the firm has since been known, was then adopted. The establishment was rapidly developed, and it is now one of the largest houses in its line of business in Essex County. In 1878 Mr. Taylor also became a member of the firm of Taylor, Goodwin, & Co., now the largest coal and lumber dealers in Haverhill. Besides these interests he is concerned in the Amesbury Carriage Company, of which he is a director, in the Merrimac Valley Steamboat Company, a director; he is president and director of the Essex National Bank, director of the Citizens' Co-operative Bank, and of the Pentucket Savings Bank; and a large owner of Haverhill real estate. For a long period he has been prominent in town affairs. He has been a member of the local Board of Overseers of the Poor for upwards of thirty years; was an

OLIVER TAYLOR.

alderman in 1873; was first elected mayor for 1893, nominated in mass caucus, by a good majority after a sharp contest, and was returned for 1894 by a majority of 1,205. In 1876 and 1877 he represented his district in the lower house of the Legislature, serving the first term as chairman of the State House committee, and as a member of important committees during his second term. Mr. Taylor was married November 12, 1857, to Miss Mary E. Fellows, daughter of Samuel Fellows, of Haverhill. They have one daughter: Edith Taylor.

TRUELL, Byron, of Lawrence, merchant, is a native of Vermont, born in St. Johnsbury, November 23, 1834, son of George W. and Fanny (Whitcomb) Truell. He received his early education in public schools at Barnston, P.Q., and graduated from Stanstead Academy, P.Q., in 1854. At the age of nineteen he came to Lawrence, and entered the dry-goods store of A. W. Stearns & Co. as merchant's clerk. Here he remained till 1858, when he formed a partnership with George H. Bailey, under the firm name of

BYRON TRUELL.

Bailey & Truell, and engaged in the same business on his own account. In 1863 the connection with Mr. Bailey was dissolved; and he established the firm of Byron Truell & Co., which still continues. His success in business has been marked. In 1867 he remodelled and enlarged his store, and added the carpet department. In 1881 he made an extensive tour in Europe, inspecting thoroughly the foreign market, and making connections that have proved very lucrative. In 1883 he again enlarged his quarters by taking down the old store and rebuilding in the most modern style of business architecture, and his present establishment is in extent and richness one of the finest in his section of the State. He is a director of the Pacific National Bank, and president of the Lawrence Board of Trade. His public life began in the Lawrence city government as member of the Common Council of 1865. In 1875 and 1876 he represented his city in the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the important committees on labor statistics (chairman) and on mercantile affairs. In 1877 and 1878 he was a State senator, serving both terms as chairman of the joint committee on prisons, and in 1878 as chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs. In 1888 he was alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. In 1890 and 1891 he was a member of the Executive Council, elected from the Sixth Councillor District. He is prominently connected with the Masonic order, a member of the Grecian Lodge, Lawrence, of Mount Sinai Royal Arch Chapter, and of Bethany Commandery of Knights Templar; and he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. The only club with which he is connected is the Home Club of Lawrence. Mr. Truell was married September 5, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Armstrong, daughter of William H. and Mary (Hannaford) Armstrong, of Lawrence. They have two daughters: Gertrude E. (now Mrs. Albert E. Butler) and Grace L. (now Mrs. George H. Eaton).

VOSE, James Whiting, of Boston, founder and president of the Vose & Sons Pianoforte Company, is a native of Milton, suburb of Boston, the birthplace and working-place of Benjamin Crehore, the builder of the first American piano, in 1798. He was born October 21, 1818, son of Whiting and Mary (Gooch) Vose. His ancestors came from England, and settled originally in Milton. He was educated in the public schools and the Milton Academy, from which he graduated with honors in the spring of 1834. Immedi-

ately after leaving school, on the 7th of April, he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. He worked at this trade till the autumn of 1839, when on his twenty-first birthday he entered a piano factory as a workman. He soon acquired skill in various departments, and in 1846 began making piano and organ keys on his own account. In this branch of the manufacture he was remarkably successful, and his work was sought by the best manufacturers. But his ambition was to make the finished piano; and in 1851 he started in a small way, completing his first instrument before the close of that year. In

JAS. W. VOSE.

1855, in order to devote his attention exclusively to his piano interests, he sold out his key business, and since that time has been engaged wholly in the development and manufacture of the Vose piano. From the first he has followed closely every detail of the work, overseeing each process, constantly experimenting, carefully studying each new principle as it has appeared, and, if satisfied of its worth, promptly adopting it. Under his conduct the manufacture has grown from an output of two pianos a week in 1855, from a small factory, to an average of eighty per week in 1892, from one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country, comprising four great buildings, on Waltham and Washington Streets at the South End, Boston, two of five stories each, one of seven, and one of four stories, with a total floorage of 129,000 square feet, and an aggregate area under plant of 138,000 square feet. Mr. Vose is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and of the Bostonian Society. In politics he is a Republican, a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Brookline Republican Club, and of the Boston Marketmen's Republican Club; and in religion he is a Baptist, connected with the Brookline Baptist Society, and a member of the Baptist Social Union. He was married September 16, 1847, to Miss Almira Howe. They have had five children: Francis Childs (deceased), Irving Bond, Willard Atherton, Julien Wallenstein, and Frances Howe Vose. His three sons, Irving, Willard, and Julien, are associated with him in his piano business, the former first entering the factory in 1869, and now in charge of the factory warerooms; Willard, after serving his apprenticeship, becoming general superintendent of the factory, and since 1874 the treasurer of the company; and Julien entering the factory in 1882, and becoming superintendent of the works in 1889, the year of the incorporation of the company.

WALLACE, Rodney, of Fitchburg, manufacturer, was born in New Hampshire, in the town of New Ipswich, December 21, 1823, son of David and Roxanna (Gowen) Wallace. He is a lineal descendant of Benoni Wallis, who lived in Lunenberg, Mass., in 1755. He was educated in the common schools, and began business life at the age of sixteen, driving freight teams between Rindge, N.H., and Boston. He continued in this occupation till he was twenty years old, and for the succeeding ten years had the entire charge of selling the then celebrated medicines of Dr. Stephen Jewett throughout New England. Then in 1853 he came to Fitchburg, and entering into partnership with the late Stephen Shepley, under the firm name of Shepley & Wallace, engaged in dealing at wholesale in books and stationery, and in paper and cotton waste. This was the beginning of a business which grew to large proportions, and made the firm one of the best known in its trade in New England. In 1865 the firm was dissolved, and the business

divided, Mr. Wallace taking the cotton waste department, which he speedily greatly developed. The same year, 1865, with three associates, he founded the Fitchburg Paper Company. Four years later he became the sole owner of the business, and so remained until 1879, when he admitted his sons, Herbert I. and George R. Wallace, to partnership. Since that time new mills have been built, large additions made to the original plant, and comfortable dwellings erected near by for the operatives. Mr. Wallace has also for many years been interested in other corporations. Since 1864, with the exception of one

RODNEY WALLACE.

year, he has been a director of the Putnam Machine Company; he has been president and director of the Fitchburg Gas Company for thirty years; one of the proprietors of the Fitchburg Woollen Mills for seventeen years; and for a long period a director of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, of the Parkhill Manufacturing Company, of the Fitchburg National Bank, and a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank. He has held numerous public offices, but in each case the office has sought the man. In 1864, 1865, and 1867 he was a selectman of his town; in 1873 he represented Fitchburg in the General Court, and, although unanimously renominated, declined a re-election on account of ill-health; in 1880–81–82 he was a member of the governor's council; in 1884 a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago; and in 1889–90 a representative in Congress of his Congressional district. He has liberally aided numerous undertakings for the benefit of the city; and a monument to his munificence and public spirit is the Wallace Library and Art Building, which was erected by him in 1885, at a cost of $84,000, and presented to the city of Fitchburg for a free public library, reading-room, and art gallery. Since 1878 he has been a trustee of Smith College, Northampton. Mr. Wallace was married December 1, 1853, to Miss Sophia Ingalls, of Rindge, N.H. She died June 20, 1871, leaving two sons: Herbert I. and George R. Wallace. He married second, December 28, 1876, Mrs. Sophia F. (Billings) Bailey, of Woodstock, Vt.

WARDWELL, Jacob Otis, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Lowell, born March 14, 1857, son of Zenas C. and Adriana S. (Pillsbury) Wardwell. When he was four years old, his parents moved to Groveland, and there his boyhood was passed. He was educated in the local schools, the Georgetown High School, and the New London Academy. He studied law in the offices of J. P. & B. B. Jones, of Haverhill, and Samuel J. Elder, of Boston, and in the Boston University, from which he graduated in the class of 1879. That year he was admitted to the Essex bar, and, taking up his residence in Haverhill, began practice there, forming a partnership with Henry N. Merrill, under the firm name of Merrill & Wardwell. This relation continued till the first of December, 1891, when Mr. Wardwell withdrew, and established his office in Boston, where he has since practised. His specialty is corporation law. He is general counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, and other large corporations, mostly in the electrical business. Early taking an active interest in politics on the Republican side, he became prominent among the younger leaders of his party soon after his establishment in Haverhill. His first service was in the Haverhill Common Council, to which he was elected in 1882. In 1887 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and through re-elections served five consecutive terms. In his

first year he was conspicuous in committee work and prominent in debates; and at the beginning of his second term he was recognized as the Republican leader on the floor, which position he maintained through the remainder of his legislative work. He was twice a candidate for speaker of the House and in the second contest, one of the hardest in the history of the Commonwealth, he was defeated by only two votes. Among the committees on which he served during his several terms were those on elections (chairman), probate and insolvency, mercantile affairs (chairman), the judiciary, and rules (chairman). He was also

J OTIS WARDWELL.

a member of the special committee to investigate charges of corrupt use of money in the passage of the bill to incorporate the town of Beverly Farms, and chairman of the committee to investigate similar charges as to the bill for granting franchises for elevated railroads in Boston. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee since 1885, and served as secretary of the committee in 1889, 1890, and 1891, having formerly been assistant secretary for two years. He is president of the Essex Club, president of the Pentucket Club of Haverhill, and member of the Wachusett Club; and he belongs to the Masonic order, past master of the Saggahaw Lodge and Knight Templar of Haverhill Commandery. Mr. Wardwell was married on the 25th of December, 1877, to Miss Ella M. Eaton, of Bristol, Vt. They have two children: Sheldon E. and Chester Alan Wardwell.

WETHERBEE, Isaac Josiah, D.D.S., president of the Boston Dental College, is a native of Vermont, born in South Reading, March 9, 1817, son of the Rev. Josiah and Abigail (Jones) Wetherbee. His father served with distinction in the War of 1812. He was a leading clergyman in the Free Baptist denomination, and died in his ninety-third year, having lived to see the abolition of slavery, for which he labored for fifty years. When a boy, Isaac J. Wetherbee gave marked evidence of a genius for mechanical pursuits, in several feats displaying a large intelligence in the methods of execution. At the age of fifteen he made a verge to a bull's-eye watch from a darning-needle with two common files as tools, and received a dollar and fifty cents for the job. Then he constructed a cylinder escapement for a Lepine watch without the aid of a watchmaker's lathe, for which he was paid four dollars. He was also successful in making pistols, and in altering over old flint-locks into percussion-locks. He obtained a fair education in the country schools, and, arriving at manhood, studied for the ministry under his father. He was set apart by ordination to the gospel ministry at North Hampton, N.H., June 2, 1841, and at once began preaching. He held pastorates first at North Hampton, N.H., Kittery, Me., and afterwards in Charlestown, Mass., where he resided in 1845. In 1846 he was obliged by ill-health to relinquish this profession; and he turned his attention wholly to dentistry, which he had for some years studied and practised among his friends in a private way. He further pursued his studies with the limited text-books then extant, and in 1850 graduated from the Baltimore Dental College, the first and the then only dental college in the world, receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in February. Establishing himself in Boston, he early became prominent in the profession. In 1865 the Boston Dental Institute was organized with seventy members, and he was elected its president. This society held meetings monthly, and gave lectures on dental science and allied subjects, till it was superseded by a charter for the Boston Dental College,

granted June 3, 1868, when upon the formal organization of the institution in July following he was made president, with B. B. Perry as secretary. This position he has since held, with the exception of four years, from 1869 to 1873 inclusive, the first fifteen years also occupying the chair of dental science and operative dentistry. He is now professor of operative dentistry, emeritus. The college was founded for the purpose of giving students a thorough education in dental science, art, and mechanism, which could not be obtained in dental offices, and for the general elevation of dentistry to the rank of a recognized profession.

ISAAC J. WETHERBEE.

During its existence of over a quarter of a century, twenty-three years of this long period under Dr. Wetherbee's administration, it has graduated four hundred and ninety-three students with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Its faculty now (1894) numbers eight professors, and there are fifteen additional instructors. It requires the faithful attendance of students for nine months of the year. Dr. Wetherbee was the first in his profession in Boston to require his office students to remain with him for three years, and to promise to attend subsequently a dental college and graduate therefrom. He is an honorary member of the Massachusetts Dental Society, for the organization of which he opened the way, and a member of kindred associations. He was president of the New England Dental Society for one year; treasurer of the American Dental Association for two years; and president of the American Dental Convention one year. He has been long connected with the Washingtonian Home, an incorporated institution in Boston for the care and cure of inebriates, and is now first vice-president of the corporation. Dr. Wetherbee was married at Pittsford, Vt., January 3, 1837, to Miss Sarah Abigail Sheldon, the second daughter of Jacob Sheldon, by whom he had one son, who died in infancy. After the demise of his wife in 1870, who was a graduate in medicine, he married again February 1, 1872, Miss Myra Woods, of Nashua, N.H., by whom he has had two children: Helen Frances and Irving Josiah Wetherbee, who are now living.

WEYMOUTH, George Warren, of Fitchburg, manufacturer, was born in West Amesbury (now Merrimac), Essex County, August 25, 1850, son of Warren and Charity (Fenno) Weymouth. He is of English ancestry, his ancestors first in America coming from Portsmouth, England. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the High School. He began active life in the carriage-making trade, and at the early age of twenty-one engaged in the business on his own account. He moved to Fitchburg in 1882, where he established an extensive carriage repository, which he has since successfully carried on. In 1890 he also became general manager of the Simonds Rolling-machine Company, manufacturing bicycle balls, pedal pins, crank axles, and pins for the Westinghouse and other car brakes on a large scale, in which he had been a stockholder since its formation in 1886, and rapidly developed its work, within two years greatly increasing the output of the mill, and quadrupling its business. Besides these interests he is actively concerned in numerous other enterprises of more or less magnitude. He is a director and was one of the founders of the Orswell Mills, and of the Nockege Mills, director of the Worcester Society of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, director and one of the promoters of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company, director of the Fitchburg National Bank, and trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank. During his residence in Fitchburg he has been

devoted to its interests, and forwarded various movements which have quickened its development, especially as a manufacturing centre. He

G. W. WEYMOUTH.

served one year in the Common Council, and was nominated for alderman, but declined to stand. He has been for some years a leading member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, and is now (1894) its president, and as such took a prominent part in securing the location of a Normal School in Fitchburg; is a member of the Merchants' Association, and of the Park and Athletic clubs of Fitchburg. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He was married July 19, 1882, to Miss Emma Josephine Poyen, of Merrimac, Mass. They have no children.

WHITE, JONATHAN, of Brockton, member of the Plymouth bar for nearly half a century, was born in East Randolph (now Holbrook), August 22, 1819, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Holbrook) White. He was educated in the common schools, at several academies, fitting for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, being the valedictorian of his class, and at Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1844, which numbered over one hundred, as second in rank. His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School, where he spent two years, and in the Boston law office of Richard H. Dana one year. Admitted to the bar in August, 1847, he has practised at Brockton (the town of North Bridgewater till 1874) continuously since 1849. As a lawyer, he has enjoyed a large general practice, was frequently counsel for the town of North Bridgewater, and later was the first city solicitor of Brockton. In important matters he has been frequently consulted by neighboring towns and by corporations and individuals to obtain his legal opinion, which everywhere is recognized as entitled to great weight; and by both bench and bar he is regarded as a sound and logical thinker and terse and effective writer and speaker. He was a prominent and useful member of the General Court during the sixties and seventies, representing North Bridgewater in the House of Representatives in 1864 and 1866, and a senator for the years 1869, 1877–78 79, and for three years a member of the judiciary committee of the Senate, and for the last year was its chairman. He has an active interest in educational matters; and, as a member of the

JONATHAN WHITE.

School Committee and of the Committee on the Public Library, he has done much to forward intellectual cultivation in the community. His

integrity in professional and private life is unquestioned. He holds a leading position in the First Congregational Church, of which he is a member. Mr. White married May 4, 1849, Miss Nancy M. Adams, of Holbrook. They have had four daughters: Alice A., Mary, Annie F., and Winnifred H. White.

WIGGIN, George Winslow, of Franklin, member of the Norfolk County bar, was born in Sandwich, N.H., March 10, 1841, son of Richard and Mehitable (Beede), the former of whom was descended from Governor Thomas Wiggin, of Stratham, N.H., and the latter from Governor Winslow, of Plymouth, Mass. His early life was spent upon his father's farm in New Hampshire. His education, obtained almost wholly by his own industry, was begun in the common schools of his native town, and continued in the local academy of the town, the Friends' Boarding School at Providence, R.I., and Phillips (Exeter) Academy, where he completed the four years' course, graduating in 1867. Previous to entering Phillips Academy, he taught school three winters, two in Falmouth and one in Barnstable, Mass. After graduating from that academy, he continued teaching for five years, one as instructor in mathematics in the Friends' Boarding School, and four as principal of the high school at Wrentham, Mass. He began his law studies while in Wrentham, reading with the Hon. Samuel Warner, and was admitted to the Norfolk bar in 1872. His first office was in Franklin, where he soon entered upon a good practice. Subsequently he opened a Boston office, and has since conducted a general law practice there. He was county commissioner for Norfolk County from 1879 to 1894, and chairman of the board from 1885 to 1894. He has served as selectman, assessor, and on the School Board of the town of Franklin. He is also vice-president of the Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank and of the Dean Co-operative Bank of Franklin; and a director and clerk of the Milford, Franklin, & Providence, and the Rhode Island & Massachusetts Railroad Companies. He has been president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association since 1891. He is a prominent member of Masonic fraternities, has been master of his lodge, high priest in the Chapter, and district deputy in the Grand Lodge. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married first, in Exeter, N.H., July, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Warren. She died in July, 1873. By this marriage were two children, both deceased. He married second, in Stoneham, November, 1878, Miss Mary A. Bryant, formerly preceptress in Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vt., and also of Dean Academy at Franklin. They have one child: Alice Wiggin.

GEORGE W. WIGGIN.

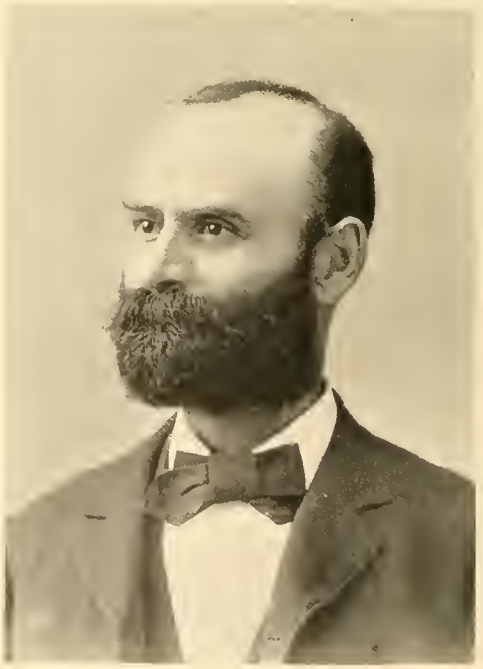
WILBAR, Joseph Edwards, of Taunton, register of deeds, was born in Taunton, July 9, 1832, son of Joseph and Fanny M. (Lincoln) Wilbar. He is in the eighth generation from Samuel Wilbore, the line of descent running: (2) Shadrach Wilbor, Sr., (3) Shadrach Wilbor, Jr., (4) Meshach Wilbor, Sr., (5) George Wilbor, (6) George Wilbar, Jr., (7) Joseph Wilbar, and (8) Joseph E. Wilbar. He was educated in the schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen he entered the office of register of deeds as clerk for his father, for the northern district of Bristol County. He served in that capacity until December, 1861, when he was appointed postmaster of Taunton, which position he held for more than four years. Then he returned to the register of deeds office as clerk and assistant register, and continued in that relation

until January, 1874, when he was elected register of deeds to take his father's place. He has held the position since that time. He has been a trus-

JOSEPH E. WILBAR.

tee of the Bristol County Savings Bank since 1874, and president of the institution since January, 1882. He is also a director of the Bristol County National Bank. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Wilbar was married December 26, 1861, to Miss Emma Barrows, daughter of Albert and Harriet (Ide) Barrows, of Norton. They have five children: Albert E., Arthur L., Charles B., Helen M., and Louise R. Wilbar.

WILSON, Theodore Price, of Winchester, editor and publisher of the Winchester *Star*, was born in Boston, August 14, 1851, son of Alexander W. and Samulina (Monroe) Wilson. His parents were both natives of Paisley, Scotland. His general education was acquired in the public schools of South Boston, which he attended until he reached the age of fourteen, when he went into the composition-room of the Boston *Evening Traveller* to learn the printer's trade. Here he worked under the eye of his father, an experienced printer, who had been long connected with the *Traveller* office (the entire service of the latter in this office covering forty years); and his apprenticeship was thorough. Subsequently he rose through the various stages to the position of assistant foreman which he held for a long period. In 1889, after twenty-five years' continuous service, he came into possession of the Winchester *Star*, through purchase, and had the distinction of printing the first newspaper printed in the town. Through perseverance and hard work he has succeeded in placing the *Star* in the front ranks of suburban journals. He was for twelve years connected with the State militia, a member of Company K, First Regiment, first lieutenant for three years (1873-74-75). He is a Freemason, member of the Royal Arch Chapter, Woburn, and the William Parkman Lodge, Winchester; an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Waterfield Lodge; a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Mystic Valley Club, the Suburban Press Association, and the Village Improvement Society of Winchester. In politics he is a Republican, but not active personally in or out of his editorial work. He was married November 29, 1876, to Miss Ella Katharine Tupper, of Cambridge, who was among the first of "women reporters" in Boston to report



THEODORE P. WILSON.

public meetings, and who has had a large experience in newspaper work. They have one child: Theodore Price Wilson, Jr.

PART IV.

ADAMS, William Frederick, of Springfield, of the "Old Corner Bookstore," was born in Springfield, March 13, 1848, son of David A. and Harriet (Swift) Adams. He is a descendant of Governor William Bradford, eighth in direct line.

W. F. ADAMS.

He was educated in the Springfield public schools. His business career was begun in the Second National Bank of Springfield, with which he was connected for five years. Subsequently he entered the "Old Corner Bookstore," — one of the landmarks of Springfield, dating from 1834, — and became a partner of James L. Whitney, who had been for many years connected with the business, under the firm name of Whitney & Adams. In July, 1887, the business was incorporated under the title of the W. F. Adams Company, with Mr. Adams as president and treasurer, and has so continued since. Mr. Adams has served three terms in the Springfield City Council (1891–93). In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the local Winthrop and Nyasset clubs. He was married May 30, 1888, to Miss E. Jennie Strong, of Springfield, and has two children: Dorothy S. and William Bradford Adams.

AKARMAN, John Nelson, of Worcester, general manager of the Consolidated Street Railway, is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., born March 4, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Bergen, N.J., and of Brooklyn, graduating from the supplementary grade of Public School No. 26, Brooklyn, in the summer of 1871. After leaving school, he entered the office of George H. Day, civil engineer and surveyor, and assisted in the building of the large piers on the Brooklyn side of the East River adjoining Fulton Ferry. In the summer of 1872 he moved to Boston, where he began street railroading in the service of the South Boston Street Railroad Company. Here he worked till the spring of 1876, when he entered the employ of the Middlesex Railway Company. He remained with the latter company for seven years, filling the subordinate positions of starter, supervisor, and assistant superintendent under John H. Studley, the veteran Boston street railroad superintendent, to whose guidance he attributes whatever success he has attained in the business. In April, 1883, he became superintendent of the Charles River Street Railroad, a new line then opened in Cambridge, and continued in this position till the purchase of the road by the Cambridge Railroad Company on the first of July, 1886. Then he went to Worcester, and served as superintendent of the Worcester Horse Railroad and the Citizens' Street Railway until the consolidation of the two roads, when he was elected superintendent of the consolidated company. In the spring of 1888 he resigned to build the Biddeford & Saco Railroad, running from

Biddeford to Old Orchard Beach, Me., in which enterprise he was associated with Charles B. Pratt, the president, and H. S. Seeley, the treasurer, of

JNO. N. AKARMAN.

the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company. On the first of January, 1889, he sold out his interest in the Biddeford road, and on the first of June following became general manager of the Elizabeth & Newark Railroad, N.J. Subsequently he brought about the consolidation of that road with the Essex and Irvington roads, under the corporate title of the Newark Passenger Street Railway Company, at the same time becoming the general superintendent of the united lines. In 1892 he obtained an option on the full amount of the capital stock of the Worcester Consolidated Company (7,000 shares), which he disposed of to a syndicate; and on the first of December, that year, when the purchase was completed, he returned to Worcester, and as superintendent and general manager proceeded at once rapidly to develop the property. Under his supervision the road was electrically equipped throughout, and its value greatly enhanced. Mr. Akarman is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Montacute Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Hiram Council, and the Worcester County Commandery of Worcester, and of the Massachusetts Consistory and the Aleppo Shrine of Boston. He belongs also to the Worcester and Commonwealth clubs of Worcester, the Washington Association of New Jersey, and the Megantic Fish and Game Corporation of Maine. During his residence in New Jersey he was fish warden of Essex County.

ALLEN, Charles Albert, of Worcester, civil engineer, city engineer for fifteen years, is a native of Worcester, born January 27, 1852, son of Albert S. and Eliza A. (Cole) Allen. He is of the Sturbridge branch of the Allen family. His grandfather Allen moved from that town to Worcester about the year 1834, and until railroads entered Worcester was part owner of and operated the stage lines centring there. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, and at the Worcester Academy, graduating in 1869. He began preparation for his profession immediately after graduation, and in 1870 was engaged on preliminary surveys for the Massachusetts Central Railroad. From 1871 to 1873 he was assistant engineer of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad

CHARLES A. ALLEN.

Company; from 1873 to 1875 chief engineer, and also engineer of the Worcester Viaduct then being constructed; in 1875–76–77 was engaged in pri-

vate engineering practice, and in contracting, as a member of the firm of Allen & Chase, during this period constructing the foundations and outside walls of the new Worcester Lunatic Hospital, "Section A" of the Boston Water Works (Sudbury supply), the Southbridge street railroad bridge, and various other engineering works of more or less importance; from 1878 to November, 1892, was city engineer, finally resigning this position in order to give his entire attention to his growing private business; and since has been engaged in the construction of water-works, sewers, and dams in various sections of New England. During his term of service as city engineer he constructed a large part of the sewerage system of Worcester, and the additional (Holden) water supply. In 1883 he was sent to Europe by the city to study the question of sewerage disposal; and, as the result of his investigations, he constructed the Worcester sewerage disposal plant, one of the largest and most successful chemical disposal plants in the world. In late years he has served on many important commissions appointed by the courts. Mr. Allen is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Worcester County Society of Civil Engineers, also of the Worcester Club, and of several Masonic orders. In politics he is a Republican; in religion, an Episcopalian, junior warden of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Worcester. He was married April 29, 1875, to Miss Grace T. Chase. They have four children living: Robert C., Chester S., Mary H., and Grace W. Allen.

ALLEN, ORRIN PEER, of Palmer, pharmacist, was born in Wallingford, Vt., September 30, 1833. He is descended in the sixth generation from the emigrant Edward Allen, who came from London about 1690, and settled on the island of Nantucket, through Nathaniel[2], Joseph[3], Robert[4], and Robert[5]. His mother, Eliza Paine (Doolittle) Allen, claims her descent from Abraham Doolittle, son of Sir Archibald Clark (Laird of Doolittle, County Midlothian, Scotland, traced to Sir Alamus Clark, of Comrie Castle, County Perth, Scotland, 1349, and assistant secretary to James I., who came to this country, probably from London, about 1638, and settled in New Haven, Conn., where he was a leading citizen), through John[2], Rev. Benjamin[3], Amzi[4], and Roswell[5]. He numbers among his ancestors many of the worthy names of early New England, notably those of John Howland and John Tilley, of "Mayflower" fame, Coffin, Chipman, Cady, Cook, Burt, Bartlett, Barnard, Gardner, Knapp, Lee, Philbrick, Skiff, Strong, Todd, Winler, and Westwood, several of whom deserved well of their country by their service in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Mr. Allen was educated at Chester Academy, Vt., where he held a high position as a student. He taught school at intervals to pay his way, and on the completion of the course was elected superintendent of schools in Vernon, Vt., which office he held until he accepted the position of a teacher in the Taanach Institute, Hackensack, N.J. He came to Palmer October 5, 1859, where he established a pharmacy, which he still continues with success. When a child, he became interested in literary pursuits which he has never relinquished, and has, by extensive study, fitted himself for a ready writer in many fields of effort. He began writing for the press in early life, and has been a frequent contributor to various publications ever since. He has recently become quite a student of genealogy, to which he has devoted much research, having published the genealogies of the Lee and Doolittle families, and nearly completed the history of the branch of the Allen

ORRIN P. ALLEN.

family to which he belongs, including that of General Ethan Allen. He has also the Cady and Scott families well under way. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, of the Potumtuck Memorial Association of Deerfield, and local secretary of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society of Springfield. For eighteen years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society. He was for a long period a trustee of the Palmer Savings Bank; was one of the founders of the Young Men's Library Association of Palmer, of which he was for many years a trustee and the librarian; was the prime mover in the matter of preparing a history of the town of Palmer, and chairman of the committee which had the matter in charge, until its completion in 1889. He is a Freemason, belonging to several of the Masonic bodies of Palmer. As a member of the Second Congregational Church, he has held the office of superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has been for years clerk of both the church and parish. He is also an active member of the Quaboag Literary Society, which was organized in 1893. Mr. Allen was married June 14, 1863, to Miss Lucinda E. Scott, of Vernon, Vt., a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors. Their children are: Walter Scott, who was educated at Mitchell's Boys' School of Billerica: Julia A. and Lily M. Allen, who were both educated at the State Normal School at Westfield.

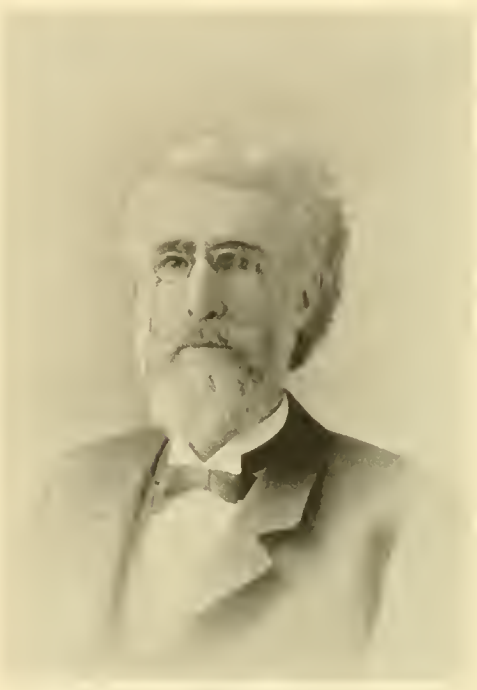
BALDWIN, JOHN STANTON, of Worcester, manager of the *Spy*, is a native of Connecticut, born in New Haven, January 6, 1834, son of John D. and Lemira (Hathaway) Baldwin. His father was an anti-slavery pioneer, some time editor of a free-soil paper in Hartford, Conn., in the late fifties editor of the *Daily Commonwealth* in Boston, also an anti-slavery paper, and from 1859 till his death, in 1883, editor of the Worcester *Spy*: and from 1863 to 1869 representative of the Worcester district in Congress. John S. was educated in the public schools of North Killingly, North Branford, and Hartford, Conn., and was fitted for Yale College. Unable however, to enter college, the cost of the course being beyond his means, he became a student in the State Normal School, where he was prepared for the profession of a teacher. He graduated with honors, and accepted an offer to take charge of a large school; but an urgent call to take the direction of the business department of the Boston *Daily Commonwealth*, which his father was then editing, caused him to cancel this engagement. He was already a printer, having learned the trade in Hartford while attending school. From that time he has been continuously engaged in newspaper work. From Boston he would have gone to Minneapolis, Minn., as proprietor of a weekly paper there, but for his father's desire to have him remain in business with him. Accordingly, the Worcester *Spy* was purchased; and in March, 1858, they removed to Worcester, and began the publication of that his-

JOHN S. BALDWIN.

toric journal, under the firm name of John D. Baldwin & Co., the firm including his brother Charles C. This association held till the father's death in 1883, soon after which the business was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as the Spy Publishing Company, with John S. Baldwin as president and treasurer. The *Spy* is one of the oldest newspapers in the country, started in Boston in 1770 by Isaiah Thomas as the organ of the Patriots, and hurriedly moved to Worcester in 1775, on the eve of the battle of Lexington, where it has since remained. The original title of the *Massachusetts Spy* is still retained in the weekly issue of the present day. When the Baldwins

purchased the property, the daily issue had been published fourteen years, having been started in 1845. Under their conduct it has been a strong, dignified, and influential sheet. Its change to a quarto form was made in 1888 (July 16), at which time the Sunday issue was begun. Mr. Baldwin served in the Civil War as captain, commissioned by Governor Andrew, of a company of infantry which he raised for the Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. His first service was in the Eighteenth Corps, and he participated in all its marches and battles in North Carolina. Afterward he served with the Army of the Potomac. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a member of the Common Council and of the School Board of Worcester, and represented Worcester two terms in the lower house of the Legislature (1870–71), where he served on the committees on education and on finance. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and is a member of the Massachusetts Club, Boston, and of the Worcester Club, and the Quinsigamond Boat Club of Worcester. He was married October 19, 1863, to Miss Emily Brown, of Worcester. They have six children: Eleanor, Robert S., Alice H., John D., Henry B., and Emily C. Baldwin.

BASSETT, Joseph Massa, of Worcester, manufacturer, is a native of Vermont, born in the farming town of Eden, August 31, 1834, eldest son of George and Achsa A. (Adams) Bassett. His great-grandfather, Samuel Bassett (born 1754), was a volunteer soldier of the Revolution, wounded by a musket-shot in the battle of Bunker Hill. His grandfather, Massa Bassett, was a native of Keene, N.H. (born January 24, 1783); and his paternal grandmother, Catharine Bassett, daughter of Solomon and Ruth Kingsbury, was a native of Walpole, Mass., (born October 20, 1783). They were among the earliest settlers of Eden, where they lived afterward to the end of life. His maternal grandparents were about the same age of Massa and Catharine Bassett, and, it is believed, also emigrated to Vermont in the early settlement of the northern part of that State. Joseph M. was reared on the farm, early taking his share of the farm-work, attending the district school twelve weeks each winter. At the age of sixteen he came to Worcester to make a start in business life. He found employment in the manufactory then known as Court Mills; but after about six months here he was obliged, by failing health, to return to the farm. A few months later, having recovered his strength, he went to work in a country store, where he spent two years full of experience; and in March, 1854, he returned to Worcester to remain permanently. For a year he was employed in a lumber-yard there. Then he became book-keeper and business assistant for the firm of Willard, Williams, & Co., manufacturers of woollen machinery; and after service with this firm and its successors, F. Willard & Co., and Bickford &



J. M. BASSETT.

Lombard, for a period of eight years, he entered the firm of E. C. Cleveland & Co., also engaged in the manufacture of woollen machinery, as a partner. This association continued for four years, when he withdrew, and forming a partnership with W. D. Hobbs, under the firm name of Bassett & Hobbs, entered the wool business. A year later he returned to his old business, forming a new partnership with Mr. Cleveland, under the name of Cleveland & Bassett. The venture, however, was not prosperous, the firm meeting with losses and difficulties; and in about two years it was dissolved through failure. Subsequently, on the first of July, 1870, joining R. A. M. Johnson,

who had been for some time manufacturing hand spinning-machines called jacks, he formed the firm of Johnson & Bassett for the development and manufacture of automatic machinery for wool spinning, in which he has since been profitably concerned. The firm first introduced self-operating heads for jacks, and a few years later put on the market the self-operating woollen mule, adding from time to time valuable improvements in the mechanism of both machines. Upon the death of Mr. Johnson in March, 1880, Mr. Bassett purchased the interest of the former from the administrators of his estate, and continued the business alone until the first of January, 1892, when he admitted his son, George M. Bassett, to partnership, retaining throughout the original firm name of Johnson & Bassett, without change. The present building, occupying the corner of Foster and Bridge Streets, was built expressly for the business in 1886, and was first occupied in September that year. Mr. Bassett has been long a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and of the Home Market Club since its organization. He belongs also to the Commonwealth Club of Worcester. In politics he is an earnest Republican for the reasons that the principles and economic policy of that party have been more in accord with his own views than those of any other party. He is in no sense a politician; and with the exception of six years' service on the Worcester School Board, which he gave in the interest of popular education, he has held no public place, devoting his time and energies chiefly to his business. He has been an extensive traveller, in his own country and abroad, visiting nearly all the leading American cities, journeying in Mexico and in the principal European countries. Mr. Bassett was married April 16, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Kennan, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Kennan, born June 8, 1833, in Hyde Park, Vt. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom only two are now living: George M. (now associated with Mr. Bassett in business, born in Worcester, November 3, 1864) and Arthur J. Bassett (musician, born in Worcester, June 29, 1868).

BATES, Edward Craig, of Westborough, justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester, is a native of Westborough, born March 6, 1866, son of Lucius R. and Martha (Matthews) Bates. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Westborough. After graduating from the High School in 1883, he fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, spending two years there, entered Harvard, and graduated in the class of 1889. He prepared for his profession at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. Opening his office in Westborough the first of November that year, he practised there exclusively until 1894, when in February he established an office in Boston also. He was appointed to his present position of justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester in 1890. While pursuing his profession, he has given

EDWARD C. BATES.

some attention also to historical matters. In connection with the Rev. Heman P. DeForest, he wrote the "History of Westborough," published by the town in 1891; and he was the author of the paper on "Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin" in the *New England Magazine* of May, 1890. He is a trustee of the Westborough Public Library; has been president of the Village Improvement Society since April, 1892; and is connected with various social, literary, and business clubs. Judge Bates was married January 21, 1892, to Miss Grace Belknap Winch, daughter of the late Hon. Calvin M. Winch, of Boston. They have one child: Edward Munroe Bates, born February 23, 1894.

BEEBE, Henry Jared, of Springfield, manufacturer, is a native of Monson, born July 3, 1843, son of Jared and Mary (Stacy) Beebe. He was

HENRY J. BEEBE.

educated in the public schools and at Wilbraham Academy. After graduating from the academy, he was for two years in mercantile business as a clerk, first in Holyoke, and later in Chicopee. In 1861 he entered the office of his father, and there remained three years. The next three years he was in the dry-goods commission house of O. H. Sampson & Co., New York City. Then, having been elected treasurer of the Springfield Plate Company, he removed to Springfield, where he spent two years. At the end of that time, in 1870, he joined his father in the purchase of the woollen mill at North Monson, and engaged in its conduct under the firm name of J. Beebe & Son. In 1876 his father died, and the same year he bought the woollen mill of Webber & Beebe in Holyoke. The two mills were run together till 1880, when the Monson mill was sold; and since that time the Holyoke mill has been continued under the firm name of Beebe, Webber, & Co., owned entirely by Mr. Beebe and his brother-in-law, J. S. Webber. Mr. Beebe is interested in numerous other manufacturing concerns. After his father's death in 1876 he was elected a director of the Farr Alpaca Company of Holyoke; and he is now a director of the Beebe & Holbrook Paper Company of Holyoke, the Indian Orchard Company of Springfield, and the United Electric Light Company of Springfield; and a trustee of the National Automatic Weighing Machine Company of New York. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Springfield. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. He has served two years (1880–81) in the Springfield city government. He is a member of the Nyasset and the Winthrop clubs of Springfield. He has been twice married, first, October 20, 1864, to Miss Othalia Vaughan, by whom were three children: Henry J., Jr., Arthur V., and Albert A. Beebe; and second, May 20, 1880, to Mrs. Kate E. Glover, daughter of John Olmsted, of Springfield.

BENT, Charles McIlvaine, of Worcester, banker, was born in New Bedford, October 5, 1835, son of Nathaniel Tucker and Catherine Eliza Donaldson (Metcalf) Bent. He was educated in the common schools. He has been in the banking business from the beginning of his active

CHARLES M BENT.

life. In the summer of 1852 he entered the Worcester Bank, then the principal bank in the city, as boy. Here he came under the guidance

and direction of William Cross, an accomplished banker, then cashier and holding the foremost position among financiers of the city, and was thoroughly fitted for the banking business. In December, 1864, he was elected treasurer of the People's Savings Bank, then recently incorporated, which has now become one of the large and successful financial institutions of the city. This office he still holds, being its only treasurer. Mr. Bent has been for many years prominent in musical matters in Worcester, sometime occupying the presidency of the Worcester Choral Union, one of the first board of directors of the Worcester County Musical Association, elected when it was incorporated, and now its vice-president. In politics he has always been a consistent Republican. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and is identified with different societies of the Church in this diocese. For upwards of thirty years he has held different offices in All Saints' Church, Worcester, and is at present (1894) warden. Among other positions which he holds is that of president of the Worcester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association. Mr. Bent was married October 10, 1867, to Miss Helen Maria Kennedy, daughter of James L. and Helen Maria (Clark) Kennedy. They have had two children: Robert Metcalf (died in infancy) and Catherine Metcalf Bent.

BILL, GURDON, of Springfield, a leading business man and prominent citizen for forty years past, was born in Groton, Conn., in that part now Ledyard, June 7, 1827, son of Gurdon and Lucy (Yerrington) Bill. His ancestry dates definitely from the early Puritan emigration from England in the first half of the seventeenth century, the Bills who came over about 1635 and landed at Boston being of a numerous family of Norman origin. In this country the family has had many representatives in places of trust, and been prominent in the law, the ministry, and other professions,—a typical New England family. His mother's family also dates from the beginnings of New England. His education was that of the common schools of his native town. In his boyhood he worked upon his father's farm, and at eighteen years of age "bought his time" of his father at $12 a month until he was twenty-one, and went out into what was then the Far West, canvassing for the subscription publications of Thomas Cowperthwait & Co., in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, from 1845 to 1849. In 1854 he and his brother Henry entered into partnership at Norwich, Conn., in the subscription publishing business. A year later Gurdon Bill removed to Springfield, which has since been his home, and carried on the same business there for sixteen years. In the course of this active career he published many books of importance, among them Headley's "Life of Washington," Dr. J. G. Holland's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," and J. S. C. Abbott's "History of the Civil War in America." Mr. Bill has taken no prominent part in politics, and seldom accepts public office, although he might easily have had such honors. He has served in the City Council of Springfield, and was in 1871 a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In business, since he closed his connection with publishing, he has held many important positions. He has been president of the Springfield & New London Railroad, is now president of the Second National Bank of Springfield, and president and director of various manufacturing companies. He is a man of positive and tenacious character, persistent and successful

GURDON BILL.

in his undertakings. He does the duty of a citizen with no personal ambitions to serve, and his services to the public are performed without ostenta-

tion. He gave to the city of Springfield in 1885 its soldiers' monument,—a granite shaft bearing the names of battles on its sides, and surmounted by the figure of a private soldier at parade rest, which stands in Court Square in the heart of the city. In 1893 he joined with his brothers, Henry and Frederick, in giving to Ledyard, Conn., the beautiful library building on the common. Mr. Bill was married in 1852 to Miss Emily A. Denison, of Groton. They have had five children: Nathan D., Harriet E., Mary A., Edward E., and Charles G. Bill. Nathan D. and Edward E. are now established in business life in Springfield.

BILL, NATHAN DENISON, of Springfield, manufacturer, is a native of Springfield, born October 12, 1855, son of Gurdon and Emily Avery (Denison) Bill. His earliest ancestors in America were John and Dorothie Bill, who appeared in Boston in 1638. Among his early English ancestors was Dr. Thomas Bill, who was physician to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and also to Princess Elizabeth; and William Bill, LL.D., who was the first Dean of Westminster Abbey, 1560. He was educated in Springfield private and public schools. At the age of twelve he worked on a farm for two summer months, receiving as wages $2.50 a month; at the age of fifteen he was at similar work three months, receiving $10 a month; the following winter and spring, when he was sixteen, he taught school in Ledyard, Conn., for $25 a month: and at the end of the school term, which covered four and a half months, he engaged in canvassing in Maine and on Prince Edward Island, devoting three months to this business,—all of this being part of his education as outlined and planned by his father. When he reached the age of eighteen years, he went into a wholesale paper and stationery concern, where he served an apprenticeship of two years, and then, at twenty, entered business on his own account under the style of the Union Envelope and Paper Company. Two years later he consolidated with P. P. Kellogg and George A. Russell under the name of the National Papeterie Company; and this partnership continued for eleven years, when he retired from detail management of business. Meanwhile in 1887 he organized with others the Springfield Envelope Company; and subsequently the Platner and Porter Paper Manufacturing Company (in 1889), the National Envelope Company (1892), and the Springfield Knitting Company (1892). He is now president of the Platner and Porter Paper Company, president of the National Envelope Company,

NATHAN D. BILL.

vice-president of the Springfield Envelope Company, treasurer of the Springfield Knitting Company, treasurer and director of the Union Water Power Company, director of the Warwick Cycle Company and of other companies, and trustee of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York. He is a director also of the City Library Association of Springfield. His public service other than that in connection with the City Library has been confined to one term as a member of the Springfield Board of Aldermen (1893). He is very fond of hunting and fishing, and with all his business interests finds time each season to indulge more or less in these alluring pastimes. He is a member of the Union League, the New York Yacht, and the Aldine clubs of New York, and of the several Springfield clubs. He was married April 22, 1885, to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Wight, daughter of ex-Mayor Emerson Wight, of Springfield. They have one daughter: Beatrice Bill.

BLACKMER, JOHN, M.D., of Springfield, long a Temperance and Prohibitory party leader, was

born in Plymouth, July 18, 1828, eldest son of John and Esther (Bartlett) Blackmer. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and, after fourteen years of age, through private tuition under the Rev. John Dwight. He was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and took a select course at Brown University. Subsequently he studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, and graduated March 4, 1854. The course of education which he pursued was of his own choice, in accordance with an agreement made with his father, who told him, when he reached the age of fourteen, that the money to

JOHN BLACKMER.

meet the cost of any educational course that he might select would be forthcoming, with the understanding that it should be returned as soon as circumstances would allow,—his father adding that it was his purpose to give all his boys an equal chance, and that he should make the same offer to each of the other two upon arriving at the age of fourteen years. When he was about eighteen years old he began teaching, and continued in this occupation during vacations and as circumstances would allow until his graduation from the medical college, taking common schools at first, and afterward select schools. He began the practice of medicine in the autumn of 1854, in the town of Effingham, N.H. He remained there five years, and then, receiving the appointment of assistant physician in the Maine Insane Hospital at Augusta, removed to that city. After an experience of a year in that institution he accepted a similar position in the McLean Asylum in Somerville, Mass., where he served two years. In October, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and began a service which continued through the Civil War. He first went into camp at Boxford to examine recruits, and just before the regiment was filled he was ordered to Boston for examination for promotion. On November 4 he was made surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which speedily reported for duty to General Banks at New Orleans, having received marching orders on the 29th of that month. After the close of his army service he received an appointment for medical and surgical service in the navy, and continued there till the close of the war. Upon his retirement from this service he was called to take charge of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane during the absence of its superintendent, Dr. Bancroft, in England. This work finished, he entered general practice in the town of Sandwich, N.H., where he remained seven years. He came to Springfield in 1877, and has since continued in general practice there. In politics he has been a radical Prohibitionist for more than a quarter of a century. When in New Hampshire, he was chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, editor of the *Prohibition Herald*, and for three years candidate of the party for governor. In Massachusetts he has also been chairman of the Prohibitory State Committee, editor of *The Public Good*, then the organ of the party, five times candidate for lieutenant governor, and twice candidate for governor, for the latter office receiving the highest vote with one exception that a "straight" Prohibitionist candidate has ever received in the State. He is now, and has been since 1884, editor of the *Domestic Journal*, an unsectarian family newspaper published in Springfield, devoted to temperance and religion. He has written extensively for papers and periodicals for many years, enough probably to fill a large octavo volume. He has lectured somewhat extensively, both in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts, on temperance, prohibition, and other themes. He was some time superintendent of schools in New Hampshire, and

gave courses of lectures at teachers' institutes and before other educational bodies. He was for two years and now is (1892–94) chairman of the temperance committee of the Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, of which he has long been a member. In Springfield he belongs to the North Congregational Church, and since 1879 has been leader of a large Bible class in the church. Dr. Blackmer was married October 22, 1863, to Miss Ellen S. Dearborn, of Effingham, N.H., a graduate of Bradford Academy, Mass. They have one daughter and one son: the daughter, Helen D., now wife of Dr. George F. Poole, who occupies the chair of physical director in the School for Christian Workers, Springfield; and the son, John A. Blackmer, now connected with the Boston *Post*.

BOWLES, Samuel, of Springfield, editor-in-chief and publisher of the Springfield *Republican*, was born in Springfield, October 15, 1851, eldest son of Samuel Bowles, the founder of the daily *Republican*, and Mary S. Dwight (Shermerhorn) Bowles. He is of early Massachusetts and New York stock. On the paternal side he comes of the English family of Bowles or Bolles mentioned in the records of the Genealogist Burke, and of a line of notable New Englanders. His first ancestor in America was John Bowles, an elder in the Roxbury First Church in 1640, one of the founders of the Roxbury Free School, and a member of the Artillery Company. The next in line, John, 2d, married the grand-daughter of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, was a Harvard graduate in 1671, subsequently a ruling elder in the church, a representative in the General Court, and speaker of the House. John, 3d, was also graduated from Harvard (1703), was long a leading man in Roxbury town affairs, was a major in the militia, and for ten successive years sat in the General Court for Roxbury. John, 3d's, son, Joshua, was a carver of furniture in Boston, described as a very benevolent, pious man. Two of Joshua's sons served in the Revolution, as sergeant and captain respectively: the third, Samuel, a boy of thirteen, when the war broke out, first worked at the pewterer's trade in Boston, then moved to Hartford, Conn., where he kept a grocery store some time, and prospered moderately. His son, Samuel, was early apprenticed to a printer, worked some years as a journeyman and foreman in Hartford and New Haven, and in 1824 came to Springfield, and started the weekly Springfield *Republican;* and his son was Samuel, 3d, the eminent editor, "the pioneer and leader of independent journalism in the United States," as he has been pronounced, who brought the *Republican* into national prominence, and fixed it there. On the maternal side Mr. Bowles is a descendant of General Henry K. Van Rensselaer, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, Henry Van Rensselaer Schermerhorn, was a prominent lawyer and farmer of Geneva, N.Y.; and his maternal grandmother

SAM'L BOWLES.

was a native of Springfield, daughter of James Scutt Dwight. Mr. Bowles was educated in public and private schools in Springfield, through extensive travel in the United States and abroad, and at college. To travel, supplementing the school training, two years and a half were devoted. Two years, from 1871 to 1873, were spent in special study at Yale, and half a year, or one term, at Berlin (Germany) University. After leaving college, he wrote letters of travel for the *Republican* for a few months; and then, entering the *Republican* office, he was for two years connected with the editorial department under his father, getting some training also in the business

end. In 1875 he became business manager of the *Republican;* and in 1878, upon the death of the elder Bowles, editor-in-chief and publisher, which position he has held from that time. Under his administration the paper has continued along the lines marked by his distinguished father, and developed new features which have held it in the front rank of the best journalism of the day. In 1878 the *Sunday Republican* was started, and early became a strong addition to the establishment. It is wholly different from other Sunday papers, and has marked literary and local qualities of its own. The several editions of the paper have, of late, been repeatedly enlarged to meet the demands of its steadily growing and prosperous business. The mechanical plant has been twice renewed within the last dozen years. In 1888 the *Republican* took possession of an admirably arranged and equipped new building of its own, located in the centre of Springfield's business section. Since 1878 Mr. Bowles has been a director in the City Library Association of Springfield. He was married June 12, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Hoar, daughter of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord. They have two children: Samuel and Sherman Hoar Bowles.

BRICK, Francis, M.D., of Worcester, was born in Gardner, Mass., March 16, 1838, son of Alfred Harrison and Lucy (Scollay) Brick. He is of English ancestry, his earliest ancestor in this country on the paternal side coming about the year 1640 and settling in Dorchester, and the Scollays appearing early in Boston. His great-grandfather, Jonas Brick, served throughout the Revolutionary war on the patriot side; and his great-grandfather, David Comee, was in the Lexington and Concord fight. The family name was Breck, the older English being "Brecke," Brick being a perversion in spelling. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at the Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, and the Appleton (N.H.) Academy; and was fitted for his profession at the Homœopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated in February, 1861. He had as preceptors E. J. Sawyer, M.D., of Gardner, and James C. Freeland, M.D., of Fitchburg. Settling in the town of Winchester, N.H., he began practice there in the autumn of 1861. Subsequently, in the spring of 1864, he moved to Keene, N.H., and in January, 1875, came to Worcester, where he has since been established. While in New Hampshire, he was a member of the State Homœopathic Society, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy; and after his removal to Worcester he became a member of the Worcester County Homœopathic Society, later becoming its president. He has also been vice-president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, president of the Worcester Dispensary and Hospital Association, and is now vice-president of that organization. He is prominent in the Masonic order, receiving his first three degrees in 1863; later he became a charter member, and past master of

FRANCIS BRICK.

Lodge of the Temple of Keene, N.H., and is now an honorary member. He is a life member of the Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter; a Knight Templar. Of the Scottish rite: past most wise and perfect master of Lawrence Chapter; a life member of the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree; a member of Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and past exalted ruler of the Worcester Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 243. He is also a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and of numerous other literary associations. He is medical director of the Boston Mutual Life Association. Dr. Brick was married June 3, 1862, to Helen F.

Guild, of Attleboro, Mass. They have one son: Lu Guild Breck (spelling his name according to the form used in colonial times).

BROOKS, William Henry Seward, of Holyoke, member of the Hampden County bar, is a native of New York, born at Schuyler's Lake, a part of Richfield Springs, Otsego County, January 5, 1855, son of Reuben Palmer and Margaret (Eliot) Brooks. He was fitted for college at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N.Y., and, entering Dartmouth, graduated there in 1876. His

WILLIAM H. BROOKS.

law studies were pursued in the office of Warren C. French at Woonsocket, Vt. Admitted to the bar in 1878, he established himself in Holyoke, forming a law partnership with Edward W. Chapin. This association continued till 1882, when he withdrew, and has since practised alone, with offices in both Holyoke and Springfield, the county seat, in which much of his legal work centres. His practice is general, civil and criminal, in both of which branches he excels. In recent years he has been counsel in a number of capital cases, and has also successfuly conducted numerous civil suits of note. He is now counsel for many of the principal corporations in Western Massachusetts, among them the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany, and the Connecticut River Railroad Companies. In 1881–82–83 he was city solicitor of Holyoke, and in 1889 was nominated for the district attorneyship, but failed of election, falling short a few votes only. For the past three years he has been senior counsel of Holyoke. In politics he is a steadfast Republican, and has done effective campaign work, especially in his Congressional district. In 1884 he was the Republican candidate for mayor of Holyoke, and was defeated by a small majority, although the city is in general elections strongly Democratic. In 1892 he was nominated for Congress, but declined to stand. He is a member of the Holyoke Masonic Lodge, of the Springfield and Nyasset clubs of Springfield, and of the University Club of Boston. He has been twice married: first, in 1887, to Miss Mary French, daughter of Warren C. French, of Woodstock, Vt., who died in 1881; and second, in 1884, to Miss Jennie Chase, daughter of the late Edwin Chase, of Holyoke. He has five children: three by the first union: William Steele, Eliot Palmer, and Mary Brooks: and two by the second, Chase Reuben and Rachel Margaret Brooks.

BULLOCK, Augustus George, of Worcester, president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, was born in Connecticut, in the town of Enfield, June 2, 1847, son of Alexander Hamilton and Elvira (Hazard) Bullock. His grandfather was Rufus Bullock, of Royalston; and his father, the late Governor Bullock, who immediately succeeded Governor Andrew, serving through the years 1866–69, was member of the Legislature, speaker of the House, and mayor of Worcester. He was educated at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, the Leicester Academy, and Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1868. After graduation he travelled some time in Europe, and upon his return began the study of law in the office of the Hon. George F. Hoar, and subsequently with the Hon. Thomas L. Nelson, now judge of the United States District Court, at Worcester. He was admitted to the bar of Worcester County in 1876, and practised for seven years, retiring in January, 1883, when he became president and treasurer of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, which office he has since held. He

has also been for some years president of the State Safe Deposit Company; a director of the Worcester National Bank, and of the Worcester County Institution for Savings; a director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad, of the Providence & Worcester Railroad, of the Worcester Traction Company, of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, and of other corporations. He is connected with numerous historical societies, a member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and of the Archæological Institute of America; is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Worcester Club, the University and Exchange clubs of Boston, and the Democratic, Reform, and University clubs of New York. He was one of the eight commissioners at large to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, chairman of the committee of the exposition on fine arts, and a member of the committee on education. In 1868 he was private and military secretary to his father, Governor Bullock, with rank of lieutenant colonel. In Worcester he has served as a director of the Public Library, and a trustee of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital. Colonel Bullock was married October 4, 1871, to Miss Mary Chandler, daughter of George and Josephine R. Chandler, of Worcester. They have had four children: Chandler, Alexander Hamilton, Augustus George (deceased), and Rockwood Hoar Bullock.

A. G. BULLOCK.

CARPENTER, Frank Eaton, of Springfield, member of the bar, was born in Monson, August 29, 1851, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Colton (Grout) Carpenter. He was educated in the Monson Academy. He studied law in Hartford, Conn., in the office of Francis Fellowes & Son, and was admitted to the Hartford County bar on the first of July, 1873. The same year, in October, he came to Springfield, and opened his law office. He practised at first alone, but early became a partner of the late Mayor John M. Stebbins, under the firm name of Stebbins & Carpenter, which relation held till 1877. His practice has been of a mercantile character in courts of probate and insolvency. Soon after his establishment in Springfield he became prominent in politics as a Democrat; and in the municipal election of 1882 he was elected to the Common Council. He served in this body two terms (1883 84), and was then elected to the lower house of the Legislature for 1885. In 1891 he was a State senator for the First Hampden District, ordinarily Republican,

FRANK E. CARPENTER.

which he carried by a good vote; and in 1892 a member of the Springfield Board of Aldermen. During his term in the House he served on the committee on railroads; and in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading, and a member of the committees on election laws and on constitutional amendments. He is a member of the Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Winthrop and Nyasset clubs. Mr. Carpenter was married March 1, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth M. Lombard, of Brimfield. She died in November, 1880.

CHAMBERLAIN, General Robert Horace, sheriff of Worcester County, is a native of Worcester, born June 16, 1838, son of General Thomas and Hannah (Blair) Chamberlain. On both sides he is of old Worcester County stock. His ancestors on the paternal side first came to Worcester from Newtowne, now Cambridge, in 1740; and the Blairs were early settled in the county. His paternal grandfather was a selectman of the town, and so was his father at a later period; and both were substantial citizens in their day. He was educated in the public schools and at the Worcester and Westfield academies, and at the age of eighteen was at work, apprenticed to a firm of machinists. Having mastered his trade, he worked at it till the Civil War broke out. Then he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. Soon after he was made sergeant; and later, re-enlisting in the Sixtieth Regiment, he was commissioned captain of Company F. After the war and his return to Worcester he resumed his trade, and followed it till 1870, when he was appointed by Mayor Blake superintendent of sewers. This position he held for eighteen years, during which period the system was developed and widely extended. In 1888 he was made master of the House of Correction, and in 1892 was elected to his present position of sheriff by a large majority. For twelve years succeeding the war he was active in the State militia, and in this service received his commission as general. He reorganized the Worcester City Guards, and was the first captain of the company; also organized a battery of artillery in Worcester, which still bears the name of Chamberlain Light Battery; was major and afterward colonel of the Tenth Regiment, and was made brigadier-general of the militia in December, 1869. In 1876 he resigned, and retired from the service. Before his appointment as superintendent of sewers he served two terms (1869 70) in the City Council. General

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

Chamberlain is an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high degree,—a past commander of Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templar, and past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He is connected with the Grand Army, a charter member of Post 10. He is a member of the Worcester Board of Trade, of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association (president for three years), and of the Hancock Club. In politics he has always been a Republican, but not a politician. He was married January 10, 1865, to Miss Esther Browning, of Hubbardston. They have two daughters: Flora Browning and Mabel Susan Chamberlain.

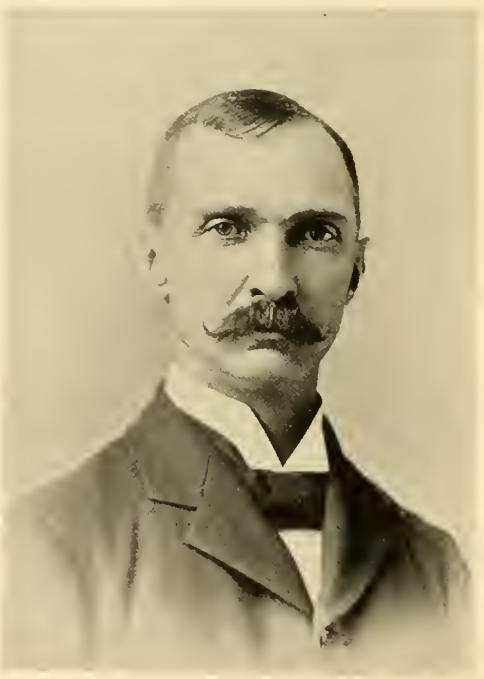
CHAPIN, Edward Whitman, of Holyoke, member of the bar, is a native of Chicopee, born August 23, 1840, son of Whitman and Theodocia (McKinstry) Chapin. He was educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at Amherst, graduating from the former in the class of 1859, and from the latter in the class of 1863. He studied

law with Beach & Stearns in Springfield and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1865; and from that time to the

EDWARD W. CHAPIN.

present he has practised in Holyoke, attaining a foremost position in his profession. He was the first city solicitor of Holyoke (1875); was for nine years a member of the School Committee, and in 1873 was chosen as representative in the State Legislature. He is a director of the City National Bank, of the Holyoke & Westfield Railroad, and of two manufacturing corporations; namely, the Beebe and Holbrook Paper Company and the Farr Alpaca Company. He has been the secretary and attorney of the Mechanics' Savings Bank since its organization in 1872. Having had charge of the settlement of many important estates, his legal practice has been largely confined to probate business. He is now the senior special justice of the Holyoke Police Court, which office he has held for several years. In politics Mr. Chapin is a Republican; and in religion, a Congregationalist, deacon in the Second Congregational Society of Holyoke. He was married May 16, 1866, to Miss Mary L. Beebe, daughter of Jared Beebe, of Springfield. They have had four children: Arthur B., Anne C. (now Mrs. William F. Whiting), Alice M., and Clara M. Chapin.

CLARK, Colonel Embury P., of Springfield, high sheriff of Hampden County, is a native of Buckland, Franklin County, born March 31, 1845, son of Chandler and Joanna (Woodward) Clark. He was educated in the public schools of Charlemont and in those of Holyoke, to which his parents removed when he was a boy of thirteen. After leaving school, he worked in a store till 1862, when at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in North Carolina and with the Army of the Potomac. At the expiration of his service he returned to Holyoke, and was successively a drug clerk, shipping clerk, book-keeper, and paymaster till 1876, when he was elected water registrar of the city of Holyoke. In this office he was retained by repeated elections for sixteen years, finally retiring to accept his present position of sheriff of Hampden County, to which he was elected in 1892. He has been prominent in the State militia since the close of the war. Starting in 1868 as sergeant of Company K, Second Regiment, he was elected captain a year later, commissioned major August 14, 1871, and lieu-



EMBURY P. CLARK.

tenant colonel August 31, 1875. For the purpose of reorganizing the militia, in 1876, he was honorably discharged with all other officers ranking

above captain; he then re-entered the service December 23, 1878, as captain of Company D, Second Regiment; was the next year (August 2) promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy, and on the 2d of February, 1889, made colonel of the regiment, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Military Service Institution of the United States, and a charter member of Kilpatrick Post, No. 71, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was for eight years commander. He has always taken great interest in educational matters, and was a continuous member of the School Board of Holyoke for fifteen years, up to the time of his removal to Springfield. Colonel Clark was married August 23, 1866, to Miss Eliza A. Seaver, daughter of Perley and Julia M. (Field) Seaver, of Holyoke. They have four children: Kate E., Edward S., Frederick B., and Alice M. Clark.

COPELAND, Alfred Minott, of Springfield, member of the bar, is a native of Connecticut, born in Hartford, July 3, 1830, son of Alfred and Emma A. (Howd) Copeland. He is descended in the direct line from Lawrence Copeland through his son William, born in Braintree, November 15, 1656, and married April 13, 1694, to a granddaughter of John Alden of the "Mayflower." Their son Jonathan married Betty Snell, daughter of Thomas Snell, of Bridgewater; their son Daniel, born in 1741, married Susannah Ames, daughter of Joseph Ames, of West Bridgewater; their son Daniel, born in 1767, married Abigail Shaw, daughter of Gideon Shaw, of Raynham, April 28, 1791; and their son Alfred, born April 17, 1801, married Emma Augusta Howd, daughter of Whitehead Howd, of New Hartford, Conn., September 5, 1829. Alfred M. was educated in the public schools and in academies in part, and in part by private tuition. He attended public and sometimes private schools until the age of twelve. At the age of thirteen he was at work at wood-turning and other wood-working, which he continued, with schooling winters, until he reached eighteen. After that he spent several terms, with interruptions, at academies, taught school some time, and at the age of twenty-two began reading law. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1855, and in January following began practice, established in the town of Huntington, Hampshire County, Mass. He remained there until June, 1863, when he moved to Chicopee. The following year, in March, he moved to Springfield; but, his health failing, he returned to Huntington in September, 1865. In January, 1872, he re-established himself in Springfield, and the following spring formed a copartnership with Judge Henry Morris, which continued for ten years. Since its dissolution he has practised alone. He was a special justice of the Police Court of Springfield for about twenty years, and during his residence in Huntington he was some time a trial justice. In Huntington also he was for one year town clerk, and served several terms on the School Committee. He also served one term on the School Committee in Springfield. In 1875 he was a representative for Springfield in the lower house of the Legislature. In politics he has usually acted with the Democratic party; but he revolted against General Butler in 1883, and went over to the Republican party, where he remained until Blaine was nominated for the Presidency. That year, and in the two Presidential campaigns following, he voted for Cleveland. He has served in political conventions, and made political speeches in national and State campaigns. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, and has served on the parish committee in the Unitarian society in Springfield eleven years. He is a member of the Masonic order, four years master of the local

ALFRED M. COPELAND.

Masonic lodge; and member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. He is the author of the history of the former town of Murrayfield, which included the present towns of Chester and Huntington in Western Massachusetts. Mr. Copeland was married at Huntington, December 31, 1857, to Miss Emyra A. Bigelow. They have two children: Alfred B. and Mary E. Copeland.

CRANE, Ellery Bicknell, of Worcester, lumber merchant, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Colebrook, Coos County, November 12, 1836, son of Robert Pruden and Almira Paine (Bicknell) Crane. He is in the seventh generation among the descendants of Henry Crane, of Wethersfield and Guilford, Conn., and in the eighth generation in descent from Zachary Bicknell, of Weymouth, Mass. Both ancestors came from Old England to the New, the former about the year 1640, and the latter 1636. His father was one of the original settlers of Beloit, Rock County, Wis., arriving there in the winter of 1836–37; and his mother followed with him, a babe of nine months, in August, 1837. He was educated in the common schools of Beloit, at the Beloit Seminary, and in the Preparatory Department of Beloit College. After leaving this department, not entering the college, he took a position as book-keeper in the office of a lumber merchant in the town. Not long after his employment here, however, as a result of the financial depression beginning in 1857, which was severely felt in the West even into and through the year 1859, the credit system was abandoned by his employer; and in 1860 he took a trip overland to California. That fall he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln while crossing the Sierra Mountains, at a station called Strawberry Valley. After spending about two years in California and Oregon, he returned by way of the isthmus, to New York, and was soon re-established in the lumber trade as book-keeper and salesman for a lumber merchant in Boston. He continued in this capacity for several years, when the business was sold out. Then in April, 1867, he established himself in Worcester as a lumber merchant on his own account, where he has since remained, steadily successful, having met no interruptions or disturbances in his business from the start. Although this has demanded much the larger part of his time, he has found opportunities to devote some spare moments to literary work in the line of local history and genealogy, having compiled and published the "Revised Rawson Family Memorial" in 1875, and in 1887 "The Ancestry of Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay." He is now, and for a number of years has been, engaged in collecting materials for and compiling a history of his own family, "The Cranes in America and in Old England." He was among the early members of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, one of its corporate members in 1877, was at the first meeting after incorporation, on March 6, that year, elected second vice-president, and was president for twelve years from January, 1881, declining the annual election given him for 1893. He has served in the Worcester Common Council two terms, from January, 1876, to January, 1880, and on the Board of Aldermen two years, 1886 and 1887, declining to be a candidate for further service on account of the demands of his business. During the entire time of his service in the City Council he was an active worker on important standing and special committees. He is a

E. B. CRANE.

prominent member of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, elected to the board of directors in 1884, vice-president 1887–89, presi-

dent in 1890-91 and he delivered the historical address at the fiftieth anniversary of the association, on the 5th of February, 1892. He was also for three years president of the Worcester Builders' Exchange, and for the same length of time was president of the Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire. He is the compiler of the "Memoirs, Sons and Daughters of New Hampshire, Worcester, 1880 to 1885," giving the history of this association, with its transactions during the period covered by the above dates. In politics he has been a steadfast Republican from the time of his first vote, and has voted regularly at every election. Mr. Crane was married May 13, 1859, to Miss Salona Aldrich Rawson, a descendant in the eighth generation of Edward Rawson, secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1650 to 1686. They have had but one child: Morton Rawson Crane.

DEWEY, Francis Henshaw, of Worcester, member of the bar, is a native of Worcester, born March 23, 1856, son of Francis H. and Sarah B. (Tufts) Dewey. He comes of a family distinguished in the annals of the Massachusetts judiciary, his father having been a judge of the Superior Court for twelve years, and his grandfather, Charles A. Dewey, a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court for twenty-nine years,—from 1837 until his death in 1866. Francis H. was educated in private schools, fitting for college at St. Mark's School, Southboro. He graduated at Williams College in the class of 1876, receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. His preparation for his profession was made at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1878, and in the law office of Staples & Goulding, of Worcester; and he was admitted to the bar in February, 1879. He has practised at Worcester since that time, and engaged also in financial, railroad, and other interests. He has been solicitor of the Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank since 1880, clerk of the bank since 1882, and trustee since 1888; has been president of the Mechanics' National Bank since April, 1888; for several years a director of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad Company, of the Worcester Gas Light Company, of the Worcester Traction Company, of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company; director and treasurer of the Proprietors of the Bay State House, and of the Worcester Theatre Association; and trustee of several large estates. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Worcester Fire Society, and belongs to the

FRANCIS H. DEWEY.

leading clubs of Worcester,—the Worcester, the Hancock, and the Quinsigamond Boat clubs. In politics he is Republican, but is not active, having no time or inclination for political work. He was married December 12, 1878, to Miss Lizzie D. Bliss, daughter of Harrison and Sarah Howe Bliss. They have one daughter, Elizabeth Bliss, and one son, Francis Henshaw Dewey, Jr.

DODGE, Thomas Hutchins, of Worcester, lawyer, inventor, and manufacturer, is a native of Vermont, born in Eden, Lamoille County, September 27, 1823, fourth son of Malachi F. and Jane (Hutchins) Dodge. His ancestors were Malachi F.[6], Enoch[5], Elisha[4], Joseph[2], and Richard[1], who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1638, from England. His father was a substantial farmer, first in Eden, and afterwards in Lowell, Vt., moving to the latter place when Thomas H. was a child. Here the boy lived, until about fourteen years of age, a free farm life, attending the district school during the winters. Then, his eldest brother having secured a position with the Nashua (N.H.) Manufacturing

Company, the family moved to Nashua, where his schooling was continued in the public schools. While yet in his teens, determining to become a lawyer and a manufacturer, and desiring to act for himself, he agreed with his father upon a sum to be paid for his time during the remainder of his minority; and, when the papers were duly executed and signed, he set out to prepare himself for his chosen vocations. His first aim was to master the business of manufacturing cotton cloth; and to this end he began at the beginning, finding a place in one of the carding-rooms of a mill as a roll carrier. Meanwhile he read many books and papers bearing on the subject. When he had earned sufficient funds, he left Nashua, and entered the Gymnasium Institute at Pembroke, N.H., where he made rapid progress, ranking among the foremost in his class. After leaving Pembroke, he returned to Nashua, and secured a place in the spinning and weaving departments of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. Remaining in this position till he had acquired a full knowledge of the processes, and again had a small capital in hand saved from his earnings, he took up a course of study in the Nashua Literary Institute. This completed, he returned to the mills, and was soon made second in charge of the warping, dressing, and drawing-in departments. Subsequently he was promoted to the full charge of these departments, the youngest person who had ever held this position. In the mean time he had been pursuing a course of study in elementary law, and continuing his studies in Latin under a private tutor. He also compiled a "Review of the Rise, Progress, and Present Importance of Cotton Manufactures of the United States: together with Statistics, showing the Comparative and Relative Remuneration of English and American Operatives," which he published in the year 1850. While in charge of departments of the Nashua Manufacturing Company's business he was enabled, through his exact knowledge of details, considerably to reduce expenses, and by his ingenious inventions to improve the character of the work. He made numerous other experiments and improvements; and in 1851 a patent was obtained for a printing-press of his invention, to print from a roll of cloth or paper, and cut the material into the desired lengths after the impression was made and while in motion, which was the beginning of the revolution in machinery for printing paper, culminating in the lightning presses of the present day. In 1851 he turned his attention directly to preparation for the law, entering the office of the Hon. George Y. Sawyer and Colonel A. F. Stevens, of Nashua; and on the 5th of December, 1854, he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He immediately began practice in Nashua: but soon after, in March, 1855, being offered by the Hon. Charles Mason, then United States commissioner of patents, a position in the examining corps of the patent office, he moved to Washington. He remained in the patent office nearly four years, the greater portion of the time serving as examiner-in-chief, having been early appointed to that position, and the last year as

THOMAS H. DODGE.

chairman of the permanent board of appeals established in December, 1857. While in the patent office, he invented the important improvement in the mowing machine, by which the finger bar and cutting apparatus are controlled by the driver from his seat, now in almost universal use, and estimated to save the labor of over one million of laborers during the harvesting season in this and foreign countries. Resigning from the patent office in November, 1858, to resume the practice of law, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and opened an office in Washington; and for twenty-five years thereafter he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in patent

cases, both in the East and West, ranking among the first in that branch of the profession. It is due to the efforts of Mr. Dodge, while a resident of Washington, that letters, uncalled for, are returned to the writers, he having in 1856 fully elaborated the plan and details thereof, and presented them in writing to the then Postmaster-General, Judge Cambell. Early in the sixties Mr. Dodge became one of the active managers of the Union Mowing Machine Company, established in Worcester, and also opened a branch law office here; and in 1864 he took up his residence in this city. In 1881, while still engaged in his extensive law practice, he joined Charles G. Washburn in the organization of the Worcester Barb Fence Company, with himself as president and Mr. Washburn as secretary and manager, and began the manufacture of the four-pointed cable barbed fence wire of their invention, now made by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, which subsequently purchased their entire plant and patents. In 1884 Mr. Dodge retired from active professional work, and has since given much of his time to his extensive farm interests in Worcester and Western Iowa, where he owns one of the largest farms west of the Mississippi, and to his extensive grounds about his town residence. During his residence in Worcester he has been a public-spirited and generous citizen, having given to the city a tract of thirteen acres for a public park; presented to the trustees of the Odd Fellows' State Home the tract of land covering thirteen acres on which the Home stands, and land for Odd Fellows' Park, though himself not a member of the order; materially aided the Worcester Natural History Society in its efforts to maintain summer schools for the young; and assisted liberally in building Union, Piedmont, and other churches in Worcester. With the exception of service on the first city council of Nashua, when a law student in the early fifties, he has held no elective office. He was married June 29, 1843, to Miss Eliza Daniels, of Brookline, N.H. They have no children.

DOUGLASS, Franklin Pierce, of Worcester, proprietor of the Bay State House, is a native of Lynn, born February 7, 1853, son of Franklin J. and Semantha A. (Stiles) Douglass. His father was a well-known citizen of Lynn, at one time a member of the city government; and his mother was of Bethel, Maine, daughter of Andrew J. Stiles. His grandfather, Samuel Douglass, was a native of York, Me., was a merchant, also a hotel-keeper there, and was largely interested in the Southern coastwise trade, running schooners and other craft sailing north and south. His education was attained in the Lynn common schools, at the Littleton (N.H.) High School, and at Thetford Academy, at Thetford Hill, Vt. His first experience in hotel life was obtained when yet a boy, at the old Union House, Littleton, N.H. He was next employed at the Profile House, White Mountains. Thence he went to the office

F. P. DOUGLASS.

of the United States Hotel, Boston, when but seventeen years of age. He remained there till 1875, when he leased the Mettakesett Lodge at Katama, Martha's Vineyard, which he conducted one season. In the autumn of the same year he came to the Bay State as its chief clerk, and from that time has been connected with this house. He continued as chief clerk until 1888, when, in connection with a partner, he bought the lease and furniture, and became proprietor. After four years of partnership he bought the interest of his partner, and has since conducted the house alone, making it a prosperous one. He has spent many thousand dollars in modern furnishings and re-

pairs, and put the large house in thorough condition. Mr. Douglass is connected with the Masonic order, a member of the Quinsigamond Lodge, Eureka Chapter, Hiram Council, Worcester Lodge of Perfection, Lawrence Chapter Rose Croix, and the Worcester County Commandery Knights Templar, all of Worcester; of the Boston Consistory of Boston, thirty-second degree, and of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine of Boston. He is also a member of the Gesang Verein Frohsinn, of the Elks, of the Worcester Council No. 12, Royal Arcanum, and of the Hancock Club. He was married in 1880 to Miss L. Etta Wilcox, a daughter of Alfred W. Wilcox, of Worcester. They have one child: Grace W. Douglass, born in 1882.

EARLE, Stephen Carpenter, of Worcester, architect, was born in Leicester, January 4, 1839, son of Amos S. and Hannah (Carpenter) Earle. He is a lineal descendant of Ralph Earle, born near Exeter, England, who came to New England about the year 1630, and soon after settled in Rhode Island. His great-great-great-grandfather Ralph, grandson of the first Ralph, was one of the original settlers of Leicester; and Steward Southgate and Nathaniel Potter, also original settlers of Leicester, were ancestors of his father's mother. On the maternal side he descends from the Carpenters and Tafts, early settlers in the southern part of Worcester County. He was educated in the Leicester district school, the Friends' Boarding School, Providence, R.I., and the High School, Worcester. He subsequently took a short course in architectural design in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After leaving school, he was for five years a book-keeper. Then he pursued the study of architecture in various architects' offices in New York and Worcester, broken by eleven months' service in the Union army (1862, 1863). For one year he was draughtsman at the Hoosac Tunnel, and in 1865-66 seven months were devoted to the tour of Europe, with study along the way. Upon his return from Europe he began work as an architect, opening his office in Worcester in February, 1866. In March of the same year he was joined by James E. Fuller, and the firm of Earle & Fuller was established. This continued for ten years. Afterwards Mr. Earle was alone till 1891, when on the first of July he entered into partnership with Clellan W. Fisher, under the firm name of Earle & Fisher, which relation still continues. From 1872 to 1885 he had a Boston office as well as a Worcester one. His work has been of a general character, public and private, including many fine churches, among them All Saints', Saint Matthew's, Saint Mark's, Central, Pilgrim, South Unitarian, and others of less importance in Worcester; the new building for the Worcester Free Public Library and many fine libraries elsewhere; the buildings for the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; the Slater Memorial, Norwich, Conn., Iowa College Library, Goodnow Hall, for the Huguenot Seminary, in South Africa, and numerous other school and college buildings in various parts. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, of the Worcester Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Boston Society of Architects. In addition to his professional work he is interested in the Worcester Co-operative Bank, of which he has been a director from its foundation, was vice-president from 1885 to 1888, and has been president since 1888. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but without ambition for office, and in religious faith an Episcopalian.

STEPHEN C. EARLE.

He has been senior warden of Saint John's Church, Worcester, since 1889, was junior warden from 1887 to 1889, and vestryman from 1884 to

1887; and vestryman in All Saints' Church from 1879 to 1885. He has also been on the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association since 1889. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Episcopal Church Club, the Quinsigamond Boat Club, the Hancock Club, and the Art Society, all of Worcester; and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married October 19, 1869, to Miss Mary L. Brown, of Worcester, who is descended from the first white child born in Worcester. Their children are: Charles B. (born July 18, 1871, graduated at Harvard College 1894), Ralph (born May 3, 1874, now a cadet in the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis), Richard B. (born May 29, 1876, now a student at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute), Ruth S. (born December 17, 1882), and Edward Earle (born November 27, 1889).

ELLIS, Ralph Waterbury, of Springfield, member of the Hampden bar, was born in South Hadley Falls, November 25, 1856, son of Theodore W. and Maria Louise (Van Boskerck) Ellis. He is of Puritan stock on one side, and of Dutch on the other, his mother being a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans, famous as the grantor of lands occupied by Trinity Church in New York City, and domiciled in this country before any Mayflower matrons stepped upon Plymouth Rock. His father was an active business man, having for many years the management of the Glasgow Mills at South Hadley Falls. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, in the High School of Springfield, the family moving to that city in 1871, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1879. He was valedictorian of his class in the High School in 1875, and graduated eleventh in his college class. When in college, he was prominent in indoor athletics, taking the horizontal bar cup one year; and was secretary of the Pi Eta Society. As a boy, spending some time in his father's office, he had familiarized himself with business methods and management: but upon graduation from college he proceeded to prepare for professional life. He entered the law office of the Hon. M. P. Knowlton at Springfield, and took the two years' course at the Harvard Law School, and, being admitted to the Hampden County bar on November 17, 1881, at once began active practice, with office in Springfield. He has gradually narrowed his law business down to conveyancing, examination of titles to real estate, and probate practice; and it is believed that he now (1894) has the

RALPH W. ELLIS.

largest conveyancing practice of any single lawyer in Western Massachusetts. He is also connected with numerous corporations: a director of the Holyoke Card and Paper Company, of other manufacturing companies, and of the Springfield National Bank; and a trustee of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank. In 1893 he was a representative for the Sixth Hampden District in the General Court, where he served on the committees on insurance and on public service. He is a member of the Winthrop Club of Springfield, the Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard, the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club, and the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. He was married April 13, 1882, to Miss Katharine Allyn Rice, of Springfield. They have one son: Theodore Waterbury Ellis, Jr.

FARRAR, Henry Tilla, of Worcester, real estate, fire insurance and mortgage broker, is a native of Princeton, born January 28, 1837, son of Peter and Persis (Chaffin) Farrar. He is of English and Scotch ancestry, a direct descendant,

on the paternal side, of Judge Farrar, who came from England, and settled in Pepperell. He was educated in the common schools of Princeton, and was early at work with his father, who was a carpenter and contractor. At the age of twenty-four he was established in the grocery business in Lynn, a member of the firm of Farrar & Hartwell. Two years later, in 1863, he sold out this business, and went to New York, where he entered an insurance office then at the corner of Broadway and Murray Street. In 1865 he became the New England agent of Jesse Oakley & Co., and was with this firm, and with Colgate & Co., until

HENRY T. FARRAR.

1885, when he started his present business in Worcester. This rapidly developed until it became one of the most extensive of its class in the city. After three years alone, he formed a partnership with Charles L. Gates, under the firm name of Farrar & Gates, which has since continued. He has carried through some of the most important real estate transactions in Worcester, including the largest deal ever consummated here, — the purchase in 1894 of half an acre of the most valuable business property on Main Street, on behalf of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, for a costly business block, — and conducted an extensive fire insurance and mortgage business. The office of the firm, in the Knowles Building, finished in oak and highly decorated, has been pronounced the finest real estate office in New England. Mr. Farrar is a director of the Worcester Board of Trade, and president of the Commonwealth Club. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, member of the Morning Star Lodge of Worcester and of the Worcester Royal Arch Chapter. Among other organizations to which he belongs is the Tattasit Canoe Club, of which he is an honorary member. In politics he is a Republican. He has been active at times in political movements, but has never sought or desired office. He was married August 12, 1860, to Mary E. Partridge, daughter of Dr. Warren Partridge, of Princeton. They had no children. Mrs. Farrar died on the 4th of February, 1889.

FAY, JAMES MONROE, M.D., of Northampton, was born in Chester, Hampden County, March 23, 1847, son of Warren and Jane D. (Bell) Fay. His early education was somewhat blighted by the sudden death of his father, leaving his mother with five children, himself, the eldest, but eight years of age, in destitute circumstances. The following years of boyhood he spent on a farm with Deacon Moses Gamwell, of Middlefield, attending the public schools during the winter months only. At the age of fifteen he left the farm, and entered the employ of his uncle, William Fay, of Chester, to learn the wood-turning trade. Here he was engaged for two years, attending, as before, the winter terms of the public schools. His plan for further education met with repeated disappointments. For two years his time and means were given to the care and comfort of his only brother, who developed a hip-joint disease, and, after unabated suffering, died. He continued, however, to study text-books at odd hours, and subsequently was enabled to take a course at Wilbraham Academy, boarding himself and working his way from day to day. He began the study of medicine with the late Dr. William O. Bell, of Westfield, afterwards attending medical lectures at the University of Vermont, where he graduated in June, 1875. Later he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He was first in practice in the town of Colebrook, Conn., but soon removed by invitation to his native town, where for eight years he was the only physician and surgeon. At the end of

that period, having overworked, he was compelled to take a rest, which resulted in the sale of his practice in this town, and his establishment in

J. M. FAY.

Northampton. While in Chester, he was twice elected a member of the School Board, on which he served as chairman five consecutive years. In Northampton he was elected a member of the Board of Health in 1887, and the following year city physician, which offices he held, through repeated elections, till his election to the Legislature in the autumn of 1891 for the term of 1892, when he resigned both. As a member of the Legislature, he served on the committee on public charitable institutions, and was appointed one of the delegates to represent the State at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings in Chicago. Dr. Fay is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, president of the Hampshire Medical Association, a member of the medical staff of the Cooly Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, member and secretary of the board of examining surgeons for pensions, and medical examiner for various life insurance companies. He enjoys a good general practice, and as a consulting physician is frequently called outside of his regular field. He has written a number of papers on medical topics, treating chiefly "congenital cystic degeneration of kidneys," insomnia, cathartics, insanity, poliomyelitis, and chorea; and has delivered lectures on ethnology of the races, trifles, and association of ideas. He is a Knight Templar, member and treasurer of the Northampton Commandery. Since 1891 he has been a trustee of the Hampshire Savings Bank. Dr. Fay was first married May 10, 1871, in Northampton, to Miss Harriette Forsyth. She died February 8, 1886. He married second, March 23, 1887, in Hatfield, Miss Mary L. Hubbard, daughter of Elisha and Cordelia (Randall) Hubbard. He has three children: Clara E. by his first, and Grace L. and Mary Bell Fay by his second marriage.

GARDNER. CHARLES LEFEVRE, of Palmer, district attorney for the Western district, was born in Cummington, Hampshire County, May 27, 1839, son of Elisha and Elvira (Sprague) Gardner. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the famous Ashfield Academy, and he read law in the office of the late Judge S. T. Spaulding, of Northampton. Upon his admission to the bar in 1867 he established himself in Palmer, and has

CHARLES L. GARDNER.

since resided there. He was at first associated with James G. Allen, afterwards Judge Allen of the Eastern Hampden District Court, under the

firm name of Allen & Gardner; but since 1870 he has practised alone, his field embracing the principal places in the county. From 1870 to 1872, when the Eastern Hampden District Court was established, he was trial justice for Hampden County. He was elected district attorney for the Western district, comprising Hampden and Berkshire counties, in the autumn election of 1892, for the term of three years. During the years 1875 and 1876 he represented his town in the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1878 and 1879 was a State senator, serving both terms in the House, and through his two terms in the Senate, on the committee on the judiciary; and in his second year in the House as a member also of the special committee on constitutional amendments. In 1868 he was appointed assistant internal revenue assessor, and held that office till 1870, when it was abolished. In 1886 he was made a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, and served one term, declining a reappointment. In politics he is a Republican, prominent in the party councils. From 1879 to 1882 he was a member of the executive committee of the Republican State Committee. In Palmer he has long been identified with movements for the development and prosperity of the town. He has been a trustee of the Palmer Savings Bank for many years, and from 1882 to 1890 was its president. He was married May 19, 1869, to Miss Esther E. Gilmore, of Monson, daughter of the late Nathaniel Gilmore, in his day a leading citizen of Stafford, Conn. They have two children: Charles Gilmore and Edwin Sprague Gardner.

GERE, Henry Sherwood, of Northampton, editor of the Hampshire *Gazette*, is a native of Williamsburg, born April 30, 1828, son of Edward and Arabella (Williams) Gere. His grandfather, Isaac Gere, came to Northampton from Preston, Conn., in 1793; was a watch and clock maker, became a prominent citizen, one of the leading business men, and erected the first brick store in Northampton. Henry S. was educated in the public schools, at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, one of the first to enter the latter institution. His connection with newspapers began at the age of seventeen, when he entered as an apprentice the printing-office of the Hampshire *Herald*, the first abolition or anti-slavery paper published in Western Massachusetts. At nineteen he took the paper, and, with a fellow-apprentice as a partner, began to publish and edit it, having previously

HENRY S. GERE.

had a brief experience in a little venture of his own, called the Holyoke *Mountaineer*. After a year, during which time he did the editorial work and worked with his partner at the case and press, the *Herald* was merged into the Northampton *Courier*, then also a free-soil paper; and he took the position of general assistant. Eight months later, in April, 1849, he bought the *Courier*, and for nearly ten years published and edited it alone. In 1858 the *Courier* and the Hampshire *Gazette* (dating from 1786) were united, and he has been a publisher and editor of that paper ever since. His service in newspaper printing-offices of nearly half a century (forty-nine years, March 5, 1894) is the longest in the Western part of the State, if not in the whole State,—the entire period in the same town, and thirty-six years in the same office. He is still on duty daily, doing his full share of work as the head of his paper, which he has kept steadily up with the times. Since November 1, 1890, a daily edition has been issued. During the Civil War he was eleven months in the Union army, enlisting as a private in the Fifty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1862. The regi-

ment formed a part of the forces under General Banks in Louisiana, and soon after its arrival there he was detailed as postmaster at Baton Rouge, and served in that capacity through the term of his enlistment. For eighteen years (1859–77) he was county treasurer (Hampshire County), and for six years served on the School Committee of Northampton; and he has held quite a number of smaller positions. He might have held legislative office, but he preferred to remain with his paper. He has mingled much with the people, and has been a welcome speaker at numerous banquets and rural gatherings. In politics he was first of the Liberty party, enlisting in the abolition contest with fervor, then of the Free-soil party, and then of the Republican. He has been chairman of the Republican county committee for twenty-five years. In 1890 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Amherst College. Mr. Gere was married August 22, 1849, at Easthampton, to Miss Martha Clark. They have had seven children: George S., Collins H., Edward C., Frederick, Mary E., William H., and Martha F. Gere.

EDWARD F. GIDDINGS.

GIDDINGS, Edward Fuller, of Springfield, managing editor of the *Union*, is a native of New York, born in the town of Eaton, Madison County, May 1, 1859, son of the Rev. Edward J. and Rebecca J. (Fuller) Giddings. He was educated in the public schools of Great Barrington, Mass. Subsequently he studied law in the office of Justin Dewey, now of the Superior Court bench. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1883, having been admitted to the Michigan bar the previous year. He began newspaper work in 1884 as a reporter on the staff of the paper of which he is now the managing editor. He was promoted to the city editorship in 1887, and became managing editor in 1889. He is a member of the Hampden Lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Winthrop Club, Springfield. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 16, 1879, to Miss Nellie Barnes Wood, of Great Barrington. They have two children: Harold Fuller and Olive Giddings.

GILL, James D., of Springfield, fine arts dealer, was born in Hinsdale, Berkshire County, June 27, 1849, son of Bartholomew and Mary (Dwyer) Gill. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the academy of Hinsdale. Out of school hours he was generally employed by the townspeople on errands or was interested in healthful games. For one summer he was on a farm belonging to George T. Plunkett, and drove the milk-cart through the village. In the spring months he bought maple sugar, and peddled it on the cars between Hinsdale and Pittsfield, clearing, many a day, ten dollars for his day's work. He left Hinsdale in 1867 for a position offered him by the Hon. Lewis J. Powers, of Springfield, in the retail department of the latter's paper and notion business. Here he was engaged until 1869, when Mr. Powers sold this department, and thereafter was with Charles W. Clark, the purchaser, until 1871. Then he entered business on his own account, forming a partnership with the late Frederick R. Hayes, under the firm name of Gill & Hayes. This relation continued until 1876, when he succeeded to the entire business, and has since remained the sole proprietor. For many years he has been interested in the best work of the foremost of American artists; and through them his name has become widely known, not only in this country, but in Europe. His annual exhibitions have been given always in the month of February, and the works shown have come direct from the artists'

studios, personally selected by him. Each one of the seventeen exhibitions thus far given has been a marked success. The galleries in which the works are shown were erected especially for this purpose, and are admirably constructed and arranged. From them canvases have gone to nearly every State in the Union. Mr. Gill is a firm believer in the future of American art, and his convictions are only strengthened by his frequent visits to the principal galleries of the Old World. He enters into the social, political, and business life of his adopted city as few men do. He belongs to the Winthrop Club, is a member

JAMES D. GILL.

of the De Soto Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of Springfield Lodge of Freemasons. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He was president of the Harrison and Morton Battalion in 1888, president of the City Republican Club from 1890 to 1893, chairman of the Republican county committee of Hampden for about six years, and until he resigned; and he is now (1894) vice-president of the National League of Republican clubs for Massachusetts. He represented his ward in the Springfield City Council in 1880 and 1881, and was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1883. Mr. Gill was married November 16, 1874, to Miss Evelyn Clyde, daughter of the late Milton A. Clyde, of Springfield. They have one son: James Milton Gill. Mr. Gill lives on upper Worthington Street, in one of the most attractive residences of the neighborhood.

GILMORE, Dwight Olmstead, of Springfield, proprietor of the Court Square Theatre, is a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Stafford, November 2, 1837, son of Nathaniel and Charlotte A. (Olmstead) Gilmore. Both parents were also Connecticut born, his grandparents being natives of Enfield. His birthplace was the Stafford Street Hotel, in stage-coach days a regular stopping-place for meals of the old New York and Boston stage line, of which his father was landlord. He comes from a family of hotel-keepers. His mother's brother, Elisha Holton Olmstead, known as "the deacon," began in the noted Warriner Tavern in Springfield, now known as Chandler's Hotel, from which he went to Boston, and with his brother, John Dwight Olmstead, managed the Tremont for a number of years, and was also connected with the Revere House at Boston and the Ocean House at Newport, R.I. Four stages stopped at the Stafford Street Hotel and changed horses daily, and in the great stables adjoining the stage line company kept a large number of its teams. He can remember seeing his father sitting in the saddle, waiting for the mounted courier with the President's message, which he took under his arm, and carried to the next stopping-place, Sturbridge, on its way to the State House, at Boston. Here the boy lived till he was six years old, when his father died, leaving his mother with four small children, whom she moved to Monson, Mass., her home some time before her marriage, and bravely went to work to support and educate them. The mother and children are all still living. The oldest, Charles N., is assistant superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad, Edwin G. is proprietor of the Academy of Music, Fourteenth Street, New York, and the sister is the wife of Charles L. Gardner, of Palmer, district attorney of Hampden and Berkshire counties. Dwight O. acquired his education in the common schools and at Monson Academy, which after his tenth year and until his seventeenth he attended winters only, working on neighboring farms through the spring, summer, and autumn seasons. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to a local

spectacle-maker, D. D. Moody, of Monson, to learn the trade of spectacle-making, at that time quite an industry. He served three years as apprentice and three years more as a journeyman in Mr. Moody's employ. The opening of the Civil War and the high premium on gold and silver temporarily ruining the spectacle business, and Mr. Moody finally being obliged to close his shop, young Gilmore came to Springfield (May 13, 1862), intending to go to work in the pistol shop of Smith & Wesson, a former shopmate having secured him a place here. By an unavoidable delay, however, he failed to reach Springfield at

DWIGHT O. GILMORE.

the appointed time, and another man was taken for the place. In looking about for another opening, he found that he could purchase an interest in the Music Hall Dining-rooms, which was then the principal restaurant of the city, and occupied the site of the present Opera House. This was his opportunity, and he seized it. He continued the business, after the burning of the Music Hall on July 24, 1864, occupying the basement of the present building, which succeeded that structure, until 1868, when he sold out, and built the Gilmore Building at No. 420 Main Street. In 1871 he added the hotel adjoining. Ten years later, in 1881, he bought the Opera House property, and entirely renovated it, changing the name from Haynes's Music Hall to Gilmore's Opera House. Subsequently he further improved the Opera House, and also enlarged the hotel, making it one of the largest in the city. In the spring of 1891 he began his most important undertaking, the erection of the Court Square Theatre and business block adjoining, in the heart of the city. These were completed in the autumn of 1892, one of the handsomest groups of buildings in Springfield; and the beautiful theatre, pronounced by the Springfield *Republican* in every particular comparable with the best, was formally opened on the evening of September 5, with a brilliant audience, including Governor Russell with members of his staff as guests, and the leading citizens of Springfield. In February, 1892, the excellence of his work was formally recognized by the presentation (on the evening of the 24th) of the painting of "Ophelia" by Jules Joseph Lefebvre, of Paris, for which the subscribers paid $5,000, bearing this inscription: "Presented to Dwight O. Gilmore by his friends, in appreciation of his enterprise and public spirit in building the Court Square Theatre, Springfield, Mass., September 5th, 1892." The presentation was made by a committee of citizens representing the subscribers to the fund, and the painting now hangs in the foyer of the theatre. Mr. Gilmore has served in both branches of the city government of Springfield,—in the Common Council in 1881 and 1882, and in the Board of Aldermen in 1883–84,—receiving in each case the nomination from both parties. He is himself a Republican. He is one of the stockholders of the Hampden Park Association of Springfield, and treasurer of the trotting association. He is unmarried.

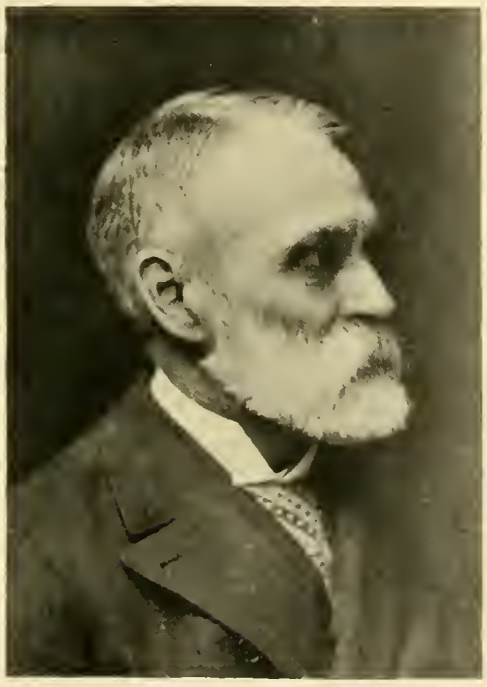
GRANT, CHARLES EDWARD, of Worcester, fire insurance business, is a native of Maine, born in Kennebunk, June 14, 1842, son of Edward and Rebecca (Mason) Grant. His father was of Scotch, and his mother of English descent. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Saco, Me., coming there from Cape Cod; and on the maternal side he descends from settlers in Haverhill in 1648, who subsequently removed to near Keene, N.H. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, his parents moving to that city when he was a child. He served throughout the Civil

War, enlisting on the 22d of September, 1861, as sergeant in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, having served during the previous May with the New England Guards at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. He was commissioned second lieutenant May 23, 1863, and captain in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, the 7th of June following; then major by brevet for gallantry on James Island, S.C., July 2, 1864. During the last year of his service he was detached for staff duty, acting as aid and provost marshal in July, 1864: superintendent of transportation from Charleston, to Columbia, S.C., in May and June, 1865; and post quartermaster at Orangeburg, S.C., from July to August 29, when he was mustered out. Immediately after the war he engaged in the flour and grain business in Boston, in which he continued till 1872, when he entered the office of the Boylston Insurance Company, Boston. Three years later he established himself in Worcester, purchasing a small fire insurance business there. This gradually increased, partly by absorption of other agencies, until now he is at the head of the largest Worcester city agency. Mr. Grant is a member of the Commonwealth and Hancock clubs of Worcester, a director in the latter. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken active part in public affairs. He was married November 29, 1877, to Louella M. Howe, daughter of John W. Howe, wire-goods manufacturer of Worcester. They have a daughter and three sons: Stephanie, Barton Howe, Malcolm Mason, and Harold Grant.

CHAS. E. GRANT.

GREEN, Samuel Swett, of Worcester, librarian of the Free Public Library, was born in Worcester, February 20, 1837. His father was James Green, son of the second Dr. John Green of Worcester, and brother of the third Dr. John Green of the same place. His mother is Elizabeth (Swett) Green. Through his father he is descended from Thomas Green, of Malden, who came to this country about the year 1635 or 1636, and from Thomas Dudley, the second governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Through his mother he is descended from Ralph Sprague, who came to Charlestown in 1629, from Upway, Devonshire, England. Mr. Green graduated from the Worcester High School in 1854, and from Harvard College in 1858. In 1859 he visited Smyrna and Constantinople. Remaining two years in Worcester on account of ill health, in the autumn of 1861 he entered the Divinity School of Harvard University, and graduated from that institution in 1864. He took the degree of Master of Arts in 1870 at Harvard, and in 1877 was chosen an honorary member of the chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society connected with the same university. In 1864 Mr. Green became book-keeper in the Mechanics' National Bank, Worcester, and, a few months later teller of the Worcester National Bank, in which position he remained several years. He declined the place of cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Worcester, as successor to John C. Ripley, and a position in the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He became a director of the Free Public Library, Worcester, January 1, 1867, and four years later, January 15, 1871, librarian of the same institution. The latter is the position which he now holds. The library has grown rapidly in size and influence under his care; and a remarkable feature respecting its use is the very large proportion of books that is employed for study and purposes of reference. Mr. Green is one of the distinguished librarians of the country, and is regarded as an

authority in regard to the use of libraries as popular educational institutions and in respect to the establishment of close relations between libraries and schools. He has held various offices in the American Library Association, of which he was one of the founders. Having been elected president of the association in 1891, he presided at the meetings held in San Francisco October 12–16 of that year. In May, 1892, he was chosen one of the original ten members of the new council of the association. Mr. Green was a delegate of the American Library Association to the International



SAMUEL S. GREEN.

Congress of Librarians held in London in October, 1877, was a member of the council of that body, and took an active part in the discussions carried on in its meetings. Before the close of the Congress the Library Association of the United Kingdom was formed. Mr. Green was chosen an honorary member of that association in 1878. He was for many years a member of the committee appointed by the overseers of Harvard University to make an annual examination of the library, and gave annual courses of lectures, as lecturer on public libraries as popular educational institutions, to the students of the School of Library Economy, when that school was connected with Columbia College, New York City. In October, 1890, Mr. Green was appointed by the governor of Massachusetts an original member of the State Board of Free Public Library Commissioners for a term of four years, and in 1894 was re-appointed for a full term of five years. In November, 1890, he assisted in the formation of the Massachusetts Library Club, and was elected first vice-president of the club. He was a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, on a Congress of Librarians, and presided over that congress during the proceedings of the second day. He is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, a member of the American Antiquarian Society, a member of the council of the latter body, and a member of the American Historical Association, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He is a trustee of Leicester Academy, and a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings. He was the first president of the Worcester High School Association, and has been president of the Worcester Indian Association and of the Worcester Art Society, and treasurer of the Worcester Natural History Society. He is a member of the Art Commission of the St. Walstan Society, Worcester, and of the Sons of the Revolution, and lieutenant governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Green has written constantly for the *Library Journal* since its establishment, and has made many contributions to the proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society. He has also contributed to other magazines and periodicals in the United States and England. He has written two books and several pamphlets on questions in library economy, which have been widely circulated and have exerted a great influence. He has made many addresses, and read a number of papers on library and other subjects, and has prepared monographs, which have been published by the Massachusetts Board of Education, the United States Bureau of Education, and the American Social Science Association. He was chairman of a committee of three gentlemen who supervised the preparation of the portion of the latest history of Worcester County which relates to the town and city of Worcester. He has printed several pamphlets, embodying the results of historical investigations. He belongs to the Worcester Club, Worcester, and the University Club, Boston. Mr. Green is unmarried.

GRIFFIN, Solomon Bulkley, managing editor of the Springfield *Republican*, was born in Williamstown, August 13, 1852, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Herrick Griffin, D.D., and Hannah E. (Bulkley) Griffin, daughter of the late Major Solomon Bulkley, of Williamstown. He is of sterling ancestry, descended on his father's side from Jasper Griffin, of Southold, L.I., who was born in Wales about the year 1648, and died at Southold in 1718, and on his mother's side from the Rev. Peter Bulkley, the founder of Concord, Mass., and its venerated first minister. His father was long connected with Williams College.

S. B. GRIFFIN.

He was prepared for college by his father, but, owing to ill-health, took a partial course only, with the class of 1872, Williams. In 1881 he was given the degree of A.M., and enrolled with his class. His studies were conducted directly with a view to journalism; and in college he was one of the editors of the college weekly journal, the *Vidette*. Upon leaving college, he took a place upon the local staff of the Springfield *Republican*, and received a thorough training under that master in journalism, the late Samuel Bowles. He did all kinds of work in the editorial department, "proved apt in catching" Mr. Bowles's "methods and principles, and rich in the newspaper instinct" (Merriam's "Life and Times of Samuel Bowles"). Subsequently he became local editor, and in 1878 managing editor, which position he has since held, doing constant editorial writing. From the day he entered the *Republican* office he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, and is now one of the veterans in Massachusetts journalism. As an editor, he is progressive, alert, quick to adopt the best of new methods, while holding fast to the best of the old and tried ones. He is familiar with every detail of the newspaper, and in the work of supervision of departments, which falls to the professionally trained managing editor, lives up to the Bowles principle to "make every department such that everybody will want to read it." He has done excellent service also as a special correspondent for the *Republican* at national and State political conventions; and in 1885, spending some time in Mexico, he wrote a series of notable letters to his paper, which were later collected and published in book form in "Mexico of To-day" (New York: Harper Brothers, 1886). Mr. Griffin is a member of the Authors' Club of New York, of the University Club of Boston, and of the Nyasset and Winthrop clubs of Springfield. In politics he is an Independent of the most independent sort. He was married November 25, 1892, to Miss Ida M. Southworth, of Springfield, daughter of the late John H. Southworth. They have one son: Bulkley Southworth Griffin.

HAILE, William Henry, of Springfield, manufacturer, lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth in 1890–91–92, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Chesterfield, September 23, 1833, son of William and Sabrana (Walker) Haile. His father was a successful merchant and manufacturer, and the first Republican governor of New Hampshire (1857–58). His early education was acquired in the public schools of Hinsdale, to which the family removed when he was a child; and he was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, N.H. He first entered Amherst, but after a year spent there went to Dartmouth, where he was graduated with high honors in 1856. Immediately after graduation he went to Springfield, and began the study of law in the office of Beach & Bond. Admitted to the bar in 1859, he established himself in Boston, and practised for a short time. But his tastes

were for business rather than for the law; and in 1861 he returned to Hinsdale and engaged there in the manufacture of woollen goods, forming a partnership with his father and the late Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, under the firm name of Haile, Frost, & Co. Subsequently the business was incorporated as the Haile & Frost Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Haile as treasurer; and upon the death of Mr. Frost he became president, which office he at present holds. He continued his residence in Hinsdale until 1872, when he removed to Springfield, which from that date has been his home. Mr. Haile early took an interest

WILLIAM H. HAILE.

in politics as a Republican, and not long after his return to Hinsdale he was elected as a representative of the town in the New Hampshire Legislature. He served there three terms, 1865 66–71, taking a prominent part in the proceedings of the sessions. In Springfield he was elected mayor of the city for 1881, and the next two years was a State senator for the First Hampden Senatorial District. In the senate he served on the committees on military affairs (chairman), mercantile affairs (chairman), banks and banking, and manufactures, and was counted among the leading men on the Republican side of the chamber. He was first nominated for lieutenant governor in the autumn of 1889, on the ticket headed by John Q. A. Brackett, for the term 1890. Renominated for the next election, again with Mr. Brackett, he was elected, the head of the ticket being defeated by William E. Russell, the Democratic candidate. In the next election he was associated with Charles H. Allen, of Lowell, and again elected, the head of the ticket being again defeated by Governor Russell. In each of the three years that Mr. Haile was elected lieutenant governor his vote was larger than that of the Republican candidates for governor. In 1892 Mr. Haile was placed at the head of the Republican ticket with Roger Wolcott for lieutenant governor, and in this contest was defeated, Mr. Wolcott being elected with the Democratic Governor Russell. It will be remembered, however, that in this election a confusion arose in the marking of the ballots because of the presence of the name of Wolcott Hamlin on the tickets. In this way very many votes intended for Mr. Haile were negatived by wrong marking, and the number of such is believed by many of Mr. Haile's supporters to have been sufficient to lose him the election. Besides his interest in the Haile & Frost Manufacturing Company, Mr. Haile is connected officially with numerous manufacturing and financial companies. He is president of the Springfield Gas Light Company; director of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of the Massasoit Paper Company, the Chester Paper Company, the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company in Adams; director of the Pynchon National Bank and of the Winchester National Bank; and trustee of the Springfield Institution for Savings. He is a member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of the Home Market Club, of the Winthrop Club of Springfield; a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, a director of the Springfield Library Association, and a trustee of the Springfield Cemetery Association. Mr. Haile was married on the 1st of January, 1861, to Amelia L. Chapin, daughter of Ethan S. and Louisa B. Chapin, of Springfield. They have had three children: William C. (died August 14, 1864), Alice (now Mrs. Calkins), and Henry Chapin Haile.

HALL, CHARLES, of Springfield, merchant, is a native of Vermont, born in Bennington, November 18, 1832. Through his father, Hiland Hall, he is a descendant of John Hall, who was born in

England in 1584, came from Kent County to Boston in 1633, went thence to Hartford, Conn., about 1636, and was one of the first settlers of Middletown, Conn., in 1650. Through his mother, Dolly Tuttle (Davis) Hall, he descends from Henry Davis, who was under General Stark at the line of rail fence in the battle of Bunker Hill; served three years during the war, and was at West Point when Arnold treacherously attempted to surrender it to the enemy. His father, Hiland Hall, was also a native of Bennington, born July 20, 1795, and distinguished as a states-

CHARLES HALL.

man and jurist. He represented Vermont in Congress from 1833 to 1844; was judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont from 1846 to 1849; second comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1850; from 1851 to 1854 chairman of the Board of Land Commissioners to settle land claims in California; and governor of Vermont from 1858 to 1860. After his retirement from the governorship he wrote and published the early history of Vermont; and he was largely instrumental in accomplishing the erection of the Bennington Battle Monument. He died December 18, 1885, in his ninety-first year. Charles Hall was the youngest of eight children. He attended the district school, and was one year at the academy at North Bennington. At the age of eighteen he went to California, returning to Bennington in 1853. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1856 opened an office in Oshkosh, Wis. Within two months after, however, he disposed of his law library, and entered mercantile business, in which he has ever since been engaged. At the election of President Lincoln he was appointed postmaster of Oshkosh; and he held this commission till President Johnson called upon the office-holders to adopt his policy, which he declined to do. In 1867 he removed to North Bennington, Vt., and was made president of the North Bennington Boot and Shoe Company. In the spring of 1871 his company opened a wholesale house in Chicago, and he went there to take charge of it. In the following fall the store and stock were totally destroyed in the great Chicago fire. Ten days after the fire the Chicago "Christian Union" was organized through the exertions of William H. Baldwin, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, Charles W. Wendte, Professor David Swing, Robert Collyer, George M. Pullman, and others,— seventeen in all of the originators,— and Mr. Hall was made vice-president of the organization. After closing up the business of the North Bennington Boot and Shoe Company, he moved to Springfield, September 6, 1873, and opened a wholesale and retail crockery store, in which he has since continued, enlarging his store and business from year to year. He has been a Republican since the party was organized, voting for Colonel Fremont in 1856. He has never missed casting his vote at any municipal or general election, but beyond this he has refrained from participating in politics, confining himself entirely to business; and he has held no office in Springfield except that of president of the Springfield Board of Trade. Mr. Hall was married first to Miss Jane E. Cady, daughter of Lewis Cady, at Bennington, Vt., September 20, 1856, and by this marriage was one daughter: Laura V. Hall, born at Oshkosh, Wis., March 14, 1858. He married second Mrs. Mina C. Phillips, widow of John F. Phillips, of Lake Mills, Wis., at Oshkosh, April 19, 1864. By this marriage three children were born: Trenor Park (born at Oshkosh, June 26, 1865, died at North Bennington, Vt., April 24, 1870), Mary D. (born at Chicago, Ill., December 31, 1871), and Charles Hiland Hall (born at Springfield, August 12, 1874).

HAMMOND, JOHN CHESTER, of Northampton, member of the bar, is a native of Amherst, born August 15, 1842, son of Salem and Julia A. (Johnson) Hammond. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hammond, born in Lavenham, England, in 1583, who came to this country and was settled in Hingham before 1636, and moved to Newton about the year 1650. His son Nathaniel was born in Hingham in 1643; Nathaniel's son Nathaniel was born in Newton in 1676; his son Ebenezer was born also in Newton in 1714, settled in Charlton 1741; his son Moses, in Charlton in 1758; and his son Salem, the father of John

JOHN C. HAMMOND.

C., in Charlton in 1803. All of these ancestors were owners and tillers of New England farms; and up to the age of sixteen he was himself a New England farmer boy, securing through the farm life a stock of experience and health of the highest value. He attended the public schools of Amherst, was fitted for college at the Williston Seminary, Easthampton, graduating in 1861, entered Amherst, and graduated there in 1865. He studied law with the Hon. Charles Delano, of Northampton, and was admitted to the bar October 22, 1868, then becoming Mr. Delano's partner. Since that time he has been continuously in practice at Northampton, from 1868 to 1883 under the firm name of Delano & Hammond, from 1883 to 1888 alone, and the last six years in association with Henry P. Field, under the firm name of Hammond & Field. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court on the 2d of November, 1876. While pursuing his profession, he has been much interested in public improvements. He has largely promoted by his influence the Northampton Street Railway and its extensions, and been concerned in other undertakings. In connection with his brother, Lyman D. Hammond, he has also become interested in Chicago real estate; and a block owned by them, at the corner of La Salle and Monroe Streets, bears the name of their native county, being called "Hampshire Block." Mr. Hammond's public service has been confined to one year in the Northampton Common Council — the year of the organization under the city charter (1883) — and six years on the School Committee (1887 to 1892 inclusive). He is a trustee of the Williston Seminary, of the Hopkins Academy, Hadley, and of the Clark Institution for Deaf-mutes, Northampton, and one of the overseers of the Charitable Fund of Amherst College. He was married November 16, 1871, to Miss Eliza M. Brown, of Oxford. They have had five children: Robert B. (born September 19, 1874, died September 11, 1875), Thomas J. (born December 22, 1876), Maud and May (twins, born September 19, 1879), and Ethel Hammond (born September 6, 1884).

HARKINS, JAMES WILLIAM, JR., of Worcester, dramatist, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 3, 1863, son of James W. and Mary (Smith) Harkins, both of Worcester, who were visiting in Toronto at the time of his birth. His education was acquired in the Worcester schools. He was graduated from Hinman's College in 1882, and during the succeeding six years taught school, from 1882 to 1884 teaching in private schools in Little Rock, Ark., and in Texas, and from 1884 to 1888 in the Curtiss College, Minneapolis, Minn. The latter year he went upon the stage to study its technique, and requirements for playwriting, and in 1890 produced his first play, "The Midnight Alarm." Next brought out was "The Fire Patrol" in 1891, and in 1892 "The White Squadron" appeared. He has since written, for production during the season of 1894 95, "The City beneath the Sea," "Under Sealed Orders," "The

Twentieth Century," "God or Cæsar?" and "The Sugar King." He also has in publisher's hands, for early issue, a novel entitled "Raolian." He

JAS. W. HARKINS, Jr.

is co-author of the comedy "The Substitute," and of "The Northern Light" now (1894) in preparation. His plays have become widely known in American cities, and he has contracted with Australian managers for their production in Australia and in England. He is a member of the American Dramatists' Club of New York, and of the Washington and Commonwealth clubs of Worcester. Mr. Harkins is unmarried.

HARRIS, Henry Francis, of Worcester, member of the bar, was born in the village of Harrisville, West Boylston, August 19, 1849, son of Charles Morris and Emily (Dean) Harris. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His early education was begun in the common schools, and continued at the Green Mountain Institute, South Woodstock, Vt., where he spent four terms, at the Worcester Academy, Worcester, two terms, and at the Lancaster Academy, two years, where he was fitted for college. He entered Tufts, and graduated in 1871, first in the class. He began his law studies in the Harvard Law School, spending half a year there, then read a year in the law office of the Hon. Hartley Williams in Worcester, and from January to June, 1873, attended the Boston University Law School, and graduated in the first class of that institution: during the same period and until Christmas, 1873, reading in the law office of John A. Loring in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County in December, 1873, and on the first of January following opened his office in Worcester, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. As a boy and young man, during the time between attending school and fitting for college, and during the college vacations, he learned all the details of manufacturing cotton goods, acquiring a practical acquaintance by actual work thereon with every machine in the cotton factory, and also had some experience in a woollen factory; and since 1880 he has been connected with manufacturing interests in addition to his legal practice. That year he was elected a director and assistant treasurer of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, and in May, 1889, was

HENRY F. HARRIS.

chosen treasurer, succeeding his father at the latter's decease, which position he still holds; and since February, 1894, he has been president of

the L. M. Harris Manufacturing Company, having been a director since its organization in 1890. He has also been a director of the Worcester Safe Deposit and Trust Company since the early part of 1891, and a director of the First National Fire Insurance Company since 1892. In West Boylston he was a member of the School Committee in 1882 and some years prior to that date, and was master of the Boylston Lodge of Masons in 1889–90. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Hancock Club of Worcester, at present one of the executive committee and chairman of the committee on admissions. Mr. Harris was married May 17, 1883, to Miss Emma Frances Dearborn, of Worcester. They have two children: Rachel (born December 11, 1887) and Dorothy Harris (born March 22, 1890).

HAWKINS, Richard Fenner, of Springfield, iron bridge builder and manufacturer, was born in Lowell, March 9, 1837, son of Alpheus and Celia (Rhodes) Hawkins, both descendants of old English stock, of the earliest Rhode Island families, one of the ancestors on the Hawkins side being Roger Williams. When he was a child, the family moved to Springfield, where he was educated in the public schools, and has since lived. At the age of sixteen, having graduated from the High School, he went to work, beginning as an office boy for Stone & Harris, bridge builders, and original railroad builders of the country. Here he steadily advanced, learning every detail of the business, until he became a partner in the concern. In 1862 Mr. Stone retired; and he continued in partnership with Mr. Harris till 1867, when the latter retired. Since that date he has been alone, conducting the business under the name of R. F. Hawkins' Iron Works. He was one of the earliest to engage in the construction of iron bridges, and was also among the earlier promoters of the general use of iron as building material in New England. Of the many large bridges he has built, one of the most notable is the Northampton bridge of the Central Massachusetts Railroad, an iron structure fifteen hundred feet long; and another is the Willimansett bridge, near Holyoke, eight hundred feet in length. Examples of his iron work for buildings are shown in the jails of Springfield and New Bedford, both of which are constructed largely of iron. At his works, besides material for bridges and building, a large quantity of the iron and steel work used in the construction of locomotives and cars is produced. Mr. Hawkins is a member of the financial com-

R. F. HAWKINS.

mittee of the Hampden Savings Bank, a director of the Board of Trade, and concerned in other local institutions. In politics he is a Republican, and has repeatedly been urged to stand as the party candidate for mayor of the city; but he has steadfastly declined on the ground that his business demanded his best time and attention. He has, however, served on the Board of Aldermen three terms (1872–74), and is now a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. Mr. Hawkins was married September 3, 1862, to Miss Cornelia M. Howe, daughter of Amasa B. and Sarah (Cadwell) Howe, of Springfield. They have five children: Paul, Florence, Edith, Ethel, and David Hawkins.

HIGGINS, Francis Elon, of Worcester, merchant, is a native of Worcester, born October 15, 1851, son of E. G. and Lucy M. (Graves) Higgins. He is a descendant in the direct line of Henry Higgins, son of Jonathan Higgins, of Cape Cod, who moved to Hardwick early in the eighteenth century, and joined the Baptist church there in

1736. His ancestry on the maternal side is traced back to William Childs, who came to America from England in 1634. He was educated in the

FRANCIS E. HIGGINS.

public schools, finishing at the Worcester High School. After leaving school, he went to work in the counting-room of the Ames Plow Company, where he was employed till July, 1869, when he entered the store of E. G. & F. W. Higgins (composed of his father and uncle), dealers in wall paper and interior decoration. In 1876 F. W. Higgins retired; and the business was continued under the name of E. G. Higgins until the 1st of January, 1880, when Francis E. bought a half interest in it, and the name was changed to E. G. Higgins & Co. He then assumed the management, and established a jobbing department. In 1884 he made an extended trip abroad for the purpose of studying the development there of the art of interior decoration, and upon his return considerably extended this feature of his business. In February, 1893, the present corporation, under the name of the E. G. Higgins Company, was formed, with himself as treasurer and manager, and E. G. Higgins as president. The house now sells through its jobbing branch to dealers in all sections of New England, and several New York architects carry its line of samples; and it imports from England, Scotland, France, Germany, and Japan direct. In September, 1893, a branch store was opened in Boston. Mr. Higgins has done some work in oil and water-color painting, and was an active member and treasurer of the Art Students' Club for seven years. He was also a corporate member of the organization. He is now a member of the Commonwealth Club of Worcester and of the Worcester Board of Trade. He was married October 12, 1885, to Miss Sarah C. Heald, of Worcester. They have two children: Etha Hazel and Gladys Higgins.

HILL, Arthur Gaylord, of Northampton, manufacturer, was born in Northampton, December 6, 1841, son of Samuel L. and Roxana Maria (Gaylord) Hill. His father was the sixth Samuel in the direct line of descent. The family was first heard from in Rehoboth, this State, and then in Smithfield and Providence, R.I. His early education was attained in the public schools of Northampton, the Hudson River Institute, Claverack,

ARTHUR G. HILL.

N.Y., and the West Newton (Mass.) English and Classical School; and he was graduated Bachelor of Science from Harvard, class of 1864. He be-

gan business life soon after leaving college with the Nonotuck Silk Company of Florence; and he remained with this company, holding the position of assistant treasurer and assistant superintendent, for twenty years (1864 to 1884). Then he became a member of the firm of Martin & Hill, cash carrier manufacturers, and from 1889 to 1892 was president of the Martin Cash Company. He was also owner of the Hill Machine Works from 1888 to 1892. He has long been prominent in municipal affairs, serving as an alderman one term (1886); member of the School Committee one year; fire engineer, 1882; member of the trust funds commissioners three years; trustee of the Forbes Library, 1890–93; trustee of the Lilly Library, 1890–92; and mayor of the city of Northampton in 1887 and 1888. He has also represented the city in the General Court, a member of the House of Representatives of 1890. He was president of the Northampton Board of Trade for 1888 to 1892. He is connected with the Knights of Honor, holding the position of grand dictator in 1889, and that of supreme representative 1889–94; and has been president, director, or manager of a number of athletic, dramatic, musical, and social clubs from 1861 to the present time. Mr. Hill was married July 7, 1869, to Miss Kate Elizabeth Edwards, of Northampton. They have two children living: Florence Gaylord and Marion Louise Hill.

HOPKINS, Colonel William Swinton Bennett, of Worcester, city solicitor, is a native of South Carolina, born in Charleston, May 2, 1836, son of Erastus and Sarah Hannah (Bennett) Hopkins. His first ancestor on the Hopkins side in this country was John Hopkins, who came from London to Cambridge with the Rev. Mr. Hooker in 1633, and moved soon to Hartford, Conn. He and Stephen Hopkins, of the "Mayflower," and Edward Hopkins who came to Hartford, Conn., in 1638 with the Rev. John Davenport, and was an early governor of Connecticut, were near relatives, if not brothers. His son Stephen built the first mill in Waterbury, Conn., which he gave to his son John, who became a man of public affairs and had some military position. This John of Waterbury was father of Colonel Hopkins's great-great-grandfather, Samuel Hopkins, D.D., of West Springfield, Mass., who married Esther Edwards, the daughter of Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor, Conn., and sister of Jonathan Edwards. Timothy Edwards married a daughter of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, who was a son of Anthony Stoddard, who

W. S. B. HOPKINS.

came from England to Boston. Colonel Hopkins's great-grandfather was Samuel Hopkins, D.D., of Hadley, who was minister there fifty-four years; his grandfather was a merchant in Boston, and moved to Northampton; and his father, Erastus Hopkins, who spent most of his life and died in Northampton, was born in Hadley. John Hopkins, of Waterbury, was also the father of Timothy Hopkins, also of Waterbury, from whom the Berkshire County family, of which President Mark Hopkins of Williams College was the most distinguished representative, was descended. On his mother's side Colonel Hopkins is descended from Thomas Bennett, who came from England to Charleston, and married Hayes Singletary, daughter of John Singletary of St. Paul's Parish, S.C., a Huguenot. His maternal grandfather, William Swinton Bennett, married Anna Theus, daughter of Major Simeon Theus (a patriotic man before and in the Revolution) and Rebecca Légare,—he the son of Simeon Theus, and she the daughter of Daniel Légare, both Huguenots. The intermarriages of these families form connections with the Swinton, Lucas,

Gadsden, and many other South Carolina families. Colonel Hopkins was educated mostly in private classical schools,—his earlier education acquired in a public classical school,—and at Williams College, where he graduated in the class of 1855. He studied law in the office of the Hon. William Allen at Northampton and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. He opened his first office on the 20th of August that year at Ware; and here he practised until soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, when he abandoned his business, and entered the service. Enlisting on October 9, 1861, he served as captain and lieutenant colonel, commanding the Thirty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, from the first of November following to the 8th of April 1864. He went out in the first New Orleans Expedition, on the ship which carried General Butler, and after storm and shipwreck made the voyage to Ship Island in about thirty days. They lay in the Mississippi River with the navy, and witnessed Farragut's passage of the forts. Captain Hopkins with his company cleared the wharf for the landing of the first troops in New Orleans. He camped in the city till August, 1862, and then passed six months in Fort Jackson in garrison. He participated in the Teche campaign in 1863, beginning with the battle of Bisland, which preceded Port Hudson, and was in the whole of that siege with its three bloody assaults. He was stationed at Baton Rouge till December, 1863, and then under orders converted his regiment into cavalry, and in 1864 took part in the Red River campaign, after the failure of which he resigned, and was honorably discharged. Resuming his profession, he practised in New Orleans from May, 1864, to September, 1866, during that period acting as special counsel there for the United States treasury. Then he returned to Massachusetts, and established himself in Greenfield, where, from October, 1866, to October, 1873, he practised, part of the time in partnership with David Aiken. Then he came to Worcester, and has since continued here in partnership with the late P. C. Bacon, and with Henry Bacon, and Frank B. Smith, holding a foremost position at the Worcester county bar. From 1871 to 1874 he was district attorney for the North-western District of Massachusetts. Subsequently he was district attorney for the Middle District (from 1884 to 1887); and in 1893 was made city solicitor of Worcester, which position he still holds. He was the first commander of the Worcester Continentals, a veteran organization, in office twelve years; and he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member also of the Sigma Phi Society at Williams College; of the Worcester Club (the second president of the organization and still in office); and of the New York and the Boston University clubs. His politics have all been Republican. He went on the stump for Fremont before he could vote. As a boy, he was a "Free Soiler," as was his father before him. The latter was a "Free Soil" and Republican leader of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for many years, and was a prominent member of the national convention of 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln; and twenty years after the son was a member of the convention which nominated his college mate, James A. Garfield. Colonel Hopkins has always refused political offices except those which were professional. He was married January 20, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Peck, of Easthampton. They have had four children: Sarah Bennett, Erastus, Elizabeth Peck, and William S. B. Hopkins, Jr.

HOWELL, JOHN FREEMAN, of Worcester, city auditor, was born in Sutton, December 16, 1830, son of Barnabas F. and Olive (Peirce) Howell. On the maternal side his ancestry is traced back to John Peirce (or Pers), a weaver, who came to this country in 1637 from Norwich, Norfolk County, England, and was one of the settlers of Watertown, from whom all, or nearly all, of the army of Peirces or Pierces in America are descended. On the paternal side it is believed that his ancestors were Nova Scotians. His mother died June 17, 1840, when he was a boy of ten; and in the autumn of the following year his father sold the farm in Sutton, and removed to East Douglas, later purchasing a farm there. He was educated in the common school of the times, with one year at an academy, from the age of sixteen to seventeen. Then he left the farm, in December, 1847, to enter a country store in Clintonville (afterwards Clinton). He continued in mercantile business in Clinton for eighteen years, and then, in June, 1865, removed to Worcester, where he was clerk with W. O. Swett, in the grocery business, the next three years. From May, 1870, to April, 1887, he was book-keeper for the hardware firm of Kennicutt & Co., and thereafter

clerk in the city auditor's office till June, 1889, when he was elected city auditor. He has occupied this office since that time, having been re-

J. F. HOWELL.

elected annually. Mr. Howell is prominent in the Masonic and other orders, treasurer of Montacute Lodge, and Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree A. and A. Scottish rite a member of intermediate bodies in S. R. Masonry, as well as those of the York Rite to Commandery of Knights Templar; is a past regent of Worcester Council, No. 12, Royal Arcanum; and past commander of Hope Council, No. 17, American Legion of Honor. In politics he was in early life a Whig until the dissolution of that party, since which he has been connected with the Republican party. He has never sought office, and those positions which he has held he has endeavored to fill with fidelity. He is a member of the Salem Street Congregational Church of Worcester, and one of the trustees of the parish. He was first married, May 15, 1850, to Miss Jane E. Lowe, of Clinton; and second, February 22, 1864, to Miss Martha W. Tarbell, of Worcester. The children of the first marriage were Augustus F. (now of Winchester) and John Henry Howell (of Worcester); and of the second, one living, — Mattie R. Howell.

KENDRICK, Edmund Peasley, of Springfield, member of the bar, mayor of the city 1893-94, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Lebanon, February 1, 1849, son of George S. and Hannah (Lyman) Kendrick. He is on both sides of early English ancestry. On his father's side the first to come to this country was John Kendrick, who was born in England in 1604, and emigrated to Massachusetts before 1639. His father's mother was Thankful Howe, daughter of Abner Howe, who was a captain in the Revolutionary army. On his mother's side ancestors were engaged in the early Indian and Revolutionary wars. He was educated in the public schools of Lebanon, and at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., from which he graduated in 1866. He also attended a business college in Springfield, from which he was duly graduated. He studied law with Judge Bosworth in Springfield, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Springfield, October 25, 1876, to practise in the courts of the Commonwealth. Subsequently, in 1881, he was admitted to practice in the United States

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Circuit Court. He has practised in Springfield since his admission to the bar. His public service began in 1881 as a member of the Spring-

field Common Council. Twice re-elected, he served through 1882 and 1883, being president of the board these years. In 1884 and 1885 he was a representative for Springfield in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature. In that body he served on the committees on the judiciary, civil service, and rules, and was influential in the passage of the civil service law. In 1890 he was a member of the Springfield Board of Aldermen. In the December election of 1892 he was first elected mayor for the term of 1893, and in the following election was returned for a second term by a majority of over fifteen hundred votes. Mr. Kendrick is a prominent Mason, member of the following bodies: Hampden Lodge Morning Star Chapter, Springfield Council, Springfield Commandery Knights Templar, Evening Star Lodge of Perfection, Massasoit Council, of all of which he has been at the head: a member also of Springfield and Mt. Olivet Chapters of Rose Croix and Massachusetts Consistory. He is a past grand king of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, past deputy grand master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts, has received the thirty-third, or highest, Masonic degree, and is an honorary member of the Supreme Council. He is also connected with the Odd Fellows, a member of the De Soto Lodge. He is a member of the Winthrop Club of Springfield, and was for three years its president. He is a director of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, and of the Masonic Hall Association in Springfield; and is one of the trustees for Hampden Lodge of Masons. In politics he has always been a Republican; and in religion he is an Episcopalian, a member of Christ Episcopal Church, of which he has been vestryman and clerk for many years. He has written considerably for the press on legal subjects, contributing to the *New England Homestead*, the *American Agriculturist*, the *Central Law Journal*, and other periodicals, and has been a contributor to the American and English Encyclopædia of Law. Mr. Kendrick was married April 9, 1885, to Miss Clara A. Holmes, daughter of the late Otis Holmes, of Springfield. They have one child: Raymond Holmes Kendrick, born February 23, 1887.

KENT, Thomas Goddard, of Worcester, member of the bar, was born in Framingham, December 12, 1829, son of John and Mary (Goddard) Kent. On the paternal side he is of the fourth generation in direct descent from Samuel Kent, who was born in Charlestown, October 13, 1675;

THOMAS G. KENT.

and on the maternal side sixth in direct descent from Edward Goddard, who was born and lived in Norfolk County, England, was on the Parliament side and much oppressed during the Civil War, when his house was demolished by a company of Cavaliers, and whose son William came to America in 1665, and settled in Watertown. His father was a carriage-builder. Both parents were very religious, and the children of the family were trained under the Shorter Catechism, which they were required to repeat throughout every Sunday evening. He was fitted for college in Warren Academy, Woburn, and graduated from Yale in the class of 1851. Immediately after leaving college he began the study of law with the Hon. Edward Mellen, chief justice of the then existing Court of Common Pleas. While a student, in the spring of 1852, his father died, leaving six children, but no fortune to distribute. He was enabled, however, to continue his studies; and in October, 1853, he was examined by the Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, then justice of the Supreme Court, and upon his recommendation was admitted to the bar. He began practice established in Mil-

ford, though his court work was in Worcester; and his business soon extended. Within his first seven years of practice he was arguing his causes before the judges of the Supreme Court at its annual session; and since 1859 he has never failed to have important cases to argue at this annual session. He has tried cases in all the counties of the State; but he is identified with the bar of Worcester County, where his general business has been for forty years. In 1869 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and there served on the committee on the judiciary. In 1874 he was the Republican candidate in his district for the Senate, but was defeated in the general defeat of his party that year. In 1882 and 1883 he was one of the Massachusetts commissioners appointed to establish the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which had been in dispute for more than two hundred years, and was successfully accomplished by this commission. In 1875 he was appointed by the Supreme Court one of the three examiners of candidates for admission to the bar in Worcester County, which office he held for sixteen years, when he resigned. He removed his residence to Worcester in 1883, and in 1886 he was elected to the House of Representatives from this city. In the session following he was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. Having no taste for legislation or politics, he declined a re-election. In 1879 he spent several months in travel in Europe. Mr. Kent has lost two wives by death,—the first in 1863, after a union of six years; and the second in 1877, after a union of eleven years. He married again in 1887 Miss Lucy A. Flagg, of Worcester.

KIMBALL, Henry A., of Northampton, merchant, mayor of the city 1894, is a native of Connecticut, born in Windham, May 3, 1842, son of Albert and Melissa (Woodward) Kimball. His father was also a native of Windham (born 1808, died June 6, 1886), and his mother of another Connecticut town (born 1812), now living in Scotland, Windham County. He was brought up on a rugged and rocky farm, and acquired his education in the local common and high schools. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher, and for eight years thereafter taught school winters and worked on the farm summers. In 1869 he left farming and school-teaching, and entered the employ of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company, in the freight department at New Haven. After a service here of about four years he went to the Air Line Railroad as clerk to the superintendent, and remained on that line five years, part of the time filling the positions of general freight agent and general ticket agent. In April, 1879, he left the railroad business, and established himself at Holyoke, Mass., in the coal business, in which he has since continued. In July, 1881, he removed to Northampton, where his business has grown from small beginnings to upwards of 100,000 tons a year. It is now conducted under the firm name of Kimball & Cary. Mr. Kimball is also a director of the Hampshire County National Bank, of the Norwood Engineering Company, and of the Boston Cash Register Company; and a trustee of the Hampshire Savings Bank. He has served one term in the Connecticut House of Representatives (1869), three terms in the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1888–89–90), and three terms in the State Senate. In the Massachusetts Legislature he served five years on the committee on railroads; also on the committees on banks and banking, and woman's suffrage.

HENRY A. KIMBALL.

He was especially identified with legislation relative to the separation of grade crossings, and was promoter and champion of what is known as the

"Northampton Grade Crossing Act," passed in 1892, under the provisions of which the problem of separating the grade crossings of Northampton is almost assured during his administration as mayor. He was elected mayor of Northampton for the term of 1894 as a Democrat, by thirty-five majority, although the city went Republican for governor a month earlier by nearly three hundred. In politics he has been always a Democrat. He is a member of Masonic bodies, including Knights Templar. He was married October 13, 1863, to Miss Mary T. Williams, of Canterbury, Conn., daughter of Harlow and Lotilla D. Williams. She died October 15, 1865. He married second, October 23, 1867, Miss Hannah M. Williams, a sister of his first wife. He has no children.

KNOWLTON, Marcus Perrin, of Springfield, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, was born in Wilbraham, February 3, 1839, son of Merrick and Fatima (Perrin) Knowlton. His boyhood was spent on a farm in Monson, to which his parents moved when he was five

M. P. KNOWLTON.

years old. He was educated in the common schools, at the Monson Academy, and at Yale, where he graduated in the class of 1860. His first occupation was that of a teacher, before entering college teaching a district school two winters, and after graduation becoming principal of the Union School at Norwalk, Conn. For some time also he was an instructor while at Yale. He began his law studies early in 1861, reading first with James G. Allen, of Palmer, and then with John Wells and Augustus L. Soule, of Springfield, both of whom were afterwards on the Supreme Bench; and he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar late in 1862. Eight years later he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Before his elevation to the bench he was connected with numerous large interests, and served in various official capacities. In 1872 and 1873 he was president of the Springfield Common Council; in 1878 he was a Springfield representative in the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the important committees on the judiciary, on the liquor law, State detective force, and constitutional amendments; and in 1880 and 1881 a State senator, representing the First Hampden District. At this time also he was a director of the Springfield & New London Railroad Company; director of the City National Bank of Springfield; and trustee and treasurer of the Springfield City Hospital. He was first appointed a justice of the Superior Court in August, 1881, and was promoted to the Supreme Bench in 1887 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gardner, who died the following year. Judge Knowlton was first married July 18, 1867, at Springfield, to Sophia Ritchie, daughter of William and Saba A. (Cushman) Ritchie. She died February 18, 1886. On May 21, 1891, he was married to Rose M. Ladd, of Portland, Me., daughter of Cyrus K. and Susan Ladd. They have one child: Marcus L. Knowlton, born March 23, 1892.

LANGTRY, Albert Perkins, of Springfield, publisher of the Springfield *Union*, was born in Wakefield, July 27, 1860, son of Joseph and Sarah J. (Lakin) Langtry. His father was a native of St. John, N.B., and his mother of Boston. He was educated in the common schools, mostly at Newton, to which his parents moved when he was a child. He began active life at the age of eighteen as boy in a Boston office. Subsequently he found his way into journalism, and in 1882 became a reporter on the Brooklyn (N.Y.) *Standard-*

Union. In 1886 he joined the staff of the Brooklyn *Times*, also as a reporter, later becoming manager of the Long Island edition of the same paper.

A. P. LANGTRY.

In 1890 he came to Springfield as business manager of the *Union*, then an evening paper only. In 1892, when the property was reorganized and the morning issue started, he became general manager, and in 1894 was made publisher, the position he now holds. Under his management the *Union* has grown largely in circulation, advertising business, and influence. Mr. Langtry was also one of the founders of the Providence (R.I.) *News*. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held office. He was married August 3, 1886, to Miss Sallie C. Spear, of the West Roxbury District, Boston. They have no children.

LATHROP, Edward Howard, of Springfield, member of the Hampden bar, is a native of Springfield, born December 2, 1837, son of Belia and Lucinda (Russell) Lathrop. He is a descendant of the Rev. John Lathrop, of Boston, ordained minister of the Second Church in Boston in 1768, and is of the branch of the Lathrop family to which Mr. Justice Lathrop of the Massachusetts Supreme Court belongs. He was educated in the common schools and at the English and Classical Institute of Springfield, and began the study of law in 1856, in the office of Merrill & Willard, at Montpelier, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1859, and has since practised continuously in Springfield. His public life began as a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1868. In 1874 he was a State senator, representing the First Hampden District. For the succeeding three years, 1875–76–77, he was district attorney for the Western district made up of the counties of Hampden and Berkshire, in which office he maintained the high standard which had been set by his predecessors. In 1881 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives for the term of 1882, and four years later returned for 1886, serving both terms on the committee on the judiciary. In 1878 and again in 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district. He has a reputation for independence, and his boldness in expressing his mind has won respect among his opponents. During the campaign of 1880 he came out in a letter for Garfield, and after that acted with the

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Republicans, though openly differing with their tendency on the tariff issue, until the adoption by the party of the extreme high tariff policy, when

he returned to fellowship with the Democrats. He has a graceful faculty of campaign oratory, and is a favorite speaker at banquets and other public occasions. Mr. Lathrop is connected with the Masonic order, a member of the Springfield Schuetzen Verein, the Springfield Royal Arch Chapter, the Council Commandery, Rosewell Lee Lodge; and his club connections are with the Springfield, the Winthrop, "Kamp Komfort Klub," and the Westminster of Springfield. He was married November 26, 1867, to Miss Susan T. Little, of Huntington. They have had three children: Maud (deceased), Edward H., Jr. (deceased), and Paul H. Lathrop.

LONG, CHARLES LEONARD, of Springfield, member of the bar, is a native of Lowell, born September 16, 1851, son of David W. and Orpha (Leonard) Long. He is a descendant of David Long who lived in Taunton, and there died October 14, 1784. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell. He entered the Harvard Law School, and at the end of one year passed the two

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years' course, and received the degree of LL.B. (1871). The next term he returned to the school, and engaged in a general study of the law till February, 1872, when he went to Springfield, and entered the law office of Stearns & Knowlton, consisting of the Hon. George M. Stearns, of Chicopee, and the Hon. Marcus P. Knowlton, now a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. In 1875 he was admitted to membership in the firm, when it took the name of Stearns, Knowlton, & Long, and was a member thereof until its dissolution in 1878, by the retirement of Mr. Stearns to his office in Chicopee. Thereupon the firm of Knowlton & Long was formed, which continued till Mr. Knowlton was appointed to the Superior Court in 1881, since which Mr. Long has practised alone. He is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the city, and has a large general practice, being counsel for many of the financial and manufacturing corporations of Springfield. He was city solicitor in 1881, again in 1889–90–91, and in 1893–94; and was appointed by Governor Ames one of the associate justices of the Police Court of Springfield on December 26, 1889. He has served three terms in the Springfield Common Council, in 1884–85–86, the last two terms president of the body, and in the December election of 1894 he was elected mayor of Springfield for the year 1895. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Winthrop Club of Springfield. Mr. Long was married December 15, 1880, to Miss Hattie F. Clyde, daughter of Milton A. and Caroline V. Clyde, of Springfield. They have one child: Milton Clyde Long.

LONGLEY, HENRY ASHLEY, of Northampton, for a long period high sheriff of Hampshire County, was born in Hawley, Franklin County, January 5, 1814; died in Northampton, December 27, 1893. His grandfather, Edmond Longley, was one of the first settlers of Hawley, at that time designated as Plantation No. 7; served in the War of 1812, and died at the advanced age of ninety-six, retaining his faculties in a remarkable degree until the last. Mr. Longley was educated in his native town and in the Bennington Seminary, where he spent two terms, entering at the age of seventeen. After his graduation from the academy he engaged in mercantile business, in company with his father, in Belchertown. In April, 1861, he removed to Northampton; and there he lived for the remainder of his life. He was first made sheriff of Hampshire in February,

1855, receiving the appointment from Governor Henry Gardner, and held the office until it became elective. Then, as the Republican candi-

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date, which party he had joined on its formation, he was elected to the position; and he was again and again returned, always with large pluralities, and once with but a single vote against him in the whole county, the score rounding up to nine terms, an aggregate of twenty-seven years, which with his previous service gave him a record of about thirty years. In appearance and in physical development, the Hampshire *Gazette* has remarked, he was "the typical high sheriff. He introduced the practice of his officers wearing the blue brass-button uniform when on duty in the courts, which has since become the established custom everywhere. He was always a popular officer. He was full of sympathy for his fellowmen, and the prisoners had no better friend than he. Sometimes this sympathy got the better of his judgment; but the people always stood by him, for they liked his kindly, humane disposition. He was a man of fine feeling, and had a deep sense of religious matters." Early in his career, when living in Belchertown, Major Longley was a representative in the General Court (1849–52 and 1854), and as a legislator supported those measures which he believed would best promote the welfare of the State, secure prosperity, and prevent discord. He belonged to the Masonic order, member of the Jerusalem Lodge. He was married October 16, 1833, to Miss Eliza Smith, daughter of Obed Smith. They had a son and a daughter: William Hyde and Sylvia Elizabeth Longley.

LYFORD, Edwin Francis, of Springfield, member of the bar, is a native of Maine, born in Waterville, September 8, 1857, son of Moses Lyford, LL.D., and Mary L. (Dyer) Lyford. His father was for many years a professor in Colby University in the department of astronomy and natural philosophy. The family history has been traced back to Francis Lyford, a mariner of Boston, commander of the sloop "Elizabeth," who died in 1723. Edwin F. attended the public schools of his native place; was fitted for college at the Waterville, now Coburn Classical Institute, and was graduated from Colby University in 1877. In 1882 he received the degree of A.M. from the

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same institution. After graduation from college he studied law in the office of the Hon. Reuben Foster at Waterville, and also taught for a while

in high school and in university. He was admitted to the bar in Maine in 1879, and to the Massachusetts bar in 1882, when he removed to Springfield. Since that time he has been in active practice in the latter city. He early became interested in municipal and political affairs, and has served his city in its local government and in the State Legislature. He was a member of the Springfield City Council in 1885 and 1886; member of the House of Representatives in 1892 and in 1893, and of the Senate in 1894. In the House he served as clerk of the committee on cities in 1892; and as chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency, and member of that on constitutional amendments, in 1893. During the latter year he was also chairman of the special committee charged with the investigation of the Bay State Gas Company, as the result of which investigation the act known as the "Lyford Bill" was passed, which conditionally revoked the charter of the company. In the Senate he served as chairman of the Senate committee on probate and insolvency, and as clerk of the Senate committee on the judiciary, and was a member of the joint committee on taxation and that on revision of corporation laws. He was also chairman of the joint special committee on "the unemployed." He served as secretary of the Republican Club of Springfield in 1888, and secretary of the Ward Five Republican Club in 1891. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Colby University, a director of the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society; of the Winthrop, Westminster, and Saturday Night clubs of Springfield, the Springfield Bicycle Club, the Springfield Canoe Association; of the Middlesex Club of Boston; and of the Massachusetts State Republican Club,—on the executive committee of the latter. In religious views Mr. Lyford is a Baptist, member of the State Street Baptist Church of Springfield. He has done some literary work of note, and in 1882 published a book for children entitled "Pictures and Stories from American History." He is unmarried.

McCLURE, Frederick Albert, of Worcester, city engineer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Nashua, August 1, 1852, son of Charles E. and Lucinda (Smith) McClure. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry, and on the maternal of English. He is a descendant of the McClures who were among the early settlers of Londonderry, N.H. His father, born in Merrimack, son of Edward McClure, was a merchant of Nashua for many years. Frederick A. was educated in the public schools of his native place. After passing through the High School, he entered upon a course of training for the profession of a civil engineer, taking a position in the office of the city engineer of Worcester in 1869, and continuing in this office for three years. Then he began operating upon the construction of railroads as an assistant engineer. After much experience and practical knowledge gained in this way, his last employment being on the work of changing a portion of the railway lines within the limits of the city of Worcester, he re-entered the office of the city engineer in 1877. Here he remained as an assistant till 1891, when he was elected superintendent of sewers, in which capacity he served until elected to his present position, to which he has been twice re-elected. As a civil engineer, he has won more than a local reputation. He is a

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member of the Worcester County Society of Civil Engineers, and of other organizations. In politics he is a Republican. He was married May

29, 1883, to Miss Ida Evelyn Whittier, of Fitchburg. They have one child, a daughter: Evelyn McClure.

W. H. McKNIGHT.

McKNIGHT, William Harrison, of Springfield, real estate operator, is a native of New York, born in Truxton, Cortlandt County, July 6, 1836, son of Charles and Almira (Clapp) McKnight. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, and on his mother's of English. His paternal great-grandfather, Lewis McKnight, settled in Monmouth County, New Jersey, about the year 1700; and his first ancestor on his mother's side in America was Roger Clap, born at Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, April 6, 1609, who came out in the "Mary and John," landed at Nantasket, Mass., May 30, 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Dorchester. His father was born at Charlton, N.Y., August 12, 1787, his mother at Easthampton, Mass., January 23, 1802; and they married August 30, 1821. He was educated in the public schools of Truxton. In 1858 he entered the dry-goods trade in Springfield, and continued in this business for twenty years. From 1878 to 1880 he was in the flour commission business; and since 1880 he has been engaged in real estate operations, under the firm name of J. D. & W. H. McKnight. He is now (1894) president, director, and trustee of the Mutual Investment Company. He has been a generous giver of land for public park purposes, having with J. D. McKnight, his partner and brother, given to the city Thompson's Park, McKnight Park, two parks in Amherst Street, Clarendon Street Park, Dartmouth Street Park, and McKnight Glen. He also gave the lot on Buckingham Street for the Children's Home. He is a director of the Oak Grove Cemetery. He was formerly a member of the Springfield Club, and now belongs to the Winthrop Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married August 30, 1864, to Miss Caroline Phelps James, daughter of Willis James, of New York. They have one daughter: Lillian James McKnight.

MARDEN, Frederick Gray, of Worcester, proprietor of the Commonwealth Hotel, was born in Boston, August 2, 1855, son of Jefferson L. and Frances (Veazie) Marden. He is of Puritan ancestry, on his mother's side in direct line of the Veazies early in Massachusetts, and on his

F. G. MARDEN.

father's side from first settlers in Portsmouth, N.H. He was educated in the public schools of Quincy and Boston. When a boy of eleven, he

was at work on a farm in Maine. At the age of fifteen his schooling was finished; and not long after he was employed in a dry-goods commission house, in which business he continued several years. In 1881 he was connected with the Memphremagog House, Newport, Vt., as clerk, and he has been engaged in the hotel business ever since. After an experience of about a year at the United States Hotel, Boston, as clerk, he took the Hotel Preston at Beach Bluff, which he managed through the seasons of 1883 and 1884. In 1886 he became the proprietor of the Clifford House in Plymouth. In 1890 he went to the City Hotel, Portland, Me., where he remained till February, 1893, when with a partner he bought the Commonwealth Hotel, and removed to Worcester. This house, one of the largest in the city, he has since conducted, under the firm name of F. G. Marden & Co.

MARSH, Charles Smith, of Springfield, merchant, is a native of Hardwick, Worcester County, born May 15, 1842, son of Joel Smith and Abigail Drury (Gleason) Marsh. He is a descendant in the direct line of John Marsh, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn., there in 1639, who lived some time also in Hadley and in Northampton, Mass. His great-great-great-grandfather, Samuel Marsh, lived in Hatfield, and was a representative in the General Court in 1705–06. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas, moved early to Ware; his great-grandfather, Judah, also lived in Ware, and died there, aged nearly eighty-nine years; and his grandfather, Joel, was the first to reside in Hardwick, moving there about the year 1800. His paternal grandmother lived to the age of nearly ninety-four, and his father reached the ripe age of eighty-nine years and ten months. His mother also lived to a good old age, her death occurring in 1885 in her eighty-first year. His education was begun in the Hardwick public schools, and completed in those of Springfield, which he attended from his ninth to his eighteenth year. Upon leaving school, he entered the wholesale and retail grocery business established by his father in Springfield in 1852, the year the town became a city, and has been connected with it ever since, a period of thirty-four years. From 1861 to 1866 they carried on two stores, he conducting one at No. 4 Burt's Block, Main Street, and his father and younger brother, George, the other in Union Block. In 1866 George died, and the two stores were then consolidated. From Union Block removal was

CHAS. S. MARSH.

made in 1876 to the present location in Barnes Block, in which Mr. Marsh owns a half interest. He early became a partner in the business, while the firm name was J. S. Marsh & Co. It became J. S. Marsh & Son upon the removal to Barnes Block, and so remained till the death of the senior Marsh in August, 1893, although the latter virtually retired from the business several years before, and it had for some time been largely managed by the son, who developed it to its present proportions. Mr. Marsh is prominent in the Masonic order, a member of the Hampden Lodge, Springfield, of the Morning Star Chapter, Springfield, the Springfield Council, the Springfield Commandery Knights Templar, the Evening Star Lodge of Perfection (present treasurer, having been previously some time secretary), the Massasoit Princes of Jerusalem, the Springfield Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Boston. He belongs to the Masonic Social Club of Springfield, and has been a member of the Winthrop Club. For several years he has been connected with the Springfield Board of Trade. In politics he is a Repub-

lican, and in religion a Congregationalist,—a member of the First Church of Christ, in Springfield, since 1866, and its treasurer for five years, 1876–80. He never married.

MARSH, Daniel Jay, of Springfield, treasurer of the Five Cents Savings Bank, is a native of Connecticut, born in Hartford, July 27, 1837, son of Michael and Catheryn (Allyn) Marsh. He is a descendant of John Marsh, who emigrated from Braintree, England, in 1633, was a pioneer settler of Hartford, Ct., and of Hadley, Mass., and married Anne Webster, daughter of Governor John Webster of Connecticut, some of whose grandsons were pioneers of Litchfield, New Hartford, and Lebanon, Ct., and one, Colonel Ebenezer Marsh, led a Connecticut regiment against Ticonderoga. Among his ancestors Mr. Marsh also counts the famous Mathers,—the Rev. Richard Mather, grandson of John Mather of Lowton, Lancaster, England, who landed in Boston, August 16, 1635, and was long the minister of Dorchester; Increase Mather, son of Richard, and

DANIEL J. MARSH.

Cotton Mather, son of Increase; and the Allyns, descending from the Hon. Matthew Allyn, who came from Brampton, Devon, England, and settled in Charlestown in 1632, was representative from 1648 to 1658, commissioner for the United Colonies 1660–64, and magistrate 1657–67, many of whose descendants served with distinction in the armies of the colonies against the Indians, the French, and in the War of the Revolution. He was educated in the district school in Springfield and at the Wilbraham Academy. He began business life as a clerk in a drug store. Afterward he was some time a book-keeper in a dry-goods store, then in an insurance office, then for the construction company that built the Ohio & Mississippi and North Missouri Railroads (conducting the first train over the latter road), and in 1859 he was elected to the position which he still holds,—treasurer of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank. During the Civil War he served a year in the army, 1861–62, going out as a private in the Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, soon promoted through the lower grades to lieutenant, and later aide-de-camp and acting adjutant-general, Eighteenth Army Corps, on the staff of General H. C. Lee. He has served in the City Council of Springfield one term (1874), and has been a park commissioner since the organization of the board in 1883, president of the board for ten years. In politics he is a Democrat, and a firm believer in the rights of the people. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He was married May 15, 1864, to Miss Harriet Mary Gay, daughter of N. Denslow Gay. They have two children: Henry Daniel (born 1865) and Oliver Allyn Marsh (born 1866).

MARSH, Henry Elihu, of Springfield, proprietor of Cooley's Hotel, was born in Hatfield, May 30, 1846, son of Elihu and Mary A. (Warren) Marsh. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the common school. At the age of twenty he left home, and came to Springfield, where he obtained a situation as office boy in Cooley's Hotel. From that time to the present he has been continuously engaged at Cooley's, working though every grade to the head of the establishment. In 1881 he was taken into partnership by J. M. Cooley, the original landlord of the house (first opened in 1850); and in 1892 he assumed the entire management. Under his direction the house has been enlarged, and equipped with modern fittings. Mr. Marsh has served one

term in the Springfield Common Council (1891). He is connected with the Masonic orders, member of the Roswell Lee Lodge and the Springfield

HENRY E. MARSH.

Commandery of Knights Templar, and is a member of the Winthrop Club. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary L. Fisher, of Danielsonville, Conn. They have three boys: Edward Fisher, Philip Allen, and Harry Cooley Marsh.

MARSH, William Charles, of Springfield, treasurer of Hampden County, is a native of Springfield, born February 13, 1862, son of Charles and Helen (Penniman) Marsh. He is a direct descendant of Cotton Mather. His father was a well-known citizen of Springfield, president of the Pynchon National Bank, and vice-president of the Springfield Institution of Savings at the time of his death, November 27, 1891. He was educated in the Springfield grammar and high schools, leaving the latter in his junior year to enter business, contrary to the wish of his father who, himself a college-bred man, graduate of Williams in the class of 1855, wanted him also to go to Williams. But he was anxious to get out into the world and earn his own living, although his father was a man of means, and abundantly able to put him through college. While yet at school, he worked at odd hours, and after his fifteenth year was self-supporting. The first two years after leaving school he was in the Chicopee National Bank. Then for ten years he was with the Pynchon National Bank, while his father was its president, the greater portion of that period as paying teller; and he resigned this position when he was elected to his present office of county treasurer in November, 1891. He has been treasurer also of numerous organizations, — of the Springfield Bicycle Club, the largest in the State, 1885–86; of the South Congregational Church in 1888–89 90–91; of the Springfield Canoe Club in 1889–90; and of the Springfield Cemetery Association since 1892 (elected December, 1891). From December, 1888, to May, 1891, he was United States disbursing agent for the government while building the new post-office at Springfield. In politics he is a Democrat.

WM. C. MARSH.

He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and of the local Bicycle and Winthrop clubs. He is unmarried.

MELLEN, James Henry, of Worcester, editor, and identified with labor interests, is a native of

Worcester, born November 7, 1845, son of James and Margaret (Brennan) Mellen. He is of Irish ancestry. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, and his training for active life was in an iron foundry and the debating society. Early taking an interest in politics and writing for the press, he became a recognized leader in workingmen's and kindred movements when yet a young man. Since the late seventies he has been a conspicuous member of the lower house of the Legislature,— five years representing the Twenty-third Worcester District, and seven the Twenty-second, — and for two years (1887–88) he was prominent in the Worcester Common Council. In the Legislature he has served on the committees on labor, prisons, public charitable institutions, convict labor, mercantile affairs, revision of the statutes, railroads, rules, taxation, and special committees on finance, expenditures, and revision of the tax code; and has introduced and advocated numerous labor measures. In his second term (1878) he introduced the order for legislation requiring that children under thirteen years of age before being employed in manufacturing establishments must be able to read and write. The next year he put in the order for municipal weekly payments, upon which the first weekly payment bill which became a law in the State was reported; in 1881 he introduced a secret-ballot bill; in 1886 an arbitration bill, also an order for legislation requiring the placing of guards on freight cars; and in 1888 a bill establishing a ten-hour day for street railway employees, and an order to make Labor Day a legal holiday. He introduced the first order on municipal lighting, which was supported by Edward Bellamy, Rev. Edward E. Hale, and others; he was instrumental in modifying the trustee process; the famous ten-hour law could not be enforced until he caused the word "wilful" to be stricken out, in 1879; he agitated separation of grade crossings for years, and introduced the first order on the subject in 1881, requiring railroads to pay all of the expense; and he was on the legislative committee sent to Washington to protect railroad employees in 1892. Through his influence the committee of the Legislature on labor, which until 1881 had been only a "special" committee, was changed to a regular joint standing committee. During the administration of Governor Butler he was a member of the Tewksbury Almshouse Investigation Committee, and had a hand in the minority report sustaining the governor; and in 1893 he was on the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of General Butler. He established the Worcester

JAMES H. MELLEN.

Daily Times, as an evening Democratic labor paper, in 1879, and was its editor for upwards of ten years. For seven years he was identified with the "moral suasion" temperance movement; he is an advocate of tax-reform; and he has some time been State master workman of Massachusetts Assembly of Knights of Labor. Mr. Mellen was first married in 1867 to Julia A. Mooney, by whom he had seven children: William R., John F., Katie, Annie, Margaret, James, and Richard Mellen. He married second, in 1888, Mary O'Hagan, of Ogdensburg, N.Y. They have one child: Mary Mellen.

MERRILL, Charles Amos, of the Worcester bar, was born in South Boston, September 23, 1843. He is a son of the Rev. John W. Merrill, D.D., of Concord, N.H., who was the second president of McKendree College, Ill., and afterwards, for more than thirty years, professor in the Methodist General Biblical Institute at Concord before it became a department of Boston University. His mother was Emily Huse Merrill,

daughter of the late Enoch Huse, of Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Merrill is of English ancestry, his progenitor having been born at Salisbury, England, in 1610, and died at Newbury, Mass., in 1655. He prepared for college at the Concord (N.H.) High School, entered Dartmouth College in 1860, left at the end of the second year of his course on account of severe illness, and afterward entered Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1864. He was for a time principal of Bacon Academy at Colchester, Conn., and afterward of Brainard Academy at Haddam, Conn. In 1865 he was a paymaster's clerk in the

CHARLES A. MERRILL.

army, and in 1866 an examiner of referred claims in the paymaster-general's office at Washington. In 1867–68 he was private secretary of the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate and of the late Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire. He graduated from Columbian Law School at Washington in 1868, and from the Harvard Law School in 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in 1869 by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He was subsequently admitted to the United States Circuit Court at Boston. In 1870 he was partner of the Hon. Isaac Atwater, an ex-justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. The next year he returned to Massachusetts, and was partner of W. A. Gile at Worcester till 1879, when this relation ceased, since which time he has been constantly engaged in practice at the last-named city. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in course from Wesleyan University, and the degree of LL.B. from Columbian and Harvard Law Schools. He edited the Supplement to the Public Statutes of 1882–88. Other than as stated he has held no political office, and has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He was married April 15, 1873, to Miss Ellen Elizabeth Shuey, of Minneapolis, a daughter of the late John H. Shuey, of that city. They have no children.

MOXOM, Rev. Philip Stafford, D.D., of Springfield, pastor of the South Congregational Church, was born in Markham, Canada, August 10, 1848, son of Job Hibbard and Annie (Turner) Moxom. His father was born in 1816 in Wiltshire, England, not far from Salisbury; was educated in a military school; served over six years in the Queen's Grenadiers; came to Canada under Lord Durham during McKenzie's Rebellion; afterward left the army; entered the Wesleyan ministry, but became a Baptist minister after several years; moved to the States, settling in Illinois in the late fifties; served in the Civil War in the Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, as second, then first lieutenant, promoted to the latter rank for honorable service on the field of Shiloh, and was wounded three times; is still living in Kansas, at the age of seventy-eight years. His mother was a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1819, and came to Quebec in childhood. She was a woman of remarkable character, quiet, patient, eager to learn, of invincible integrity, an earnest and progressive Christian. She died May 21, 1893. Mr. Moxom's education was begun in the common and high schools of De Kalb, Ill., and was interrupted by the Civil War, to which he went first, in the winter of 1861–62, with the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, — his father's regiment, — as "boy" to Captain Bewley. In this capacity he was at the battle of Fort Donelson. On October 3, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the 29th of November, 1865. Upon his return from the war he resumed his studies, entering the preparatory class of Kalamazoo

Worcester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary; and he is a trustee of the Worcester Rural Cemetery Corporation. Mr. Upham was married June 16, 1873, to Miss Clara Story, of Worcester. They have one child: Edith Story Upham.

A. B. WALLACE.

WALLACE, Andrew B., of Springfield, merchant, is a native of Scotland, born in Newburgh-on-Tay, March 27, 1842, son of David and Christine (Brabner) Wallace. He was educated in the local schools, and at fifteen entered a dry-goods store as an apprentice, where he served four years. Afterward he was a clerk in stores in Sterling and in Glasgow, and in 1867 came to this country, landing in Boston. There he spent three years in the dry-goods house of Hogg, Brown, & Taylor, and then, forming a partnership with John M. Smith of Springfield, at that time of the firm of Forbes & Smith, opened a store in Pittsfield. In 1874 he removed to Springfield, having purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the business of Forbes & Smith, which thereupon became Forbes & Wallace. He is also a director of the Springfield Knitting Company, of the Warwick Bicycle Company, of the Denholm & McKay Dry Goods Company of Worcester, of the Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind., of the Springfield Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and of the Springfield Electric Light Company. He is connected with the First Congregational Church, a member of the prudential committee; and is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was first married in Glasgow in 1867 to Miss Janet Miller, who died in 1881, leaving one son: Robert Wallace. He married second, in 1883, Miss Madora Vaille, daughter of Dr. Henry R. and Sarah (Lewis) Vaille, of Springfield. They have five children: Andrew B., Douglas V., Madora, Ruth, and Norman Wallace.

WARREN, John Kelso, M.D., of Worcester, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Manchester, March 1, 1846, son of Joseph H. and Mary A. (Kelso) Warren. He was educated in the common schools and at the Mount Vernon and Francestown academies; and fitted for his profession at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduating on his twenty-fourth birthday. Starting in life poor, he earned his way through school and college, first by working vacations, and later

J. K. WARREN.

by teaching. Immediately after his graduation he established himself in Palmer, and for some time was the only physician practising homœ-

opathy between Springfield and Worcester. In April, 1879, he went to Europe for the purpose of making a special study of surgery, and spent some months in the hospitals of London, Paris, Heidelberg, and Edinburgh. Returning in 1880, he resumed his practice in Palmer. In December, 1882, he removed to Worcester, where he has been in active practice ever since. In December, 1893, he established a private surgical hospital, the first institution of its kind in Worcester, which continues in a satisfactory condition. Dr. Warren is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the Massachusetts Surgical Society, and of numerous local societies. He was married November 24, 1873, to Miss Augusta A. Davis, of Newport, N.H. They have two children: Alice B. and Bertha M. Warren.

WARRINER, Colonel Stephen Cady, of Springfield, insurance agent, was born in Monson, August 25, 1839, son of Stephen O. and Saphiria (Flagg) Warriner. He is a descendant in the direct line of William Warriner, settled in Springfield in 1640. His great-great-great-great-grandfather was Deacon James Warriner, born in 1640; his great-great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant James Warriner, born in 1668; his great-great-grandfather, Ensign James Warriner, born 1692; great-grandfather, Captain James Warriner, Jr., who commanded a company of minutemen who marched to Lexington; and his grandfather, Stephen Warriner, born 1760. He was educated in the common schools and at Monson Academy. He worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, and while a student at the academy taught school during the vacation seasons,—in 1858–59 in Huntington County, Penna., and in 1860 in Monson. He attended the academy for four years, and was a member of the graduating class of 1861. On the 28th of April that year he enlisted, and was mustered in as a private in Company E, Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, June 21. He was early made sergeant of his company, which rank he held till August 9, 1862, when he was commissioned as captain of Company E, Thirty-sixth Regiment, and so served till his honorable discharge, April 28, 1864. He was never absent from his regiment when it was on duty, and he took part in the following engagements: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Jackson, Campbell Station, Blue Springs, the siege of Yorktown, Vicksburg, and Knoxville, Tenn. Establishing himself in Springfield in 1866, he began business as a fire insurance agent, which has been his occupation ever since. In politics he is a Republican, and since the early seventies has been prominent in party affairs. From 1875 to 1878 he was chairman of the Republican city committee of Springfield. He has served in the Springfield city government, the State Legislature, and on the staff of Governor Talbot. He was first elected a member of the Common Council of Springfield for the term of 1877; was an alderman in 1880; on the governor's staff through 1879 as colonel and aide-de-camp; and a member of the House of Representatives of 1893–94–95. During his first term in the Legislature he served on the committees on printing and on engrossed bills; and through his second term he was on the committee on elections. He has served as commander of Clara Barton Post, No. 65, Grand Army, for two terms, and of E. K. Wilcox Post, No. 16, also two terms. He is connected with

S. C. WARRINER.

the Masonic order, a member of the Roswell Lee Lodge of Springfield, and of the Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Other organiza-

tions to which he belongs are the Springfield Improvement Company and the Middlesex Club of Boston. Mr. Warriner first married September 19, 1865, Miss Mary Warren Lincoln (died July 28, 1877), and second, October 4, 1882, Miss Ida Marion Lincoln. He has one son, William Stephen Warriner, born July 15, 1866, who is now first lieutenant Company K, Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and manager of his father's business interests.

WELLS, GIDEON, of Springfield, member of the bar, and connected with various corporations, is a native of Connecticut, born in Wethersfield, August 16, 1835, son of Romanta and Mary Ann (Morgan) Wells. He was educated in the East Windsor Hill School of Easthampton, and at Yale, graduating in the class of 1858, and read law in the office of Chapman & Chamberlin, Springfield. Admitted to the Hampden County bar in 1860, he began practice with Messrs Chapman & Chamberlin. The same year this partnership being dissolved, Mr. Chapman having been appointed to the Supreme Bench and Mr. Chamberlin removing to Hartford, he became a member of the firm which succeeded to the business, his associates being N. A. Leonard and, nominally, ex-Congressman George Ashmun, the close friend of Webster, and in later life of Lincoln, chairman of the convention which nominated him for the presidency, who had been associated with Mr. Chapman since 1834. The firm of Leonard & Wells continued for twenty-five years, and was concerned in many important cases. During the Civil War Mr. Wells served in the Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, as first lieutenant of Company A of Springfield, and subsequently in the same capacity in Company A of the Eighth Regiment. From 1869 to 1876 he was register of bankruptcy, and from 1876 to 1890 judge of the Police Court of Springfield, in the latter position making a reputation especially for his clear rulings on perplexing points. Since 1877 he has been a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and attorney for the corporation; and since 1890 he has been president of the Holyoke Water Power Company, having for many years acted as its attorney. He has also been for a long time attorney for the Springfield Street Railway Company, for the Connecticut River Railroad Company, and for other corporations. In addition to these interests he is concerned as director in several Southern and Western irrigation and

GIDEON WELLS.

electric companies in which the Massachusetts Mutual Life is interested; is a director and vice-president of the John Hancock National Bank, and a director of the Third National Bank of Springfield. Early in life he served in the Springfield Common Council two terms (1865–66). He was married October 1, 1875, to Miss Marietta Gilbert, daughter of Merrit S. and Esther (Jones) Gilbert. They have one son: Gilbert Wells.

WHITCOMB, MARCIENE HAMILTON, mayor of Holyoke 1894, is a native of Vermont, born in Reading, October 25, 1838, son of James H. and Louisa M. (Philbrick) Whitcomb. He is of English ancestry on the paternal side, and of Scotch on the maternal; and ancestors on both sides fought in the Revolution. He was educated in Vermont common schools. He began active life as spooler boy in a woollen factory, and from that modest position worked his way through the various departments of woollen manufacture. He continued in this business as an employee for sixteen years, with the exception of two years spent

in the army during the Civil War,—one year as a member of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment in which he enlisted in 1862, and the other

M. H. WHITCOMB.

as musician in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Corps Band, ending with the close of the war. He was superintendent of the Eagle Mills of Athol, Mass., also of the Otter River Company's mills at Otter River, Templeton, for five years for Rufus S. Frost & Co., Boston; came to Holyoke in 1876 as superintendent of the Springfield Blanket Company's mills, and held that position for ten years; was then, in January, 1886, appointed chief of police of Holyoke, which office he held continuously for five years; and was elected mayor of the city in December, 1893. He is the proprietor of "Whitcomb Building" in Holyoke, renting room and power for different industries, and has other real estate investments in the city. In politics he is a Republican, a firm believer in the protection theory. He is connected with the Masonic order, a member of the Springfield Commandery Knights Templar; is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of Kilpatrick Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Whitcomb was married December 25, 1857, to Jane H. Webber, of Newport, N.H. They have one son: Eugene H. Whitcomb.

WILDER, HARVEY BRADISH, of Worcester, register of deeds, is a native of Worcester, born October 12, 1836, son of Alexander H. and Harriet (Eaton) Wilder. His education was acquired in the Worcester public schools, the Thetford (Vt.) Academy, and the Leicester (Mass.) Academy. With the exception of about fifteen months (from April, 1855, to August, 1856), when he was a clerk in Boston in the book-store of the old firm of Ticknor & Fields, he has been connected with the Worcester Registry of Deeds during his entire business career. From September, 1856, to November, 1874, he was chief clerk in the registry; then, upon the death of his father, who had been register for twenty-eight years, he was appointed by the county commissioners register for the year 1875. He was first elected register in November, 1876, and has been regularly returned since. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company since 1873, second lieutenant in 1881; is a charter member of the Quinsigamond Lodge of Masons, Worcester; and a member of the Commonwealth Club of Worcester. In politics he is Republican. He was mar-

HARVEY B. WILDER.

ried October 21, 1862, to Miss Anna F. Chapman, of Ossipee, N.H. She died November 12, 1864. He married second, June 14, 1870, Mary J.,

daughter of Dr. Jefferson Pratt, of Hopkinton, Mass. He has one son: Charles Pratt Wilder.

WINSLOW, Samuel, of Worcester, manufacturer, was born in Newton, February 28, 1827, died in Worcester, October 21, 1894. He was son of Eleazer Robbins and Ann (Corbett) Winslow. He was educated in the public schools, and immediately after leaving school went to work in a cotton machinery manufactory. In this occupation he displayed such inventive skill and general capacity that at the age of twenty he was made foreman of the shop. Eight years after, in 1855, he formed a copartnership with his brother Seth C. Winslow, and established a machine shop in Worcester, which was the beginning of the extensive business of which he was long at the head. The firm first began the manufacture of skates in 1857. Upon the death of his brother Seth, in 1871, Mr. Winslow assumed the entire direction of the business; and he continued alone till 1886, when the present corporation, under the name of the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company, was formed. In this he retained a majority of the stock, and remained president and treasurer until his death. He was for many years in public life, his first public service having been rendered when he was but twenty-one, as a member of the prudential committee for the employment of teachers and the charge of the schools in the village of Newton Upper Falls. In 1864–65 he was a member of the Worcester Common Council; in 1873–74 a representative from the Tenth Worcester District in the lower house of the Legislature; in 1885 a member of the Worcester Board of Aldermen, elected to fill a vacancy; and for the years 1886–89 mayor of Worcester, each year elected by large majorities. And, upon retiring from the office of mayor, he was elected a trustee of the Worcester Free Public Library for a term of six years. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Minneapolis. He was long a prominent member of the Worcester County Mechanic's Association, a trustee from 1868 to 1871, vice-president from 1884 to 1886, and president in 1886, declining a re-election on account of the pressure of his duties as mayor. From 1889 till his death he was president of the Citizens' National Bank of Worcester, during which period the deposits of the bank quadrupled. He was also a trustee of the People's Savings Bank. In 1891 he organized the Worcester, Leicester, & Spencer Electric Street Railway, which, until recently, was the longest

SAMUEL WINSLOW.

electric street railway in the world. In the following year he organized the Worcester and Millbury Electric Street Railway. He was president of these roads from their organization as well as of the State Central Street Railway Company, now preparing to build more than fifty miles of suburban roads, until his death. He was prominently identified with the public works and charities of Worcester for nearly half of a century. He was married November 1, 1848, to Mary Weeks Robbins, who died in June, 1893.

WINSLOW, Samuel Ellsworth, of Worcester, manufacturer, chairman of the Republican State Committee, was born in Worcester, April 11, 1862, son of Samuel and Mary Weeks (Robbins) Winslow. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Kenelm Winslow, brother of Edward Winslow, governor of the Plymouth Colony. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at Harvard, graduating from the High School in 1880, the seminary in 1881, and the college in 1885. In

college he was a member of the Institute of 1770, of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Zeta Pi, Hasty Pudding, Harvard Union, and numerous other clubs for special purpose; was prominent in athletics, the successful and winning captain of the Harvard Base Ball Club of 1885; and was chairman of the 1885 Class Day committee. During the year following his graduation he travelled somewhat extensively abroad, and in 1886 engaged actively in business in Worcester. Since that year he has been secretary and general manager of the Samuel Winslow Skate Manufacturing Company: from 1888 to 1892 he was a member of the firm of The Winslow & Curtis Machine Screw Company; and subsequently became a director of the Citizens' National Bank. He is a director also of the Worcester, Leicester, & Spencer Street Railway Co., and of the Worcester & Millbury Street Railway Co. In 1890 he was aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Brackett. He early took an active part in Republican party affairs, local and State, and, displaying the qualities of a leader, was speedily advanced to executive positions. He was a member four years and chairman three years of the Republican city committee of Worcester; member of the first executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; and chairman of the Republican State Committee first in 1893, the year of the election of Governor Greenhalge, the first Republican governor of the State since 1890, and now holds the office. Colonel Winslow is a member of the Worcester, Commonwealth, and Quinsigamond Boat clubs of Worcester; president of the Worcester Athletic Association; member of the Worcester Horticultural Society; trustee of the Worcester Agricultural Society: member of the Boston Athletic Association and of the Harvard Club, New York. He was married April 17, 1889, to Miss Bertha Russell, daughter of Colonel E. J. and Lucenia Russell, of Worcester. Their children are: Dorothy, Russell, and Samuel E. Winslow, Jr. Samuel Winslow, 2d, died at age of ten months.

SAMUEL E. WINSLOW.

WOOD, Albert, M.D., of Worcester, was born in Northborough, February 19, 1833, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bowman) Wood. He is descended from William Wood, who emigrated from England in 1638, and settled in Concord: William Wood's son Michael died in Concord in 1671; his son Abraham removed to Sudbury; his son Samuel lived in that part of Marlborough now Northborough; his son Abraham married Lydia Johnson, and their son Samuel was the father of Albert. On his mother's side he descends from the Valentines of Hopkinton. He was educated in the schools of Northborough, the Classical School of West Newton, the State Normal School at Bridgewater, and Dartmouth College, graduating in 1856. From 1856 to 1859 he taught school, and then entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1862. He served in the hospitals one year. In the summer of 1862 he entered the army, and served throughout the Civil War. He was assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, from July 7, 1862, to August 7, 1863; surgeon of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Cavalry, from August, 1863, to November 30, 1864; and acting staff surgeon, United States Army, till May 17, 1865, on duty mostly at City Point Hospital, Virginia. He came to Worcester soon after, and was city physician for five years. Subsequently he was surgeon of the City Hospital for ten years, and is now one of the trustees. He has been treasurer of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital since 1874, and of the Worcester Insane Asylum since

1877; was superintendent of the Washburn Free Dispensary for several years, and is now a trustee of the Memorial Hospital; has been one of the

ALBERT WOOD.

pension examiners for twenty-five years; and for one year served as a member of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. Since January, 1889, he has been junior medical director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company. In addition to all this special service Dr. Wood has always had a good professional practice. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; is connected with various medical societies and clubs; is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and member of the American Association of the Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies. He was married July 7, 1868, to Emma Allen, of Worcester, daughter of William and Emily Chandler Allen, of Pomfret, Conn., by whom he had two children: Albert Bowman and Emily Chandler Wood. His first wife died February 26, 1892. He married second, July 13, 1893, J. Isabel Cleveland, of Worcester.

WOOD, Oliver Brooks, of Worcester, book and job printer, is a native of Ashburnham, born February 7, 1857, son of Eliphalet S. and Susan Hudson (Farrar) Wood. His education was acquired in the common and high schools of Winchendon. He began work in a printing-office in Winchendon when a lad of twelve; and, with the exception of about five years devoted to study, he has been actively engaged in the printing business from that time. At the age of seventeen he was occupying the position of foreman in a newspaper and job office,—that of the *Franklin County Times*, at Greenfield. Later he removed to Fitchburg, from there went to Chicago; and in January, 1878, returned East to take charge of the job printing establishment of Edward R. Fiske, at that time one of the most prominent and successful printers in Worcester. He remained with Mr. Fiske two years, and then on the first of May, 1880, entered the employ of Sanford & Co., stationers and printers, as foreman of their printing department, then occupying quarters on Maple Street. On the first of May, 1882, he purchased a half interest in this department; and it was conducted under the firm name of Sanford & Wood for eleven months, when he purchased his

OLIVER B. WOOD.

partner's interest. Since that time he has carried on the business under his own name, and by close application and the production of good work has

so increased it that during the three years 1892–94 it exceeded in volume that of any similar establishment in Worcester. Having outgrown the old quarters, on the first of March, 1894, the business was transferred to the commodious brick block, No. 50 Foster Street. In his printing house is now executed every variety of job and book printing, from the small address card to the large volume; and since 1884 law printing has been a distinctive feature of the business. Mr. Wood has been president of the Worcester Typothetæ since 1892. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Athelstan Lodge, Goddard Council, Eureka Royal Arch Chapter, Worcester Lodge of Perfection, Lawrence Chapter, Rose Croix; is a member of the Worcester Light Infantry Veteran Association, of the Worcester Continentals, of the Worcester Driving Park Company, and of the Commonwealth Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married October 19, 1881, to Miss Jennie Chase Flagg, of Grafton. They have had four children: Olive Marguerite, Roger Hamilton (died in infancy), Hamilton Brooks, and Gladys Jeannette Wood.

PART V.

ADAM, Robert William, of Pittsfield, member of the Berkshire bar, and treasurer of the Berkshire County Savings Bank for upwards of a quarter of a century, is a native of Connecticut, born in Canaan, September 28, 1825, son of

ROBT. W. ADAM.

William and Charlotte (Lawrence) Adam. He is on the paternal side of Scotch ancestry, and on the maternal of English. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native town, was fitted for college at Lenox Academy, entered Williams, and graduated in the class of 1845. His law studies were pursued in the office of Rockwell & Colt, of Pittsfield, and at the Yale Law School; and he was admitted to the bar on the 25th of April, 1849. From that time he was in active practice in Pittsfield until 1865, when he became treasurer of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, which position he has held ever since. He has also been long connected officially with other local institutions,— president of the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company since 1857, and director of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company since 1855. In town and city affairs he has been prominent since the fifties, and has held numerous public positions. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1860; from 1863 to 1865 he was town assessor; and in 1891 and 1892 a member of the Board of Aldermen, president of the board the second year. Since 1889 he has been president of the Pittsfield Cemetery Corporation. He is much interested in historical matters, and has for a number of years been an active member of the Berkshire Historical Society. He is a member also of the Bostonian Society of Boston, and of the Monday Evening Club of Pittsfield. In politics he is an Independent Republican. He was married September 1, 1852, to Miss Sarah P. Brewster, of Pittsfield. They have a daughter and son: Mary L. and William L. Adam, both living in Pittsfield.

ADAMS, Charles Elisha, of Lowell, merchant, president of the Massachusetts Board of Trade, is a native of Lowell, born April 16, 1841, son of Elisha and Sally Howe (Prouty) Adams. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Rogers Adams, of Brookline, who came to New England between 1640 and 1650, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Barker, of Roxbury, in 1674, and died March 2, 1714. His great-grandfather, Smith Adams, of Newton, was in the battles of Lexington and Concord. He was educated in the Lowell public schools. He began business life as a clerk in a retail hardware store in Lowell, and after five years of this experience became a salesman for a wholesale hardware house in New York City. He remained six years in New York, then was a year connected in the same capacity with a Cincinnati wholesale house; and in August, 1868,

returned to Lowell, opening there a retail hardware, paint, and mill supplies store at No. 185 Middlesex Street. He now occupies the stores Nos.

CHAS. E. ADAMS.

404, 408, and 410 Middlesex Street, engaged in both the retail and wholesale trade. Mr. Adams has been especially interested in later years in concerted work of business men and in electrical matters. He suggested the idea of its formation, and was one of the founders of the State Board of Trade (now composed of thirty-eight boards of trade and business associations, representing the mercantile and industrial interests of the Commonwealth), and has been its president since it was organized, October 30, 1890. He is president also of the Bradley-Stone Electric Storage Company (manufacturers of storage batteries) of Lowell, and director of the Lowell, Lawrence, & Haverhill Electric Street Railroad Company, of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, of the North-western Telephone Exchange Company, Minnesota, of the Cleveland Telephone Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and of the South-western Telegraph and Telephone Company in Texas and Arkansas. He has for some years been prominent in trade organizations, is an active member of the New England Hardware Dealers' Association, and of the New England Paint and Oil Club; and in 1889–90, immediately preceding the organization of the State Board of Trade, was president of the Lowell Board of Trade. In 1887 and 1888 he represented Lowell in the lower house of the Legislature: and in 1893 was United States alternate commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition from Massachusetts. He is a thirty-second degree Freemason, a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and of the Royal Arcanum. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (member of the board of managers), the Massachusetts Club of Boston, and the Highland, Country, and Vesper Boat clubs of Lowell. He has been for a number of years connected with the directory of the Merrimack River Savings Bank of Lowell, and is now a member of the board of investment. He was married December 10, 1873, to Miss Ida Mary Barrett, of Antrim, N.H. They have no children.

ALDEN, GEORGE NEWELL, of New Bedford, fire insurance agent, is a native of New Bedford,

GEO. N. ALDEN.

born July 10, 1845, son of Silas and Emily (Howland) Alden. His paternal grandparents were Paul and Rebecca (Newell) Alden, and his mater-

nal grandparents, Francis and Mary (Parker) Howland, his maternal grandmother a daughter of John Avery Parker. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford, finishing in the High School under John F. Emerson and his successor, Charles P. Rugg. He began business life in the counting-room of James B. Wood & Co., which he entered in the spring of 1863. In June the following year he became book-keeper for J. & W. R. Wing, but five months later left his desk, and enlisted in the United States service, joining the Nineteenth Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteers. He served until the close of the war (mustered out June 27, 1865), and, returning to New Bedford, engaged in the insurance business with which he has ever since been connected. He began this business in September, 1865, with Joseph S. Tillinghast, a well-known fire insurance agent in his day, and continued with him till his death in January, 1876. Then he formed a copartnership with Mr. Tillinghast's son Joseph, under the firm name of Tillinghast & Alden, and this relation held until the death of this partner in September, 1889, since which time he has conducted the business alone and in his own name. In 1876 he was also elected secretary and treasurer of the Bristol County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he still holds. Mr. Alden is a member and a trustee of the Acushnet Lodge, No. 41 of the Order of Odd Fellows, and adjutant of Post 190 of the Grand Army of the Republic, having held other offices in the post. He was married September 12, 1877, to Miss Clara Eaton Burdick. They have two children: George Newell, Jr. (born May 25, 1880), and Mary Hathaway Alden (born July 13, 1886).

ANTHONY, Edmund, Jr., of New Bedford, managing editor of the *Daily Evening Standard*, was born in Taunton, October 19, 1833, son of Edmund and Adaline (Soper) Anthony. On his father's side he is connected with the Anthonys of Somerset, Fall River, and Rhode Island, his grandfather being Nathan Anthony, of Somerset, and his great-grandfather, David Anthony, of Somerset. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of Myles Standish, of Plymouth. He acquired his education in private schools and at Bristol Academy of Taunton; and he was trained for active life in the printing-office of his father. His connection with the New Bedford *Evening Standard* began with the establishment of the journal in 1850. He was the commercial and ship-news editor for years, until the importance

EDMUND ANTHONY, Jr.

and value of the whole fishery industry gave way to manufacturing. In 1863 he became a partner in the business with his father and brother, Benjamin Anthony, under the firm name of E. Anthony & Sons. The senior died in 1876; but the firm name has since continued, having become incorporated in 1892. He has been managing editor of the journal for many years, and has maintained it steadily as a high-grade and trustworthy publication. Mr. Anthony has been a Republican all his life; but he has held no political office, and has always declined to stand for public place. He was married first in 1857 to Miss Ann Frances Willard, who died in 1876. Their only child, a daughter, died in 1865. His second marriage was in 1880, with Miss Sarah Cox. They have no children. His residence is in Fairhaven.

ARNOLD, Henry, of Methuen, importer, is a native of England, born in Bradford, Yorkshire, March 2, 1837, son of John and Elizabeth (Myers) Arnold. He received a practical education in the schools of his native place. After

serving an apprenticeship for pattern-making, machinist, and draughtsman, he followed the vocation of a pattern-maker for a number of years.

HENRY ARNOLD.

Coming to America in the fifties, he has passed thirty-six years of business life in this country. Beginning here in work at his trade, in course of time he assumed the conduct of the industrial works of the machine shop. Subsequently he was for some time engaged in the manufacture of worsted yarns. Then, returning to his old occupation, he carried on the business of pattern-making in Boston for five years; and in 1887 he entered the business which he has since pursued,—that of an importer of woollens. Mr. Arnold is widely known through his connection with British-American movements. He was one of the principal promoters of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee by the British residents of Boston and vicinity in June, 1887; and he was also one of the principal organizers of the British-American Association of Massachusetts, that year instituted. He has held some of the most important offices in the society,—treasurer, vice-president, and president,—and is now serving his second term as president. He is an ex-president, also, of the Sons of St. George. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is identified with many interests having the welfare of humanity in view. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 5, 1872, to Miss Hannah Albezette. They have one child: Gertrude M. Arnold.

ASHLEY, Charles Sumner, of New Bedford, merchant, and postmaster of the city, is a native of New Bedford, born September 5, 1858, son of Joshua B. and Susan (Sanderson) Ashley. On the paternal side he is of the Ashleys of England, and on the maternal side a direct descendant of Ethan Allen. His father was a well-known citizen of New Bedford. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at the Friends' Academy. He entered business at an early age, and at seventeen was engaged on his own account in the meat trade. In 1883 he established a wholesale pork and provision business which is still flourishing; and in 1890, forming a copartnership with Stephen D. Pierce, under the firm name of Ashley & Pierce, he opened a clothing and furnishing goods store, the trade of which has since grown to large proportions. For the past ten years he

CHAS. S ASHLEY.

has taken a prominent part in municipal affairs, and as citizen and official has been devoted to the interests of his city. At the age of twenty-six he

was elected to the Common Council. In 1887 and 1888 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1891 and 1892 mayor of the city, elected for his first term after two unsuccessful contests by one of the largest majorities ever received by a mayoralty candidate, and returned by a flattering vote. His administration as mayor was marked by the advance of the system of public parks and by other notable improvements. In politics he is an ardent Democrat; but, as a candidate for municipal office, he received the indorsement and support of men of all parties. He was appointed to his present position as postmaster of New Bedford in March, 1894. Mr. Ashley is connected with numerous organizations, and is an official in several of them. He is a director of the New Bedford Board of Trade; a member of Vista Lodge of Odd Fellows, and was its treasurer for five years; a member of the Knights of Pythias, master of the exchequer at present, having held the same position when the lodge was first instituted; member of the Manchester Unity, Odd Fellows; and member of the Wamsutta, Merchants', Dartmouth, and Hunters' clubs of New Bedford. He was married first in 1880 to Miss Anna B. Luce, by whom were three children: Ralph E., Hannah B., and Charles S. Ashley; and second, in 1891, to Mrs. Philip B. Purrington.

BAILEY, Horace Porter, of Plymouth, merchant, was born in Kingston in 1839, son of Thomas and Cynthia (Chandler) Bailey. His paternal ancestors were Ward and Sarah Bailey, early residents of Kingston. His education was acquired in the public schools. After leaving school, he learned the metal worker's and plumbing trade; and this occupation he followed from 1857 to 1860. Then he entered the hardware trade in Plymouth, and on the 1st of February, 1869, bought the interest of John C. Barnes, and began the business at No. 18 Main Street, under the firm name of Harlow & Bailey, which has since continued. In 1882 he was elected a water commissioner of Plymouth, and from that date he has served continuously as secretary of the board; and since 1883 he has been chief engineer of the Plymouth fire department. He is a member of the Plymouth Lodge Freemasons, and was master of the lodge from 1866 to 1869; has been for ten years a member of the Knights of Honor, and some time a member of the Old Colony Club. In politics he is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political work. He was married in 1860 to Miss Elizabeth B. Foster, of Kingston.

HORACE P. BAILEY.

They have five children: Arthur L., Fred P., Mary F., Lizzie P., and Percy S. Bailey.

BARNES, Lewis Edgar, of Methuen, superintendent of the Methuen Company, was born in Lawrence, March 7, 1860, son of William and Juliette A. (Waldo) Barnes. He is of old New England stock. He was educated in the Methuen public schools, graduating from the grammar school. He began work at the age of fifteen, entering the employ of the Methuen Company as "runner" in the office, and received a thorough business training through the kindness of F. E. Clarke, agent of the Methuen Company and Pemberton Company, of Lawrence, by whom he was given every chance of advancement. In March, 1888, he was placed in charge, as superintendent, of the Nevins Bagging Mill in Salem, owned by the proprietors of the Methuen Company, where he remained a year. Then, in March, 1889, he became superintendent of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Lawrence, but a little more than a year later — in

June, 1890 — returned to the Methuen Company, taking the position of superintendent, which he has since held. Mr. Barnes has served his town

LEWIS E. BARNES.

as a member of the School Committee for five years (1885–1890), and he has been a trustee of the Nevins Memorial for two years. He is a Knight Templar, member of the Lawrence Commandery; a member of the Aleppo Temple, of the John Hancock Lodge, Freemasons, Methuen; of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Methuen Club. He was married January 26, 1890, to Miss Carrie E. Richardson, of Methuen. They have no children.

BARNEY, Edwin Luther, of New Bedford, member of the bar, was born in Swansey, April 1, 1827, son of Edwin and Abby (Luther) Barney. He was reared on a well-regulated New England farm, and acquired a good education in the country schools and at Brown University, where he spent one year in the class of 1850. He studied for his profession in the Yale Law School, and in the office of the late Timothy G. Coffin, of New Bedford, and was admitted to the bar at Taunton in October, 1850, at the age of twenty-three years. From that time he has been in active practice, engaged in all branches of his profession, and is now the oldest practising lawyer in Bristol County. He has tried more causes than any other attorney in the county, and is still in full practice. He has had several law students, the most notable one perhaps being the present attorney-general of Massachusetts, Mr. Knowlton. In the sixties he was for two terms a senator in the Legislature (1866–1867). He was judge advocate on General Butler's staff from 1869 to 1875. He is a Mason of more than forty years' standing, and has taken all the degrees up to the thirty-second. In politics he has always been a Democrat. In 1860 he was a Douglas Democrat, and all through the Civil War he was a stanch War Democrat. He was married April 15, 1856, to Miss Mary Hillman. They have

E. L. BARNEY.

four sons. The two oldest, Benjamin Butler and Edwin L. Barney, Jr., are lawyers practising law with their father.

BENT, William Henry, of Taunton, manufacturer, is a native of Cambridge, born January 2, 1839, son of Nathaniel T. and Catharine E. D. (Metcalf) Bent. His father, born in Milton in 1810, graduated at Harvard College in 1831, a minister of high standing in the Episcopal Church,

was a descendant of John Bent, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1638. His mother was born in Cambridge in 1811, daughter of

WM. H. BENT.

Colonel Eliab W. Metcalf, a descendant of Michael Metcalf, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1637. He was educated in private and public schools, and fitted for a civil engineer. When he was seventeen years old (in 1856), he entered the extensive machinery works of William Mason in Taunton; and he has been connected with them ever since, except for a short time after the panic of 1857, when that business was temporarily suspended. Returning in 1859, he gradually worked up to the position of chief executive officer of the works at the death of Mr. Mason in May, 1883. In 1873, when the business was incorporated under the name of the Mason Machine Works, he became treasurer of the corporation, which office he has held uninterruptedly until the present time. The corporation employs in good times about one thousand men, chiefly in building cotton machinery. Mr. Bent is also connected with numerous other large interests. He is a director of the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence, R.I.; director of the Nemasket Mills, Taunton; director of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; president of the Liberty Square Warehouse Company of Boston; and director of the Machinists' National Bank of Taunton. He has served as an alderman of Taunton two terms (1877 and 1878), and has been chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Funds of the city ever since it was created in 1878. Although repeatedly sought, he has declined political offices and appointments other than municipal, among them that of member of the special commission on the unemployed, created by the Legislature of 1894, to which he was appointed by Governor Greenhalge. In politics he is a Republican. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1888. He is an earnest and influential advocate and defender of protection, a frequent contributor to the press in its interest, and since November, 1892, has been president of the Home Market Club. He is also a member of the tariff committee of the Arkwright Club of Boston. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and is a prominent lay member of the church organization. He is a delegate to the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts; is a member of the committee of fifteen appointed by Bishop Lawrence in 1894 to report a plan for the division of the diocese; a member of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts; and senior warden of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Taunton. His club associations are with the Union Club of Boston. Mr. Bent was married June 14, 1865, to Miss Harriet F. Hendee, daughter of Charles J. Hendee, of Boston. They have had three sons: Arthur Cleveland, Frederick Hendee, and Charles (died in infancy). The two sons living graduated from Harvard College in 1889. Mrs. Bent died in 1873. He married second Miss Sarah E. Chesbrough, daughter of Lewis R. Chesbrough, of New York, January 29, 1885.

BIXBY, Fred Morton, of Brockton, special justice of the police court, was born in Brockton (then North Bridgewater), December 1, 1863, son of Charles C. and Alice (Crocker) Bixby. He was educated in the common and high schools of his native town. He studied for his profession in the Boston University Law School, youngest member in his class, from which he graduated in 1884, appointed by the faculty class orator for scholarship, and was admitted to the bar that year. He has since been engaged in general

practice in Brockton, civil and criminal, having a large business in the latter class. In 1889 and 1890 he was assistant district attorney for the

F. M. BIXBY.

South-eastern District; and in 1890 was appointed special justice of the Brockton police court, the position he still holds. With the exception of a term in the Common Council of his city (1886), he has held no political position, confining himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and prominent in the order of Elks, an exalted ruler, and president of the Elks Club of Brockton. He is a member also of the Commercial, the New England, and the Winthrop Yacht clubs. He was married November 25, 1887, to Miss Lillie Hallett, of Cambridge. They have one child: Alice Parker Bixby (born September, 1889).

BORDEN, Alanson, of New Bedford, judge of the Third Bristol District Court, was born in the town of Tiverton, R.I., near the Massachusetts State line (now in Massachusetts), January 7, 1823. His father was Isaac Borden, a farmer, as were also his grandfather and earlier ancestors, who were of English descent; and his mother was Abby Borden, a member of a different family, not related. When he was a lad of nine, his father and grandfather removed with the family to Venice, Cayuga County, N.Y., where they lived many years. The father and mother, however, subsequently returned to Massachusetts: and both died in New Bedford. Alanson Borden first attended school near his first home, and after the removal to New York he was a regular pupil at the district school until he reached seventeen years of age. Then he entered the academy at Groton, N.Y., and a few months later changed to Aurora (Cayuga County) Academy, which he attended about two years. It had been his cherished intention to go through college, and during a period of teaching after leaving Aurora Academy he began preparation for a college course; but a combination of circumstances rendered it impracticable to carry out his plans, and his further educational advantages were restricted to one year in an academy at Ithaca, N.Y. He had acquired, however, in these several institutions an excellent academic education: and this was much enhanced by subsequent private study. Following his term at Ithaca, he taught in district and private schools, closing this kind of labor with one

ALANSON BORDEN.

year at Fall River, Mass. In 1846 he went to live in New Bedford, resolved to enter the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of

Elliott & Kasson, and remained there two and one-half years, when he was admitted to the bar, and at once opened an office. He has ever since practised in New Bedford, though much of his time and talent has been given to the duties of public life. He was appointed in 1856 special justice of the police court, and held this position for three years, when he resigned. Next he was elected to the Legislature, and served acceptably two years (1859 and 1860). Following this service, he accepted the office of trial justice for juvenile offenders in New Bedford. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the city police court, and held this office till 1874, when all the police courts of the county were abolished and the county divided into three districts. At that time he received the appointment of judge for the third district, including New Bedford and the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, Acushnet, and Freetown, which position he has since held. In 1864 he became the law partner of the late Judge Robert C. Pitman, and this connection continued until the appointment of Mr. Pitman to the bench of the Superior Court in 1869. In his various legislative and judicial positions he has demonstrated his fitness for them. In 1877 he was mayor of the city, and gave an excellent administration. He has been a member of the school board for many years, and chairman for three. His legal practice has been of a general character, mostly office practice; and the confidence reposed in him has led to his frequent appointment as administrator of estates, as trustee of private property, and executor of wills. He has for many years been prominently identified with the temperance cause, both by words and deeds rendering it most efficient service. Judge Borden was married first, January 27, 1852, to Miss May C. Topham, of New Bedford. She died August 22, 1876. He married second, Miss Mary Kent, daughter of George Kent, of Washington. She died January 9, 1885. He married on the 16th of January, 1886, Miss Anna R. Comesford, of New Bedford. His children are: a son by his first wife, William A., who is now in charge of the Young Men's Library at New Haven, Conn.; and a daughter, Laura E. Borden, now Mrs. Charles H. Lobdell, of New Bedford.

BOUTON, Eugene, of Pittsfield, superintendent of schools, is a native of New York, born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, December 6, 1850, son of Ira and Emma (Foote) Bouton. On both sides he is connected with early Connecticut families. On the paternal side he is a descendant in direct line of John Bouton, born about 1615, who came to Boston from Gravesend, England, in the ship "Assurance" in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Norwalk, Conn. The Bouton-Boughton genealogy makes this John Bouton to be one of the twin sons of Nicholas Bouton, Count Chamilly of France, born about 1580; says that he was a Huguenot who fled to England during the great persecution, and came to this country as an emigrant from there; that he became an influential citizen, in 1671 and for several years subsequent was a representative in the general court of the colony of Connecticut, and served his townsmen in many official capacities in Norwalk. On the maternal side Mr. Bouton is a direct descendant of Nathaniel Foote, who came from England in 1630, first settled in Watertown, Mass., and in 1635 was one of the company of emigrants who set out to begin settlements on the Connecticut River at Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, himself settling at Wethersfield and becoming one of the original proprietors of that town. Through this Nathaniel Foote, Henry Ward Beecher wrote, — in reference to his mother, Roxana Foote, of this family,— the genealogy can be traced back to "James Foote, an officer in the English army, who aided King Charles to conceal himself in the Royal Oak, and was knighted for his loyalty." Eugene Bouton first attended the district schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen, in 1865, entered the seminary at Stamford, N.Y., then under the principalship of the Rev. John Wilde. The following year he attended the Delaware Literary Institute at Franklin, N.Y.; and he finished preparation for college at Cazenovia Seminary in 1870, after two years' study there. He entered Yale College in 1871, and graduated from the academic department in 1875, ranking high in scholarship and literary attainments here as at the academy. He won a number of prizes; was for two years editor of the *Yale Courant;* wrote for the *Literary Magazine;* was a speaker at Commencement, and class poet. In 1880–81 he pursued a course of graduate study at Yale, in English poetry, under the direction of Professor H. A. Beers, at the close of the year receiving the degree of A.M. in recognition of this work; and in 1881–82 took a further course in general English

literature under Dr. W. P. Coddington, of Syracuse University, receiving from that institution at Commencement in 1882 the degree of Ph.D. Dr. Bouton began teaching when a youth of scarcely sixteen, his first experience being in district schools in various parts of New York State, besides for a part of one year in Stamford Seminary. After graduation in 1875 he taught ancient languages and natural science in the academy and union school of Norwich, N.Y., for two years; was then principal of the union school and academy at Sherburne, N.Y., for three years. In

EUGENE BOUTON.

1880 he was invited to the chair of English language and literature in the Albany Academy, which position he filled three and one-half years. During the summer of 1881 he visited Great Britain and France for the purpose of obtaining special information concerning English history and literature. In January, 1884, he was appointed a member of the Institute Faculty of the State of New York by the State superintendent of public instruction, and served thereon for two years, until appointed deputy superintendent of public instruction in January, 1886, and shortly afterwards principal of the newly established State Normal School at New Paltz, N.Y. Two and a half years were devoted to organizing the latter school; and then, having with the local board secured from the Legislature an appropriation for more than doubling its size and capacity to meet the enlarged requirements, he resigned its principalship, and turned his attention for the next two years to literary work at Sherburne, N.Y. In 1890 he was recalled into service as superintendent of schools at Bridgeport, Conn.; and this position he retained for three years, during which time the course of study was considerably broadened, and the educational work of the city materially improved. He was appointed to his present position as superintendent of schools at Pittsfield, early in 1894. While at the Albany Academy, in the spring of 1881 he was elected professor of history and English literature in the College of Charleston, S.C., but declined to accept the offer; and, while principal at New Paltz, he declined an invitation to the chair of English literature in the University of Kansas. Since that time he has declined to become a candidate for several important positions apparently within his reach, but likely to interfere with the working out of his educational ideas. Mr. Bouton's contributions to literature have been numerous and varied. He contributed to McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature in 1877; in 1884 he published, in connection with Professor James Johonnot, a work on elementary physiology and hygiene, entitled "How we live; or, the Human Body, and How to take Care of it" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.), a revised edition of which was issued five years later under the title of "Lessons in Hygiene"; he has engaged in the preparation of other text-books; has been a frequent contributor to educational periodicals, and has written a number of occasional poems which have appeared in periodicals. He has always been active in educational associations, and has shared in most of the educational movements in recent years. He was among the first in New York State to agitate the licensing of common-school teachers by State rather than by merely local authority. Besides his reports in various official capacities, in which many of his educational ideas have been set forth, he has presented several papers before the University Convocation of New York State and the State teachers' associations of New York and Connecticut. He has served in various official capacities in teachers' associations; was one of the originators and a director of the New

York State Reading Circle; and, while at Bridgeport, was a member of the Fairfield County Historical Society, the Bridgeport Scientific Society, and the Seaside Club. In politics he is a Democrat. Dr. Bouton was married June 29, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Rumrill Gladwin, daughter of Albert R. Gladwin, of Sherburne, N.Y. They have three children: Katharine (born in Sherburne, January 26, 1889), Gladwin (born in Bridgeport, September 16, 1891), and Elizabeth (born in Bridgeport, October 14, 1893).

E. A. BRACKETT.

BRACKETT, Edward Augustus, of Winchester, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Inland Fisheries and Game, is a native of Maine, born in Vassalboro, October 1, 1819, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Starkey) Brackett. He was educated in the common schools and at the Friends' Academy at Providence, R.I. His early life was devoted to sculpture, and some of his best works were busts of William Henry Harrison, Senator Talmage, Benjamin F. Butler, John Brown, Washington Allston, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and the group "The Shipwrecked Mother and Child." He served in the early part of the Civil War, appointed by Governor Andrew first lieutenant and battalion quartermaster of the First Massachusetts Cavalry October 25, 1861, and mustered into the service December 4 following. In March, 1862, he resigned in consequence of the reorganization of the cavalry by act of Congress. He was first appointed one of the State Commission on Inland Fisheries in June, 1869, and has held the office ever since, a period of upwards of twenty-five years. In October, 1894, he was reappointed for another term of five years. Since 1873 he has been chairman and executive officer of the board, and has written the annual reports since 1872. He is the inventor of a fishway which has always been successful even over the highest dams, and of hatching trays that are in universal use. In politics he is a Republican. He has been twice married, first, in 1842 to Miss Folger, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and second, in 1872, to Miss Belville, of Mt. Washington, Ohio. He has two sons and three daughters: Frank D., Walter F., Lena R. (now Mrs. H. E. Wellington), Bessie R. (Mrs. Charles S. Parker), and Bertha E. Brackett.

BRADY, James, Jr., of Fall River, collector of customs, port and district of Fall River, was born in Cambridge, November 23, 1830, son of James and B. (Brady) Brady. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of twelve he was employed in a cotton mill, and at twenty had attained the oversight of the spinning department, which occupation he was engaged in at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861. He joined the army in the first year of the war, commissioned as first lieutenant of Company G., Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, September 18, 1861. He was made captain December 6, 1862, veteranized in January, 1864, and served until the end of the latter year, being discharged from military service on the 31st of December by reason of wounds received in battle at Winchester, Va., September 19 preceding, while gallantly leading his command,— the loss of the left leg, and gun-shot wound in left side and in right leg. While being taken off the field, a volley was fired at him; and two of the men carrying him were killed. In July, 1865, he was appointed to the Fall River collectorship by President Johnson; and he has been retained since by succeeding Presidents,— reappointed by President Grant, March 2, 1870, and February 24, 1874; by President Hayes, April 12, 1878; by President Arthur, May 2, 1882; by

President Cleveland, August 5, 1886; by President Harrison, September 11, 1890; and by President Cleveland in 1894. Captain Brady is a member

JAMES BRADY, Jr.

of Post 46, Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, of which he was president from October, 1881, to October, 1884, covering three terms; a Freemason, member of King Philip Lodge, Fall River, Royal Arch Chapter, Fall River Council, and Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery; and a member of the Home Market Club. Captain Brady was first married, May 19, 1853, to Miss Delila Van Deusen, of Copake, N.Y. They had six children: Clara, James D., Carrie B., Viola, Lella, and Delmer Brady. He married second, November 11, 1886, Miss Josephine M. Burnside, of Winchester, Va. They have no children.

BROWN, Daniel Eugene, M.D., of Brockton, was born in Maine, in the city of Ellsworth, February 8, 1865, son of Ivory L. and Emma L. (Eppes) Brown. On the paternal side he is a descendant of Peter Brown, who came from England in the "Mayflower," and on the maternal side of Colonel David Greene, a brother of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Eppes, 1st, son of Henry and Emma (Greene) Eppes, the latter daughter of Colonel David Greene's son John and Abigail (Gerry) Greene. His father was on the maternal side a cousin to Chief Justice John A. Peters, of Maine. His general education was obtained in the public schools of Ellsworth; and he studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated March 31, 1886. During his vacations from school he worked in the stores of his father and his uncle, Daniel H. Eppes, in Ellsworth. He began the practice of medicine on the 1st of May, the year of his graduation, well established in Brockton, where he has since continued. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Plymouth County Homœopathic Medical Society. He also belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias; and is a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 9, 1883, to Miss Linnie M. Burnham, daughter of A. F. Burnham,

DANIEL E. BROWN.

a well-known lawyer of Ellsworth, Me. They have one son, Albert Farrington Brown.

BRUCE, Alexander Bern, of Lawrence, manufacturer, for two terms mayor of the city, is a native of Scotland, born in Brechin, September

A. B. BRUCE.

17, 1853, son of David and Jemima (Bern) Bruce. He came to this country at an early age with his parents, who settled in Andover, and was educated there in the public schools. At the age of fifteen he went to Lawrence in search of employment, and, finding a place as workman in the cracker and biscuit factory of the late Jonathan P. Kent, made rapid progress in the business. Within six years he rose from the foot of the line to the position of foreman. After the death of Mr. Kent he successfully managed the business until 1881, when he purchased an interest in it, and his name appeared in the firm. From that time the firm name was Kent & Bruce till February, 1891, when Mr. Bruce became sole proprietor of the plant. It is now with one exception the largest cracker and biscuit bakery in New England. While developing this business, Mr. Bruce also engaged in other interests, and is now a director of the Merchants' National Bank, director of the Lowell, Lawrence, & Haverhill Railroad, trustee of the Wildey Savings Bank of Boston, and director of the New England North-western Investment Company. He was president of the Lawrence Board of Trade in 1893. In 1884 he was a member of the Lawrence Board of Aldermen, and in 1886 87 mayor of the city, in which office he so conducted affairs as to win the commendation of men of all parties. His administration was marked by numerous local improvements, the strengthening of the fire department by the purchase of needed apparatus, and other practical work. He also succeeded in relieving the city of the payment of the sum of $25,000 originally assessed upon it for the Union Street Bridge, constructed at an expense of $65,000, through appealing to the higher courts, by the decision of which that sum was assessed upon the other towns of the county. His success in the mayoralty was attributed by the local press to his frankness, openness, his readiness to give every citizen full information on all municipal matters, and to his application of general business principles to the conduct of the city's business. In politics he is a steadfast Democrat, but in the mayoralty was unpartisan. As a citizen, he is charitable, benevolent, helpful in many good causes. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, and is a member of the Home and Canoe clubs of Lawrence and of the Algonquin Club of Boston. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary H. Mitchell. They have one child, David Bruce.

BUCKINGHAM, George Beecher, of Worcester, manufacturer, is a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Oxford, March 20, 1849, son of Philo B. and Sally C. (Perkins) Buckingham. His ancestry on the paternal side is traced back many years. It has been a tradition in his family that their ancestor was a Welshman; but, as the old records are lost, this is merely traditional. The name of Buckingham as a family name is derived from the county of Buckingham in England. There is a family crest of handsome design. The Puritan settler was Thomas Buckingham, who was the ancestor of all the American Buckinghams. He arrived in Boston June 26, 1637, probably in the ship "Hector," and in March following (1638) sailed for Quinepiack, now New Haven; and a history of the Buckingham family from that period is extremely interesting. Many of the family in this country have filled honorable and important positions. Eleven have graduated from Yale College and several at other colleges and

seminaries; and a large number have distinguished themselves in the learned professions. Colonel Philo B. Buckingham, the father of the subject of this sketch, had a most brilliant war record. In 1862 he closed up his business, raised a company of volunteers, enlisting himself as a private, and afterwards chosen captain; was present at the battle of Chancellorsville, also at Gettysburg in 1863; was in command of a brigade by seniority, and made the famous "march to the sea" from Atlanta to Savannah; took part in many battles, and served gallantly to the end, being mustered out June 27, 1865. He died October 16, 1894.

GEO. B. BUCKINGHAM.

George B. was educated mainly in the public schools of Seymour and New Haven, finishing while in New Haven with a course at the Russell Military School. His early business life was spent in New Haven; and in 1869, when twenty years old, he came to Worcester in the service of the Sargent Card Clothing Company. He remained with this concern until 1873, when he united with Warren McFarland in the malleable iron business. Under his active management this has grown to very large proportions, now embracing two extensive and independent manufactories, — the Arcade Malleable Iron Company, and the Worcester Malleable Iron Works. Mr. Buckingham is also a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Worcester and of the E. C. Morris Safe Company of Boston. He is an active member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, member of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association, and prominently connected with Freemasonry, said to be one of the best known craftsmen in the country. He joined Athelstan Lodge of Freemasons in 1872, and rapidly progressed in the order. In that year he also joined Eureka Chapter and Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templar; in 1873, Hiram Council Royal and Select Masters; in 1874, Worcester Lodge of Perfection; in 1876 and 1877 he was high priest of Eureka Chapter; in 1885 he became a member of Goddard Council Princes of Jerusalem, Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix, and Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree; in 1887–88–89 was eminent commander of Worcester County Commandery; in 1888–89–90–91, most wise and perfect master of Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix; in 1889, member of Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, a sovereign grand inspector-general, northern jurisdiction, United States of America; and in 1893–94, president of the Board of Trustees of the Masonic Fraternity of Worcester. Mr. Buckingham was married July 2, 1871, to Miss Abbie McFarland. They have had three children: Alice Perkins (born September 29, 1872), Florence Edith (born August 28, 1874), and Harold Paul Buckingham (born April 10, 1886).

CHASE, Eli Ayer, M.D., of Brockton, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Unity, Waldo County, April 2, 1847, son of Harrison and Marcia (Ayer) Chase. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of William Chase, who settled in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1637. On the maternal side he descends from Dr. Eli Ayer, of Palermo, Me. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and East Maine Conference Seminary of Bucksport. His studies were interrupted by the Civil War, in which he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-ninth Maine Infantry Regiment, when he was but seventeen years old, and served with his regiment in Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas till February, 1866. He resumed school life after recruiting his health, and also took up

teaching. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. T. Main, at Unity, in April, 1869, and subsequently attended the medical depart-

E. A. CHASE.

ment of Bowdoin College and the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., where he graduated in June, 1872. While a medical student he taught school at intervals. Upon receiving his degree of M.D. he was appointed house surgeon in the Long Island College Hospital; and in September, 1873, he entered upon the practice of medicine proper in North Bridgewater, now Brockton. Since that time he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, and his practice has been large and lucrative. He is president of the Plymouth District Medical Society and a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In politics he has generally acted with the Republican party; but he has never taken an active part in national, State, or municipal politics, nor sought office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the Brockton Lodge, No. 164, of the order of Elks, and a member of Post 13, Fletcher Webster, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Chase married October 23, 1876, Miss S. Ella Seaman. They have three children: Harry Ayer, Clara S., and Annie G. Chase.

CHISHOLM, William Parmer, M.D., of Brockton, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in Onslow, Colchester County, February 21, 1853, son of Thomas B. and Letitia (Fletcher) Chisholm. His father's father, Alexander Chisholm, came with his father, Donald Chisholm, to Nova Scotia, from Scotland, toward the end of the last century. They were descended from the chief of the clan Chisholm, and traced their lineage back to Sir Robert Chisholm, who flourished in the fourteenth century. His mother's father was Captain John Fletcher, son of Captain Thomas Fletcher, who came from England with his brother, Colonel Fletcher, and settled in Londonderry, N.S., in the last century. Dr. Chisholm received his general education in the schools of his native town, at the Provincial Normal College, Truro, N.S., and at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. He began his medical studies under the family physician, Dr. D. H. Muir, at Truro, then attended the Halifax Medical College, where he was under the special training of Dr. Farrell, professor of surgery, and finished in the medical department of the University

W. P. CHISHOLM.

of the City of New York, graduating therefrom in March, 1881. After graduation he came to Brockton, and immediately entered upon the active

practice of his profession, in which he has since been steadily engaged. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He is connected with the Knights of Pythias, member of Damocles Lodge, Brockton, also belongs to the Brockton Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Elks Club. He was married March 22, 1883, to Miss Lila A. Cogswell, of Cornwallis, N.S. They have three children: Beatrice, Olivia, and William Cogswell Chisholm.

COOK, William Henry, of Milford, editor of the Milford *Journal*, is a native of Vermont, born in the historic old town of Bennington, January 7, 1843, son of James I. C. and Marion E. (Robertson) Cook. The latter deceased May 8, 1888. He was educated mostly in the district schools. When a lad of nine years, he learned to set type in the office of the Vermont *State Banner* at Bennington, of which his father was editor and part proprietor in association with the latter's brother, under the firm name of B. G. & J. I. C. Cook; and in his early teens he was the carrier of the *Banner* to its village subscribers at a salary of twenty-five cents a week. In 1859, at the age of sixteen, he became a partner of his father, his uncle having died in 1856, and was the youngest editor in the State. He was present at the organization of the Vermont Press Association. His work on the *Banner* continued without break until 1870, when the establishment was sold. For two years thereafter he contributed to various papers, and then, in the spring of 1872, in conjunction with his father and brother,— George G. Cook,— purchased the Milford *Journal* and job office connected with it. Since that time the Milford business has been most successfully carried on by the father and sons, under the firm name of Cook & Sons, the elder superintending the mechanical departments, William H. serving as the editor of the paper, and George G. as the business manager. The latter also served as postmaster of Milford during the Harrison administration. In 1888 the firm established the Milford *Daily Journal*, a penny paper, in response to a quite general public sentiment, which met with immediate success. Of Mr. Cook's professional principles the *National Journalist* has said, "He is a firm believer in an individualized editorial column which shall state honest convictions in a plain and unequivocal manner, and stand by them." He comes naturally by his newspaper tendencies and love of printing, his father having begun work at the age of thirteen, in the old office of the *Intelligence* at Bellows Falls, Vt., then owned by the latter's brother, B. G. Cook, and continued at it uninterruptedly from that time to the present, a period of sixty-four years. He is yet actively at work in the "art preservative" in the *Journal* office, where he is present not less than eight hours daily, and may be properly spoken of as one of the few "old school printers" in the State who still continue to "stick type." Early in his career as editor of the Milford *Journal*, Mr.

W. H. COOK.

Cook became especially active in movements for journalistic organizations. He is one of the founders of the Suburban Press Association, and was its president through the first three years of its existence. At the present time (1895) he is president of the Massachusetts Press Association, and also of the Republican Editorial Association. His interest in politics began with his journalistic work. Before he was of age he was a delegate in a Republican Convention in Vermont, and at twenty-three was chairman of the Republican committee of Bennington County. Four years after he had acquired citizenship in Massachusetts he was elected a representative for his district in

(Mich.) College on the 1st of January, 1866. He studied there and later in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., but did not graduate then. During this period he also had some experience as a teacher both in Illinois and in Michigan. In 1871 he began the study of law in the office of May & Buck in Kalamazoo, but in the summer of that year he was called to the ministry. In September following he was ordained in Bellevue, Mich. He served a short pastorate in Bellevue, and a little more than three years in Albion, Mich. In 1875 he went to the Mt. Morris, N.Y. (Livingston County), Baptist church. In Septem-

PHILIP S. MOXOM.

ber, the same year, he entered the Rochester Theological Seminary, and took the full three years' course, graduating in May, 1878, meantime serving as pastor of the Mt. Morris church till the last of March, 1879. In July that year he took the degree of A.B. in the University of Rochester, and in 1882 A.M. in course in the same college. From the Mt. Morris church he went to the First Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, beginning his pastorate there on the 1st of April, 1879. In August, 1885, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, Boston, and served there till the 1st of January, 1894; and on the 1st of April following he began his service in Springfield as pastor of the South Congregational Church. In June, 1892, while in Boston, where he took rank among the foremost clergymen of that city, he received the degree of D.D. from Brown University. Dr. Moxom has written and published various articles on social and religious questions, and in 1894 published a volume of addresses to young people under the title of "The Aim of Life" (Boston, Roberts Brothers), which passed rapidly into the second thousand. He also wrote a paper entitled an "Argument for Immortality" for the World's Parliament of Religions, and preached the sermon, on "Moral and Social Aspects of War," before the World's Peace Congress in Chicago in 1893. He has preached much at Cornell, Harvard, and Yale Universities, at Dartmouth College, Wellesley College, Vassar College, and other educational institutions. He is a member of the American Peace Society, and has been a delegate to International Peace Congresses in London in 1890, Berne in 1892, Chicago in 1893, and Antwerp in 1894; is a member of the American Economic Association, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the council of the Andover House Association; honorary member of the Dartmouth Alumni Association; member of the University Club of Boston, and of various other clubs; was president of the Appalachian Mountain Club 1894; and president of the Browning Society, Boston, 1894–95. In politics he has been a Republican, in later years an independent Republican. He takes much interest in political as well as in social questions. He has travelled much abroad, having made five trips to Europe. Dr. Moxom was married September 6, 1871, to Miss Isabel Elliott, daughter of the Hon. Adam Elliott, of Barry, Mich. They have four children living: Philip W. T. (now in Brown University), Howard Osgood, Edith Knowles, and Ralph Pendleton Moxom.

NEWMAN, Louis Frank, of Springfield, real estate operator, is a native of the South, born in Montgomery, Ala., December 19, 1857, son of Rebeka and Seeman Newman. His father was a German emigré as a result of the Revolution of 1848. The boy lived in Montgomery until the close of the Civil War; and then his father, fearing the effects upon business of the changes of the reconstruction period, took the family abroad.

He was there educated, at Segnitz, in Bavaria, a famous boys' school, where he spent four years, from 1867 to 1871. In 1871, after travelling through Germany, he returned to this country, and at the age of fourteen entered the store of his father, re-established in Montgomery, to learn the dry-goods business. This business, however, was uncongenial to him; and after three years experience in it he set out for New York, working his way from Norfolk, Va., on an Old Dominion steamship. In New York he found temporary employment in making picture frames, though he lacked every preparation for the work.

LOUIS F. NEWMAN.

A year later, in 1876, the Centennial Exhibition drew him to Philadelphia, where he secured employment as entry clerk with Sharples & Sons, then the leading dry-goods house in that city. Here he remained until 1880. Meanwhile he had come under the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association; and he was so impressed by the adaptability of this institution to reach young men, and to train and preserve them, that he finally resigned all idea of business life for at least ten years, and in October of 1880 entered its employ, being appointed general secretary of the association at Richmond, Va. He was then, with one exception, the youngest secretary in America. After organizing the Richmond association and putting it in good condition, in February, 1883, he was transferred to Detroit, Mich., to occupy a similar position. Here the organization had been reduced by poor management and a lack of knowledge as to its proper sphere. He at once re-established it on a business basis; and when he resigned in December, 1890, after eight years' work, what was a disrupted, homeless, and bankrupt organization, when he assumed charge, had become a flourishing institution, with a membership of nearly two thousand, an income of twenty thousand dollars a year, and a building of its own, valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, free of debt. During this time he became widely known as a forceful speaker on social and religious topics, having occupied some of the leading pulpits and platforms in the West. He is what might be called a bookworm. He owns a fine library and one of the best collections of etchings in the country. Since his retirement from the Young Men's Christian Association work Mr. Newman has devoted his attention to real estate, making his home in Springfield, and his ventures during the three years from 1891 to 1894 have reached into millions of dollars. As a sample of his energy, it may be mentioned that in May, 1893, in the face of the financial panic which characterized that year, he, with others, purchased a fifty-acre tract of land in Springfield. At the end of one year he had built a dozen fine houses upon it, opened wide boulevards and terraces, laid out drives, erected statuary and the like, and greatly increased the value of the property. His chief characteristics are executive ability, tact in dealing with men, centralized energy and perseverance. In the first year of his Springfield business experience, despite the fact of being unknown to a single business man in the city, he has succeeded in identifying with him in his numerous enterprises some of the leading conservative bank presidents. Mr. Newman was married May 11, 1893, to Miss Lura Barden, the famous elocutionist, of Detroit, Mich. They have one son: Gwendel Barden Newman.

NICHOLS, CHARLES LEMUEL, M.D., of Worcester, is a native of Worcester, born May 29, 1851, son of Lemuel B. and Lydia C. (Anthony) Nichols. His father and father's father were also physicians, the former one of the founders of the

Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, and its first president in 1866. His mother was a daughter of James Anthony, a prominent manufacturer of Providence, R.I., and connected with one of the oldest families of that State. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, the Highland Military School of Worcester, and at Brown University, where he graduated A.B. in 1872 and A.M. in 1875. During the year 1872–73 he was assistant instructor in chemistry at Brown. He took the regular course of the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1875, and after a year as interne in Ward's Island (N.Y.)

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Homœopathic Hospital went abroad, where he further pursued his studies through the year 1877. Returning to Worcester, he entered upon the general practice of his profession, in association with his father. This partnership continued till the death of the latter in 1883, when he succeeded to the entire practice. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary (dating from 1880; incorporated 1885), and has been treasurer of the Dispensary Association from its beginning. He is also much interested in the Associated Charities, of which he is secretary. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society since 1878, and of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society since 1877. He married, first, June 14, 1887, Miss Carolina Clinton Dewey, daughter of Judge Francis H. Dewey, who died December 22, 1878, leaving one child, Caroline D. Nichols; and, second, November 23, 1884, Miss Mary Jarette Brayton, daughter of the Hon. John S. Brayton of Fall River; they have three children, Charles L., Jr., Harriet B., and Brayton Nichols.

NORCROSS, Orlando W., of Norcross Brothers, building contractors, Worcester, is a native of Maine, born in Clinton, October 25, 1839, younger son of Jesse and Margaret (Whitney) Norcross. When two years old, his parents moved to Salem, Mass. He was educated in the schools of Salem. He learned the carpenters' trade, and came naturally by his calling, his father, Jesse S. Norcross, having been a man of unusual ability, whose chief business had been setting up saw-mills in the woods of Maine. In 1864, after his return from the war, he started, with his brother, James A. Norcross, business in Swampscott, as Norcross Brothers, carpenters and builders. The beginning was modest, with little promise of speedy expansion. Two years later, however, they were given the contract to build the Congregational church in Leicester; and in 1867 they found their opportunity in Worcester, which had entered upon a stage of extensive improvements. From that time their progress was rapid, and their work became of the first importance. Within the three years 1868–70 they built the Crompton Block on Exchange Street, the First Universalist Church, and the Worcester High School building, and had begun operations in Springfield, building there the South Congregational Church. In 1872 they took the contract for building the Hampden County Court House, Springfield; and in 1873 began Trinity Church in Boston, the masterpiece of Richardson, subsequently executing other notable work of Richardson's design. In the period between 1873 and 1879 they built the Norwich Congregational church; the beautiful All Saints' Church, Worcester; the Cheney Block, Hartford; the Latin and English High School buildings, Boston; the Gymnasium and Sever Hall, Harvard College; the Woburn Library; the Ames Library, North Easton, and the North Easton Town Hall; Trinity Church parsonage, Boston; and the Newport villa of

Mrs. Annie W. Sherman. During the eighties they extended their operations to more distant places, building the Albany City Hall; the Allegheny County Court House and Jail, Pittsburg; the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans; the Turner Building, St. Louis, Mo.; the Marshall Field Building, Chicago; the New York Life Insurance Building, Omaha, Neb.; the New York Life Insurance Company Building, Kansas City, Mo.; the Lionberger Building, St. Louis, Mo.; the Presbyterian church, Albany; Lawrenceville School Building, New Jersey; and the Crouse Memorial

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College, Syracuse, N.Y. Within the same period they built in New England the Memorial Building, Yale College; the Harvard College Law School building; a Vermont University building; the Durfee High School building, Fall River; the Crane Memorial Hall, Quincy; and the Malden Library; the Fiske Building, the State Street Exchange, and other business structures in Boston; the First Spiritual Temple; the Boston Art and Algonquin Club houses; the Burnside Building, Worcester; the Framingham and Springfield stations on the Boston & Albany Railroad; and the Hartford (Conn.) station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford line; in New York city, the Union League Club House, the Union Theological Seminary, St. James Episcopal Church, and Holy Trinity Church; Grace Church, New Bedford; Newton Baptist church; and numerous costly private residences in various cities. Their work of later years includes the tall Ames Building, Washington and Court Streets, Boston, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. They also built the Ames Memorial Monument at Sherman, Wyoming Territory, on the highest elevation of the Rocky Mountains crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad; and the soldiers' monument at West Point. They have now extensive wood and iron working shops in Worcester, and large stone-working plants in Boston and in Cleveland, Ohio; and own granite, sandstone, and marble quarries. Mr. Norcross served in the Civil War three years, enlisting in the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, which became the Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. As a resident of Worcester, he has taken an active interest in local affairs; and he is an earnest supporter of the temperance cause. In 1875 he was a member of the commission of experts appointed to investigate the condition of the Federal Building in Chicago, whose findings were all sustained by subsequent events. Mr. Norcross was married in May, 1870, to Ellen P. Sibley, of Salem. They have had two sons and three daughters, the daughters only now living.

OLMSTED, John, of Springfield, manufacturer, president of street railways, and concerned in numerous other business interests, was born in Enfield, Conn., June 1, 1820. That John Olmsted at seventy-four years of age is a foremost factor in the life of Springfield, respected for what he is and has done, is a statement which he would decline to father. It comes by authority of the Springfield *Republican*, speaking for the community where he has lived since 1860. He was born of good New England stock, his father being George Olmsted, a farmer, and his mother the daughter of Ensign Russell, who had been a Revolutionary soldier. The lad, thoughtful and self-respecting by nature, went to the local school, and then attended the Wilbraham and Westfield academies. He wished to go to college, but the way was not open except by mortgaging his future, and this he did not feel justified in doing. So he took up the business of life with a very good equipment, for those old rural academies did

much for their pupils; and ever since Mr. Olmsted has read books much, and studied men and affairs more. Striking out for himself, at twenty years of age he became a manufacturer of tinware and dealer in paper stock. His talent for business was so obvious that the local magnates, like the late Colonel Hazard, encouraged and gave him advice, which he put to good use, for the old and honorable principles governing trade are good always. In 1854 his health gave out and he sold his business, and retired to a farm in Somers. Outdoor life brought back his vigor, and he moved to Springfield six years later. Mr. Olmsted's

JOHN OLMSTED.

early interest in public affairs appears in the fact that he took the New York *Tribune* and the Springfield *Daily Republican* from their first issues,—the one established in 1841 and the other in 1844,—and that he embarked in the anti-slavery movement in boyhood. He attended every anti-slavery State convention held in Connecticut before his removal to Massachusetts, and knew to a man the faithful three hundred of that State who always turned out at these annual rallies; and we may well believe that they were "a mighty respectable body of men." He came to know Lovejoy and Giddings well, saw them in their homes, and threw himself without reservation into the battle for freedom. After Lincoln's nomination Mr. Olmsted chanced to be in Springfield, Ill., and so came to know and measure and early cast in his lot with the man who was to consummate that splendid contest. Mr. Olmsted's first venture in Springfield was in the cotton waste and paper stock business with the late Lewis H. Taylor. They also manufactured cotton batting on Mill River, and twines in Westfield. Mr. Taylor retired in 1866, and for fourteen years Mr. Olmsted conducted the paper stock and cotton waste business alone. Then a partnership was formed with Frank E. Tuttle under the name of Olmsted & Tuttle. Some half dozen years ago the business was removed to Chicopee, reorganized on a stock company basis, and it is a very prosperous concern. Meantime Mr. Olmsted's business investments and relationships have been steadily enlarged during the thirty-four years, until they branch out widely into the local life. To the steady success of his private business life is added a distinction of wider scope in the thoroughly sound way in which he has built up Springfield's street railway system. The statement that he has given the city a model system is proved by the fact that it is so regarded by experts in street railway matters, and visited as such by delegations from cities all over the United States. He took charge of a small, unprofitable, and poorly managed company, and has made it such an adequate servant of the people as speedily commanded popular confidence and favor. Its patronage is phenomenal, its electric equipment thoroughly good, and its lines have been extended to Chicopee, West Springfield, and Indian Orchard, with other extensions and improvements planned to the extent of an expenditure of $200,000. At no time has Mr. Olmsted owned a controlling interest in the company, or cared to; and he has rejected all propositions looking to outside syndicate ownership which would have had no care for the local service. He has had genuine pride in doing the best possible thing for the company and the people, holding that the interests of both are one. The success and solidity of his method has led Northampton and Holyoke people to seek his aid, and he now (1894) has the practical oversight of the street railway companies in both these cities. His fair-mindedness, close knowledge of matters under his care, tact, power of clear statement, and reasonable disposition, make him almost a model advo-

cate when questions of railway franchises come before the city government of these places. The comforts of home have always outweighed in Mr. Olmsted's mind the attractions of public life. He has served for two terms in the Common Council, four terms an alderman, and was a member of the House of Representatives in 1883. It is an open secret that he could have been mayor, had he so desired. All his life Mr. Olmsted has been a good citizen and a contributor to the common welfare. It is owing to his efforts in raising the funds that Springfield has her unique and beautiful Art Building, to which Mr. Olmsted was also one of the large contributors. It is a part of his philosophy that those who have been prospered in fair dealing owe something to their fellows and the community, and he has been and is paying the debt in quiet and effective ways not to be catalogued. Mr. Olmsted is president of the Springfield Street Railway Company and the Northampton Street Railway Company; of the First National Bank of Springfield, and of the Olmsted & Tuttle Company; vice-president and director of the City Library Association; director of the United Electric Light Company, the Indian Orchard Company, the Holyoke Street Railway Company, the Oak Grove Cemetery Association, the Metallic Roll Company of Indian Orchard, and the Western Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company; and trustee of the Hampden Savings Bank. Mr. Olmsted was married in 1842 to Rhodelia E. Langdon, of Somers, Conn.; and their union was an ideally happy one until Mrs. Olmsted's death, September 29, 1891. Two of their children are living: Mrs. Henry J. Beebe and Mrs. Frank H. Goldthwait, both of Springfield.

PARKER, Henry Langdon, of Worcester, member of the bar, is a native of Acton, born October 7, 1833, son of Asa and Margaret Ann (McCoristone) Parker. He was educated in the Lawrence Academy, Groton, and at Dartmouth, graduating in the class of 1856; and prepared for the law in Milford and in Worcester. Admitted to the bar in 1860, he began practice at Hopkinton. Five years after he moved to Worcester, where he has since been established. From 1862 to 1865 he was trial justice in Middlesex County. Since early in the eighties he has been prominent in municipal and State matters, his public service beginning on the School Board of Worcester, of which he was a member for six years, from 1882 to 1888. In 1885 he was elected a Worcester representative in the lower house of the Legis-

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lature for 1886, and returned the next year; and in 1889 and 1890 was a senator for the First Worcester District; in 1893 was chairman of the committee to revise the city charter of Worcester; and is now one of the Trustees of Public Reservations for the preservation of places of beauty and historic interest in the Commonwealth. When in the General Court, he served on leading committees, and had a prominent part in legislative work. During his second term in the House he was chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency; in his first term in the Senate was chairman of the committee on public service, and in his second term chairman of the committees on the judiciary, on rules, and on election laws. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion an Episcopalian. warden of St. Matthew's Church of Worcester for several years from 1872, and since 1889 warden of St. Mark's Church. He is much interested in horticulture, and has been president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society from 1889 to the present time. Mr. Parker was married on the first of January, 1861. He has had three sons and two daughters: Henry L., Jr.

(graduate of Dartmouth in 1885, now a lawyer), George C. (also a graduate of Dartmouth in 1887, died June 15, 1889), Grace A., Herbert L., and Gertrude M. Parker.

PARKER, HERBERT, of Lancaster, member of the bar, was born in Charlestown, March 2, 1856, son of George A. and Harriet N. (Felton) Parker. His father was a civil engineer who, during the latter years of his life, lived in Lancaster; and his mother is a sister of the late President C. C. Felton of Harvard University. His early education was acquired at private schools in Philadelphia and with tutors. He entered Harvard with the class graduating in 1878, but was obliged to leave in the senior year on account of ill-health, and has never taken a degree. He read law in Worcester in the office of the Hon. Messrs. George F. Hoar and Thomas L. Nelson, and was admitted to the Worcester County bar in 1883. After his admission he was at Washington for one session of Congress as private secretary to Senator Hoar, and clerk on the committee on privileges and elections. On his return to Massachusetts he opened an office in Worcester and then in Clinton, where in a short time (in 1885) he formed a copartnership with the Hon. John W. Corcoran, which continued till the latter's removal to Boston in 1891. Thereafter, in 1892, he became junior partner in the law firm of Norcross, Baker, & Parker at Fitchburg, which relation continued till January, 1894, when he retired, and opened an office in Worcester, where he has since been in practice. In 1886 he was appointed assistant district attorney for the Middle District of Massachusetts, which office he still holds. He also held until his resignation in 1894 the office of special justice of the Second District Court of Eastern Worcester. He is now a member of the board of examiners for admission to the bar, treasurer of the Law Library Association of Worcester County, and secretary of the Association of District Attorneys of the Commonwealth. In politics he is a Republican, and has always voted that ticket, except in 1884, when he voted for the Cleveland presidential electors. He served many years on the Republican town committee of Lancaster; in the years 1892 93 was a member of the Republican State Committee, and from time to time has served on Republican congressional, senatorial, county, and representative district committees. He was a member of the School Committee of Lancaster for four years, and for many years he has been one of the trustees of the Public Library of that town. He has been a member of the Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard, the Puritan of Boston, the Quinsigamond Boat and the Worcester clubs of Worcester, and the Athletic Association of Clinton. Mr. Parker was married at Lowell, September 22, 1886, to Miss Mary Carney Vose. They have had three children: George A. (born at Lancaster, October 8, 1887), Katherine Vose (born at Lancaster, November 16, 1888), and Edith Parker (born at Lancaster, September 26, 1893).

HERBERT PARKER.

PARSONS, CHARLES HENRY, of Springfield, real estate dealer, was born in Springfield, June 18, 1864, son of William H. and Sarah A. (Wood) Parsons. He is descended from "Cornet" Joseph Parsons, who was one of the original settlers of Springfield, and whose name appears on the deed of Springfield from the Indians. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, graduating from the High School. He began to build houses for his father at the age of seventeen, and a year or two later started in to buy and sell real estate on his own account. By learning the car-

penter's trade, and acquiring by study at odd times a fair knowledge of architecture and also of conveyancing, he fitted himself for his chosen business, and became able personally to superintend the construction of his buildings, to draw plans, and to do his own legal work. His business steadily increased; and during the eight years between 1886 and 1894 he sold over one hundred houses and blocks, besides upwards of five hundred building lots. He has served as a director of the Springfield Board of Trade, is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and of the Springfield, Kamp

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Komfort, Nyasset, Bicycle, and Winthrop clubs of Springfield. In politics he is a Democrat. Although never active in politics, he made a good showing as a candidate for alderman on the Democratic ticket in the municipal campaign of 1893, while falling short of the necessary votes to elect, polling more than any other candidate from his party. Mr. Parsons was married September 23, 1885, to Miss Addie M. Marvel, of Hartford, Ct. They have two children: Marvel, born in 1889; and Russell Parsons, born in 1892.

PINKERTON, Alfred S., of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts Senate 1892-93, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster, March 19, 1856, son of William C. and Maria W. (Fiske) Pinkerton. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster and of Scranton; and at the age of thirteen, his father dying, he was obliged to leave school. Removing with his mother, a Massachusetts woman, to Worcester, he found employment in a large manufacturing firm as a book-keeper; and here he remained for about three years. Having a desire to study law, he read general literature, and pursued his studies evenings, after work through the day. At length he entered the office of the Hon. Peter C. Bacon, and there read under the latter's direction. Admitted to the bar in 1881, he immediately began the practice of his profession in Worcester, and has followed it since, obtaining early in his career a recognized standing and a good business. He was first sent to the Legislature in 1887, elected to the House of Representatives, and immediately took rank among the leading members. He was this first year chairman of the committee on towns, one of the most important committees of the session on account of the business before it (the bill for the division of Beverly among other matters of note), and its spokesman on the floor. Re-elected to the next House, he was during his second term a member of the committees on the judiciary and on constitutional amendments, and of the special committee to represent the Commonwealth at the celebration of the settlement of the North-west territory. Again re-elected, he served his third term, again on the committee on the judiciary, and as chairman of that on water supply; and was selected to present the name of Senator Hoar at the Republican caucus for renomination to the United States senatorship. The next year, 1890, Mr. Pinkerton was a member of the Senate, elected from the Fourth Worcester District. He served during his first term in the upper branch on the committees on constitutional amendment (chairman), on the judiciary, and on probate and chancery; and he was a member of the special committee to whom was referred the contest for the seat of Senator Hart, the first case arising under the Australian ballot law, the decision of which was of great interest. Returned to the Senate of 1891, he served as chairman of the committee on the judiciary, the highest honor in the gift of the chair; on the committee on probate and insolvency, and as chairman of the special committee to consider

the organization and powers of the various State commissions, which being continued through the recess he served again as its chairman, and presented its elaborate report to the succeeding Legislature. In 1892, returned for the third time, he was elected president of the Senate by the unanimous vote of his associates, Republicans and Democrats alike; and he was honored with a similar election in 1893. During his long service in both branches he was frequently heard in debate, always commanding attention; and in the chair of the Senate he made a reputation as a parliamentarian. He was chairman of the special committee

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to revise the rules of the Legislature in 1892, and of the special committee to revise the laws relating to corporations, other than municipal, and to consider the question of stock-watering. For a number of years he has been prominent in the Republican party organization, secretary in the early eighties of the Republican county committee, and subsequently its chairman, resigning this position when elected to the Senate, but retaining his membership in the committee, and now again is its secretary and treasurer. He is in constant demand as a public speaker, especially during political campaigns. Mr. Pinkerton is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Athelstan Lodge, member of Eureka Chapter, Worcester Council, and Worcester County Commandery Knights Templar, and is also high in the councils of Odd Fellowship; has served at the head of Worcester Lodge and Wachusett Encampment, and holds membership in the Canton and Rebekah Lodge of that order. Entering the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1882, he was elected grand master in 1888, the youngest man ever selected for that position: elected representative to Sovereign Lodge in 1889, and re-elected in 1890–91–93, where he has taken commanding position. Since retiring from the office of grand master, he has been chairman of the committee of finance of the Grand Lodge, and was a member of the committee reporting in favor of the establishment of a home for the support of infirm and indigent members of the order, which has since been erected in Worcester. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Middlesex (political dining) Club (one of its vice-presidents), and of the Hancock Club of Worcester. He has served as a director of the Worcester Public Library. He is unmarried.

POTTER, Burton Willis, of Worcester, member of the bar, is a native of New York, born in Colesville, February 8, 1843, son of Daniel and Julianna (Potter) Potter. He is descended from George Potter, of Portsmouth, R.I., who settled there in 1638; and from John Potter, who moved to Bennington, Vt., from Rhode Island, in early life, a soldier of the Revolution and a prominent man in his town. He was educated in the district schools in Hartwick, Otsego County, N.Y., at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and at Williams College; and he was fitted for his profession at the Harvard Law School. His training for active life consisted of hard work on a farm, with little schooling during the winter months, and the reading of such books as he could get hold of in the rural community where he lived, till the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Company A of the Fourteenth Vermont Regiment for service in the Civil War. This regiment constituted a part of the famous Second Vermont Brigade, which was commanded by General Stannard, and took a prominent part in repulsing the charge of General Pickett's division in the battle of Gettysburg. He also served in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in 1864. While attend-

ing academy and college, he taught school during vacations and at such other times as he could without interfering too much with his collegiate studies, in order to earn money to defray his expenses, as he was compelled to work his way through without financial assistance from any one. He was admitted to the bar at Worcester on the 22d of January, 1868, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that city. He represented Worcester in the Legislature in 1872, 1883, and 1884; was ballot law commissioner one year; a trustee of the Worcester Public Library five years, and one year president of the board of trustees; and he is now president of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, of the Chamberlain District Farmers' Club, and of the Association of Members of the Legislature of 1872. His tastes are literary; and he finds much enjoyment in general literature, and in travel at home and abroad. He is the author of the treatise on "The Road and Roadside," which is now in its third edition. After the publication of this book Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in recognition of

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meritorious scholarship. He has written some for magazines and newspapers, and has delivered many public addresses on themes of public interest; but his life-work thus far has been confined in the main to his law practice. He was married at Groton on July 23, 1868, to Miss Fannie Elizabeth Wright. They have had seven children: Winthrop Alva, Estelle, Paul, Helen, Lincoln, Ruth, and Roger Willis Potter; and all except Winthrop, who died when five years of age, are now living. Mr. Potter has a fine estate of about seven acres of land, called "Applecroft," situated on Salisbury Street in the suburbs of Worcester; and a summer residence called "Edgelake Farm," situated on the shores of Mischopange Pond, in the old hill town of Rutland, Mass.

PRATT, Charles Blake, of Worcester, president of the First National Fire Insurance Company, the L. W. Pond Machine Company, and the Consolidated Street Railway Company, mayor of the city 1877–79, and some time in the General Court, is a native of Lancaster, born February 14, 1824, son of Jesse and Mary (Maynard) Pratt. His parents were very poor; and when a lad of nine years, having had but slight schooling and little home training, he started out to earn his living. For three years he worked in a cotton mill in Fitchburg; and then, making his way to Rochester, N.Y., he apprenticed himself there, for his minority, to learn the moulder's trade. A year later, however, having become interested in submarine work through an exhibition of submarine diving which he had witnessed, he secured a release from his apprenticeship, and engaged to learn this business. After spending six years in work under water, thoroughly mastering its details, and having a small capital in hand, the savings from his wages, he returned to the moulder's trade, completing his training for it in Worcester, in the old Wheeler foundry. Thereafter he worked in foundries till his twenty-seventh year, when he re-entered the submarine business on his own account, which he followed for the next twenty years with great success, executing many important and profitable contracts along the Atlantic coast and the great lakes, involving difficult and oftentimes hazardous operations. Retiring in 1871, he has since devoted himself to his Worcester interests, which had become large when he was yet actively engaged in submarine work. He has been connected with the First National Fire Insurance Company for many years, manager of its business a long period, and its president

since 1872; he has been president of the Fire Patrol since the organization of the Worcester Protective Department by the local insurance

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companies, which maintains the Patrol; was one of the organizers of the L. W. Pond Machine Company, for the manufacture of improved metal planers, and is now its president; has been president and manager of the consolidated street railway companies since the union of the old company and the Citizens' Street Railway Company; was the projector of the latter company, originally organized during his presidency of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, to establish a street railway line to bring the agricultural fair grounds on the west side of the city into market; has been a director of the First National Bank of Worcester since its organization, and for many years a trustee of the Worcester Institution for Savings; is a large stockholder in the Bay State House corporation, and was for many years a director; and he was the heaviest stockholder in the Worcester Theatre and one of the original board of directors of this corporation. His public career began in the City Council of Worcester, to which he was first elected in 1856. In 1858 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served in the session of 1859. In his first campaign for the mayoralty, in December, 1876, nominated by the Democrats, he was elected over Joseph H. Walker, the regular Republican candidate, although the candidates for aldermen on the Walker ticket were all elected; and he was re-elected for the term of 1878, and again for 1879, as a non-partisan, with the support of leading men of both parties, by handsome majorities, retiring at the close of his third term, having declined urgent requests of representative non-partisan citizens to stand for a fourth term. His administration was marked by numerous public improvements and a business-like conduct of affairs. In 1882 he was nominated for the State Senate (session of 1883) by the Democrats of the city district, against the late Judge Dewey, the candidate of the Republicans, and was elected by a majority of two hundred and twenty-six, the Republican candidates for minor offices being elected by majorities of from four hundred and fifty to five hundred in the city. During his service as senator he was chairman of the committee on agriculture, and was instrumental in defeating the project in that session pressed for a division of Worcester County. He served but one term, declining a renomination. He is at present one of the commissioners of the funds of the Worcester City Hospital, to which position he was elected soon after his retirement from the city government; and an overseer of the poor. He was president of the Worcester County Agricultural Society for sixteen years; and it was largely through his influence that the exhibitions of the New England Agricultural Society, of which he was a trustee, were brought to Worcester. He is prominent in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree; is a member of the Worcester County Commandery of Knights Templar, and of various Odd Fellow and Pythian organizations. Mr. Pratt was married before reaching the age of twenty-one, March 4, 1844, to Miss Lucy Ann Brewer, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Boylston. They have one son: Charles T. Pratt, now with the Boston *Post*.

PUTNAM, Otis Earle, of Worcester, merchant, is a native of Leicester, born February 20, 1831, son of Salmon and Tryphena (Bigelow) Putnam. He is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Putnam, son of John Putnam, who came to America in 1634. When he

was a child, his parents moved to Boston; but in 1843 they removed to Worcester, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public

OTIS E. PUTNAM.

schools, finishing at the Worcester High School. He began work in 1847, at the age of sixteen, entering the employ of John B. Wyman in the retail dry-goods business, and ten years later was a member of the firm into whose hands the business had passed, that of Chamberlin, Barnard, & Co., the successors of H. H. Chamberlin & Co., who succeeded Mr. Wyman in 1850. Upon the retirement of H. H. Chamberlin the firm name became Barnard, Sumner, & Co., and it so remained till 1892, when the Barnard, Sumner, & Putnam Company was formed, with Mr. Putnam as treasurer of the corporation. Upon the death of Mr. Sumner, January 6, 1893, Mr. Putnam was also made vice-president, and has since held both offices. For many years he successfully discharged a variety of exacting duties, and was the principal buyer for the house; and since its great business, occupying a floor space of 80,000 feet, has been divided into separate departments, thirty in all, he has maintained a general oversight over all. Mr. Putnam is also a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Worcester Music Hall Association. He is a member of the Board of Trade, an honorary member of the Worcester Light Infantry and the Worcester Continentals, and member of the Commonwealth Club. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican. He has been twice married: first to Miss Harriet E. Waite, of Worcester, who died in 1863, leaving no children; and second, September 20, 1866, to Miss Louisa Davis, of Lowell. They have one son: Arthur D. Putnam, born February 16, 1868, now connected with the business of the Barnard, Sumner, & Putnam Company.

RICE, Colonel John Lovell, of Springfield, city marshal, is a native of Vermont. He was born in the town of Weathersfield, February 1, 1840, son of Lysander Mason and Clarinda Whittemore (Upham) Rice. On both sides he is of early New England stock. On the paternal side he is a descendant in the direct line of Edmund Rice, of Hertfordshire, England, born in 1594, who came to Sudbury, Mass., in 1638, and died in Marlborough in 1663; and on the maternal side of John Upham, born in Somersetshire, England, in 1597, who came to Weymouth, Mass., in 1635, and died in Malden in 1681. Of his paternal ancestors five generations lived in Massachusetts, in the towns of Marlborough, Sudbury, Petersham, and Shrewsbury. His great-grandfather, Stephen Rice, was the first of the family to settle in Vermont, in 1786. He died in Reading, that State, in 1802. His grandfather, Haven Rice, born in Petersham, Mass., in 1786, died in West Windsor, Vt., in 1868. His father, Lysander M. Rice, was a native of Reading, Vt., born in 1812, and is still living in Weathersfield, Vt. Of his maternal ancestors, the first settling in Vermont was his great-grandfather, Asa Upham, a native of Sturbridge, Mass., born in 1736. The earlier Uphams were mostly identified with Malden. Asa Upham moved to Weathersfield about 1764, and this town has since been the family home. Colonel Rice's mother was born there (in 1815), and died there (1889). Colonel Rice was educated in the common schools of Weathersfield and at Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, N.H. He began active life in 1859 as a clerk in a country store at Cornish, N.H. Here he remained till 1861, when he joined the Union Army. His military service covered the entire period of the Civil War, and was full of action. Enlisting on the 19th of April as a private in the Second Regiment, New

Hampshire Volunteers, he was appointed captain in the Sixteenth New Hampshire, November 2, 1862, and lieutenant colonel of the Seventy-fifth United States Colored Infantry, August 30, 1863. He served in the Army of the Potomac in 1861–62, and in the Department of the Gulf, 1863–64–65. In the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he was shot through the lungs, and left for dead on the field; and funeral services were held at his home. From that time till January 3, 1862, he was in Libby Prison. He was in all the battles of the Peninsula campaign of 1862, also those of Pope's campaign of 1862,—Second Bull Run, Bristow Station, Chantilly, etc. He was ordered to Louisiana in December, 1862. He was in the Teche campaign and siege of Port Hudson in 1863, the Red River campaign of 1864; and in 1865 commanded the district around Opelousas, La., and assisted in the re-establishment of civil government. He remained in Louisiana through 1866, and planted cotton in Avoyelles Parish. Then, returning North, he established himself in Springfield, in the provision business. He continued in this business for six years (1867–73),

JNO. L. RICE.

and then went to Boston as inspector in the custom-house, to which position he was appointed June 8, 1874. He served here two years, meanwhile reading law in the Boston law office of Jewell, Gaston, & Field. Admitted to the bar in the Superior Court at Boston, April 24, 1876, he returned to Springfield, and has practised his profession there ever since. In 1881 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Springfield, and during his term (1882) served as chairman of the committee on military affairs and member of the committee on cities. In 1882 (January 23) he was appointed city marshal (chief of the police department) of Springfield, and reappointed in 1892–93 and 94. From 1886 to 1890 he was postmaster of Springfield, and during the same period a member of the local board of the United States Civil Service Examiners; and on November 14, 1889, he was appointed commissioner of the United States Circuit Court, District of Massachusetts, which position he still holds. Colonel Rice is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; was commander of E. K. Wilcox Post, 16, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1870, and judge advocate of the Massachusetts Department in 1883; is a member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society; and of the American Economic Association. In politics he has been always a Democrat. He was married first at Cornish, N.H., January 8, 1867, to Miss Marion Virginia Chellis, daughter of Enoch F. Chellis, of Cornish. She died October 30, 1873, leaving no children. He married second at Springfield, October 3, 1879, Miss Clara Elizabeth Galpin, daughter of Allen M. Galpin, of Springfield. They have three children: Allen Galpin, Elizabeth Banks, and Ellen Birnie Rice.

SALISBURY, Stephen, 3d, of Worcester, member of the bar, and officially connected with numerous financial and business corporations, was born in Worcester, March 31, 1835, only son of Stephen, 2d, and Rebekah Scott (Dean) Salisbury (born in Charlestown, N.H., 1812, and died in Worcester 1843). His father, Stephen Salisbury, 2d (born in Worcester 1798, and died there in 1884), was the son of Stephen Salisbury, 1st (born in Boston 1746, and died in Worcester 1829), and of Elizabeth Tuckerman (born in Boston 1768, and died there in 1851). He was educated in Worcester public and private schools, at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1856, and abroad, at the Frederick William University in Berlin, where he spent two years. While in Eu-

rope at this time, he also attended lectures at the École de Droit in Paris during the spring of 1857, and later travelled extensively in Turkey, Asia Minor, and Greece, making a month's horseback tour in the latter country, and in Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Upon his return to Worcester in December, 1858, he took a course of book-keeping, and then studied law in the office of Messrs. Dewey & Williams as a student, and a year later passed two years at the Harvard Law School. Receiving his degree of LL.B. in 1861, he was admitted to the bar in October of that

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

year. The following winter and spring he spent in Yucatan, visiting one of his college classmates; and during his stay he made a critical study of many of the Maya Indian ruins and monuments, some results of which are embodied in valuable contributions of historical relics which he subsequently made to the American Antiquarian Society. His connection with financial and other corporations began soon after his return from Yucatan, when, in 1863, he became a director of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, a position he still holds. Two years later he was made a director of the Worcester National Bank, subsequently becoming its president on the death of his father (in 1884), who had occupied that position for thirty-nine years and that of director for fifty-two years. In 1877 he became a member of the board of investment of the Worcester County Institution for Savings, of which his father had been president from 1845 to 1871, and upon the death of the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock (in 1882), who had succeeded his father as president, was elected to that office, which he still occupies; and in the eighties he became a director of the Worcester, Nashua, & Rochester and of the Boston, Barre, & Gardner railroads, holding those positions till the absorption of these roads by the Boston & Maine and the Fitchburg Railroad companies, respectively. He has also long been interested in and connected officially with numerous local institutions, — the City Hospital, of which he was a trustee from its incorporation, and secretary of the board of trustees for seventeen years; the Washburn Memorial Hospital, of which he was also a trustee from its incorporation, and secretary of the board for ten years; the Worcester Polytechnic Institute (of which his father was the first president), a trustee since 1884; Clark University, a trustee since 1887, and its treasurer for one year; and the Worcester Music Hall, a director, and for ten years treasurer of the association. He has been a member of the American Antiquarian Society since 1863, member of the council since 1874, and president since 1887; and has contributed to its Transactions numerous papers, among them papers on the early inhabitants of Yucatan and their arts, as illustrated by discoveries inspected there during other visits in 1885 and 1890 (when he extended his journeyings into other parts of Mexico and to Cuba), translations from the German from a number of papers by Dr. Philipp J. J. Valentini on Mexican antiquities and kindred subjects, and a paper on "Books and Libraries." He is president of the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge, and is a member also of the American Geographical Society, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Conservatorio Yucateco, and the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica. He has contributed in various ways to the prosperity and welfare of Worcester, meeting the expense of an addition to the City Hospital and of the laboratory of the Polytechnic Institute, giving to the city for use as a public park the tract of eighteen acres bordering on Salisbury Pond, now known as Institute

Park, and aiding generously local charitable and educational institutions. Mr. Salisbury's public career has been confined to service three terms as a member of the Worcester Common Council, 1863-65-66, the last term president of the board; and three terms 1893-94-95, in the State Senate, for the First Worcester District, serving as chairman of the committee on education, and also on the committee on treasury, expenditures and engrossed bills, and as chairman of the committee on banks and banking. In politics he is Republican. In 1888 he revisited Europe, spending much time in France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, and Portugal. Mr. Salisbury is not married.

WM. P. SEARLS.

SEARLS, William Phinehas, of Worcester, president of the North End Street Railway Company, is a native of New York, born in Brooklyn, June 3, 1851, son of William and Catharine (Bachus) Searls. He is of English ancestry. His education was attained in private schools. He began his business career in Wall Street in the office of his father, long a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and its president in 1868-69. In June, 1890, he came to Worcester, intending temporarily to reside here, but has since remained, having become identified with a street railway enterprise for the development of the northern suburbs of the city, which necessitated a strenuous fight with a strongly intrenched foe, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Corporation. After defeating all opposition, the North End Street Railway Company was put in operation over five miles of Worcester's best streets, and has proved a great public convenience. In politics Mr. Searls is a Republican, and was honored by the voters of his ward with an election to the Massachusetts House of Representatives of 1894, in which body he served on the committee on election laws. He was married September 12, 1882, to Kate Robinson, daughter of the late John R. Robinson, of New York City. They have one child: Florence Searls, born November 3, 1888.

SIBLEY, Willis Emory, of Worcester, member of the bar, is a native of New Salem, Franklin County, born December 10, 1857, son of Sylvanus and Abigail Elizabeth (Briggs) Sibley. His paternal grandfather, Tarrant Sibley, and his

WILLIS E. SIBLEY.

maternal grandfather, John Briggs, were both natives of Massachusetts. His father was a type of the enterprising New England farmer; and his

earlier life, when not in school, was occupied on his father's farm, in which he, as a boy, took a lively interest. He was educated in the public schools of New Salem and at New Salem Academy, after which he engaged in teaching for a period of five years. He gave up teaching in the spring of 1885, and, establishing himself in Worcester, began the study of law in the office of Burton W. Potter. He was admitted to the Worcester County bar February 24, 1888, and immediately opened a law office in Worcester. Since then he has been successful in building up a large practice in his profession. He has held many responsible positions of trust, involving the handling of large estates, and has gained a reputation for ability, integrity, and fair dealing. Though his practice is general, embracing both criminal and civil business, he much prefers the civil side of the law. He has always been a Republican, but never sought political honors. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Worcester, with which he united in July, 1889. Mr. Sibley was married December 21, 1892, to Miss Marion Elizabeth Chapin, of Worcester.

SMITH, John Mackenzie, of Springfield, senior partner of the dry-goods house of Smith & Murray, is a native of Scotland, born in Dumfries. His education was acquired in the Wallace Hall School of that place. He began business life as an apprentice in a local dry-goods store. Four years were spent there, after which he took a position with a dry-goods firm in Glasgow; and the apprenticeship served in the latter establishment stood him in good stead when he came to this country in 1860. His first four years here were spent in the employ of George Trumbull & Co., who in those days conducted one of the leading dry-goods houses of Boston, established on the corner of Winter and Washington streets. In 1865 Mr. Smith went to Springfield, where in partnership with A. B. Forbes, under the firm name of Forbes & Smith, he conducted successfully for nine years the dry-goods business they had bought of John J. Rockwood. During part of this period he was also interested in the business which was conducted in Pittsfield by A. B. Wallace and himself, under the firm name of Smith & Wallace. In 1874 the Pittsfield partnership was dissolved. Mr. Wallace joined A. B. Forbes in Springfield; while Mr. Smith again turned to Boston, having received the call, which was no slight honor for so young a man, to become one of the firm of Churchill, Gilchrist, & Smith. He continued in this association three years. Then followed his return to Springfield, where he had left his family; and in April, 1876, the dry-goods house was established which still bears the name of Smith & Murray. At that time it was not the large and important establishment it is now; for it has grown with the city, until to-day it fills a wide block from the basement to the fifth story. Mr. Smith's employees are also his friends, and many of the men who to-day are

J. M. SMITH.

the heads of the various departments were among his clerks when he first started. Although far from clannish,—for his clerks are of various nationalities,—he is always anxious to advance his own countrymen; and he has had hundreds of Scotchmen in his employ. To friendless lads, just across, he proves a kindly guide, looking after their interests and comforts, and making easier the sudden transportation to a strange land. In sickness and trouble he is always ready to help, not only with sympathy, but with aid that is substantial. He is wholly unsectarian in his charities, which have been broadcast, although always done in an unostentatious manner. He is one of the

directors of the Commonwealth Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston; president of the Agawam Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of knit underwear; a director of the First National Bank of Springfield; and a member of the Springfield Board of Trade. Mr. Smith was married November 13, 1868, to Miss Adelaide G. Phelps, daughter of the late Charles Phelps, of Springfield; and his family now consists of two daughters, Josephine A. and Adelaide P. Smith. His home is a quaint, old-fashioned, generously proportioned house, with wide piazzas, standing in the middle of a large lawn and finely kept gardens, on Bowdoin Street in the Hill region of Springfield. Mr. Smith is an excellent judge and a real lover of a fine horse, and half a dozen beautiful steeds find their comforts happily catered to in the stable on his estate. He gave a year's study to the design of this stable; and it compares favorably with the housing provided for a Vanderbilt's stud. The ventilation is perfectly arranged, while electricity and hot and cold water are provided in a variety of places to make work easier for the grooms and life more comfortable for the horses. The interior is finished in polished wood, with which the coloring of beautifully stained glass windows harmonizes well. The coachman and groom's chambers are comfortably furnished, and fitted with bath appurtenances and electric light; while their sitting-room downstairs is a place where spare time may be spent pleasantly if the magazine-laden tables are a criterion.

SPAULDING, Timothy Gridley, of Northampton, member of the bar, was born in Ware, Hampshire County, July 30, 1851, son of Samuel T. and Maria (Gridley) Spaulding. His paternal grandmother was Tirza Hoar, a daughter of Captain Joseph Hoar, of Brimfield. Joseph was a grandson of Captain Leonard Hoar, who came from Concord to Brimfield about 1720. Leonard was a son of Daniel and grandson of John Hoar, the first of the name who settled in Concord. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Timothy J. Gridley, of Amherst, who married Dorothy Smith Mattoon, a daughter of General Ebenezer Mattoon, of Amherst. General Mattoon was under Arnold in the Quebec expedition, and at the battle of Saratoga; was a member of the first Congress, adjutant-general of Massachusetts, and for many years high sheriff of Hampshire County, also commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Timothy G. Spaulding received his early education at the public schools in Northampton, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at the Classical School on Round Hill, Northampton. From the High School in Northampton he entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in the class of 1872. In college his specialties were writing and debating. The year following his graduation he taught a private school for boys at Westchester, N.Y. Among his pupils here was John B. Mason, the actor. Then he studied law in the office of his father, and was

T. G. SPAULDING.

admitted to the bar at Greenfield in August, 1877. Since that time he has been established in Northampton, engaged in general practice, civil and criminal. He was the first city solicitor of Northampton, serving from 1883 to 1887; and he has been counsel for the city in numerous important special cases. For many years he has been generally the spokesman before committees of the Legislature on matters which concerned Northampton or its citizens, and he has been active in all matters of public interest. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Northampton in 1878, and declined a re-election; was a member of the Northampton School Committee from

1878 to 1892; for sixteen years has been secretary of the Northampton Institution for Savings; is one of the trustees of the Academy of Music, a gift to the city; was one of the founders and organizers of the Northampton Club in 1881, and its president in 1887–88, and is a member of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. In politics he is Republican, prominent and active in his party, managing State, county, and district campaigns. He has been offered the mayoralty of Northampton several times, but each time declined it. In 1890 he was nominated for Congress in the old Eleventh District. He is unmarried.

SPRAGUE, General Augustus Brown Reed, of Worcester, merchant, ex-sheriff of Worcester County, is a native of Ware, born March 7, 1827, son of Lee and Lucia (Snow) Sprague. His ancestors on both sides were of Puritan stock, his maternal grandmother Alice Alden being a lineal descendant in the sixth generation from John Alden, of the "Mayflower" company. Of his branch of the Sprague family were Charles Sprague, the "banker poet" of Boston, the Rev. William Buel Sprague, the author of "Annals of the American Pulpit," and the two governors Sprague of Rhode Island; and Colonel Homer B. Sprague, the well-known educator, is his cousin. He was named for the Congregational minister long settled in Ware. He obtained a good general education in public and private schools, and was fitting for college; but home circumstances made it impossible for him to take a college course, and at the age of fifteen he came to Worcester, and entered business. He was first employed in the store of H. B. Claflin, afterwards the famous New York merchant, and next for a while in that of H. H. Chamberlain. Then in 1847 he entered mercantile business for himself, in which he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. At that time he was major and inspector of the Fifth Brigade, having been connected as a private, non-commissioned and commissioned officer, with the Worcester City Guards since the age of seventeen. At the call for troops he was unanimously elected captain of the City Guards, then Company A, Third Battalion of Rifles, Major Charles Devens, Jr., commanding, and on the 20th of April left for the seat of war. Reaching Annapolis by transport from New York, his company was sent to re-enforce Fort McHenry; and while here he won the approbation of his men by his spirited action in securing the release of Sergeant William Starr, who had been arrested for disrespect to Marshal Kane. Major Devens being called to the command of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment early in July, Captain Sprague, as senior officer, commanded the battalion till its muster-out on the 3d of August. Then at once identifying himself with the Twenty-fifth Regiment, on the 9th of September he was commissioned its lieutenant colonel, several of those who had served with him in the third battalion also being commissioned in the same regiment at his request. Before leaving for the front, he was presented by his former command with a sword and belt, and later with a fine horse and equipments, the Hon. Alexander H. Bullock making the presentation on behalf of the donors. The regiment became a part of the Burnside Expedition; and he served with it until the 11th of November, 1862, participating in all of its battles and skirmishes, and being reported for "bravery and efficiency" in the engagement at Roanoke Island and Newbern. Then on the date above mentioned he was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-first Massachusetts; and by special request of Gen. John G. Foster, commanding the department, he was returned with his new regiment to North Carolina, where he participated in the engagements of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro, and these names were ordered to be inscribed on the regimental colors. At the time of Lee's second invasion, followed by the battle of Gettysburg, his regiment with others left Newbern to re-enforce General Dix at White House on the Pamunkey River, and then returned to Fort Monroe for transportation North, its term of service having ended. Learning, however, that Lee's army was north of the Potomac, Colonel Sprague at once wired the Secretary of War, offering the regiment for further service. The offer being accepted, it was ordered to Baltimore, and thence to Maryland Heights, joining the army of the Potomac near Williamsport, Lee occupying the hills opposite. Only when Lee was finally in retreat in Virginia, the regiment returned to Massachusetts, and was mustered out July 27, 1863. Shortly after his return Colonel Sprague was asked by Governor Andrew to raise and command the Fifty-seventh Regiment, but illness in his family prevented. A few months later, however, he offered his services; and, as no regiments were then being raised, he was given his choice of the

lieutenant colonelcy of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry or of the Second Artillery, both then in the field. He waived the former in favor of a captain in the First Cavalry deserving promotion, and took the latter on the 1st of February, 1864. He served thereafter in Southern Virginia and North Carolina, commanding the regiment in its field service, moving with General Schofield's command to open communication with Sherman at Goldsboro. He was commissioned colonel of the regiment September 18. His service, covering nearly four years, closed with his discharge September 20, 1865, at Galloupe Island; and he

A. B. R SPRAGUE.

received from Congress the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers to date from March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service during the war." Returning to civil life, he reentered business. In 1867 he was made city marshal, but soon resigned this position to take that of collector of internal revenue for the Eighth Massachusetts District, which he held from March 4, 1867, to July 1, 1872. During this period he served one term in the Worcester Board of Aldermen, having previously served in the Common Council two terms before the war. Upon the death of the Hon. J. S. C. Knowlton, sheriff of Worcester County, he was appointed to this position July 5, 1871, and was subsequently elected for six successive terms of three years each. During his service as sheriff he introduced many reforms in Worcester County prisons, revising the system of accounts, improving the diet of the prisoners, abolishing the custom of shaving heads of prisoners, and uniforming them in parti-colored garb,—a work especially appreciated by the Commissioners of Prisons, who in their yearly reports referred to these institutions as the model prisons of the Commonwealth. During Governor Long's administration he was offered the wardenship of the State prison, but declined to take it. General Sprague has been for several years associated in business with Charles V. Putnam, and is now treasurer of the large furniture house of the Putnam and Sprague Company. He has been a director of the Worcester Electric Light Company from its organization, and for years a vice-president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion (junior vice-commander in 1868); a member of George H. Ward Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic (commander of the department of Massachusetts in 1868, and in 1873–74 quartermaster-general of the National Encampment by appointment of General Charles Devens, commander-in-chief); and member of the Twenty-fifth, Second Heavy Artillery, and Fifty-first Regiment Associations (president for many years of the last-named organization: presented by his associates in 1889 with a gold diamond-studded G. A. R. badge). Post 24, G. A. R., of Grafton, bears his name. For many years also he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity. He was married in Worcester, December 23, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Janes Rice, daughter of Samuel and Eliza M. Rice. They had five children: Josephine Elizabeth (who married a son of the late Sheriff Knowlton, and, dying, left a son, who is General Sprague's ward), Carrie Lee (died in 1876), Fred Foster (now in business with his father), Samuel Augustus, died in infancy, and Willie Lee Sprague in his eighth year. Mrs. Sprague died in February, 1889. He married second, October 3, 1890, Miss M. Jennie Barbour, of Worcester; and they have one child: Alice Alden Sprague.

STONE, Willmore Besexter, of Springfield, member of the Hampden County bar, was born in East Longmeadow, June 24, 1853, son of

Ambrose D. and Florette (Grandin) Stone. His father was born in Canada, of French parents and ancestry; and his mother was also a native of Canada and of French parents, but her ancestors two or three generations back were German. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield and by private tutors. He graduated from the High School (in 1872) among the highest in his class, and prepared for Harvard College; but he was prevented by illness from entering. Subsequently, however, he spent four years in study with his tutors, going through the whole Harvard course, and taking a wider range of classical

WILLMORE B. STONE.

studies. He read law with Augustus L. Soule, late justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, until the elevation of the latter to the bench (1877); and then in the office of George M. Stearns and Marcus P. Knowlton, the latter now a justice of that court. While a student at law, he was at the same time engaged in tutoring pupils in the classics, and was principal of the evening school, at Indian Orchard and at Springfield, for a number of years. He also wrote political articles for the press. Admitted to the bar June 24, 1878, he entered upon a successful and lucrative professional business in Springfield, where he has always practised. In 1881 he was retained to assist the government in working up the case of the Commonwealth *v.* Dwight Kidder, indicted for the murder of his brother, Charles D. Kidder. In 1882 he was assigned with E. B. Maynard (now judge of the Superior Court) by the Supreme Court to defend Turpin Jenckes, indicted for the murder of John Otis. The case against the defendant tried by Attorney-general Marston was very strong; but his counsel obtained a verdict for manslaughter, which was regarded a great victory; and he was given a sentence of only six years. In 1889 again Mr. Stone was assigned by the court, after being retained for the defence, in Commonwealth *v.* John Daly, indicted for the murder of police officer Abbott. In this case the government accepted the plea of guilty in the second degree. He has been counsel also in many important civil cases, among them the famous Massasoit House case, so called. Mr. Stone prepares his cases carefully, and has the reputation of trying them well and of arguing to the jury with eloquence and ability. He is and always has been an early and late worker, and handles a large general practice. Among his clients are many of the best people of the community. In politics he is a Democrat, and active in the party organization, chairman some time of the Democratic city committee, and member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He has frequently presided at conventions and caucuses of Democratic voters; has made addresses in conventions, and nominated candidates for office; and has spoken acceptably on the stump, having a good reputation as a public speaker here as well as in court. He has been nominated for the lower house of the Legislature twice, for the Senate, and for the mayoralty of Springfield, and has in each case received a large vote in excess of the party vote. He is a diligent student of history and of the science of government, and a wide reader on miscellaneous subjects. He is a member of the Winthrop Club of Springfield and of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He was married December 22, 1880, to Miss Caroline Bliss Newell. They have had six children: Pauline, Willmore B., Jr., Beatrice, Bradford, John Newell, and Florette Stone (deceased).

STOWE, Luke Sterns, of Springfield, jeweller, was born in Lancaster, August 9, 1834, son

of Luke Stowe and Abigail (Houghton) Stowe, sister of the late Judge Houghton, of New York State. He is a grandson of Ichabod Stowe, a soldier of the Revolution. He was left an orphan at twelve years of age, his father and mother both dying the same year, and was bound out to a neighboring farmer till he was seventeen. His advantages for education were confined to the common schools of his native town. Upon reaching the age of seventeen he engaged in mercantile pursuits; and at twenty-one, with a few hundred dollars saved from his scanty earnings and a small sum by inheritance, embarked in

L. S. STOWE.

business for himself in the town of Gardner. Having received a thorough business training and possessing native ability, he was successful from the start. He moved to Springfield in 1864, when it was a city of hardly twenty thousand inhabitants, but with enterprise and push; and there his business steadily developed. The firm of which he is now the head is the oldest and far the largest in the city, a member of the National Jobbers' Association, in watches and jewelry doing business in every New England State. In the autumn of 1883 the greater part of the valuable stock of the firm was stolen by burglars; but within forty-eight hours after the robbery Mr. Stowe had purchased an entire new stock of goods, and his business was moving on in the usual way. Mr. Stowe is also a director of the City National Bank, of the Masonic Mutual Insurance Company of Springfield, and of the Rubber Thread Company of Easthampton, besides holding interests in several other corporations. He has never sought public office, preferring to devote himself to business rather than to politics. He has, however, served as chairman of the Republican county committee several years. He is a member of the Boston Jewelry Club, which is composed of the wholesale jewellers of the New England States. He is a wide reader, and is well informed in the current literature of the day. He was married in September, 1857, to Miss Mary Howe, of Bolton. They have had two sons and one daughter, Lena Stowe. The sons died in infancy.

TAYLOR, George Sylvester, of Chicopee, manufacturer, first mayor of the city of Chicopee (1891), is a native of South Hadley, born March 2, 1822, son of Sylvester and Sarah (Eaton) Taylor. He comes of an old South Hadley family on the paternal side, and on the maternal side is of Springfield stock. His grandfather, Oliver Taylor, and his grandmother, Lucy (White) Taylor, were both of South Hadley. His grandfather, James Eaton, was a native of West Springfield; and his grandmother, Eleanor Eaton, was a Chapin, of Chicopee. He has lived in Chicopee from childhood, the family moving from the farm where he was born to Chicopee Falls in 1828. He was educated in the High School of Chicopee and at the select school of Sanford Lawton in Springfield. During his early boyhood he spent his vacations on the old farm in South Hadley which his father continued to conduct in connection with a market at Chicopee Falls; and from twelve to eighteen, when not at school, he worked in his father's market. The next two years he was in the dry-goods and grocery store of D. M. Bryant. Then he engaged as a clerk in the dry-goods store of S. A. Shackford & Co., and here remained for upwards of twenty years, becoming a partner in 1843, when he had reached his majority, the firm name being changed to Shackford & Taylor, and enjoying a prosperous trade. Withdrawing from this business in 1863, he formed a partnership with Bildad B. Belcher, under the

firm name of Belcher & Taylor, and embarked in the manufacture of agricultural tools. The following year the firm became a corporation under the now widely known name of the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Company, with Mr. Taylor as treasurer. Subsequently, in 1866, upon the resignation of Mr. Belcher, he was made agent of the company; and he has held both offices ever since. He has also been for some time president and manager of the Chicopee Falls Building Company, and a trustee of the Chicopee Falls Savings Bank from its incorporation (1875) till 1888, when he was made its president. He has been identified

GEO. S. TAYLOR.

with municipal affairs since the early fifties, and has performed much and conspicuous public service. He was for two years an assessor of the town of Chicopee; three years a selectman; from 1857 to 1859 special justice of the police court; in 1860 and 1861 a representative of Chicopee in the lower house of the Legislature; in 1869 a State senator; and in 1891 the first mayor of Chicopee, elected as a citizens' candidate without opposition, in the first election after the town became a city (1890). In politics Mr. Taylor was first a Whig, and upon the dissolution of that party became a Republican. He has served on the Republican State central committee, and been an influential member of his party in his section of the State. He has been steadfastly devoted to Western Massachusetts interests, notably those of the farming districts. He has for many years maintained an active membership in one of the harvest clubs of the Connecticut valley, and was president of the Hampden Agricultural Society three years. In religion he is a Congregationalist, a leading member of the Chicopee Falls Congregational Church, deacon since 1857, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty-five years. He has been connected with the Masonic order since 1857, and is now a member of the Springfield Commandery. He was married November 25, 1845, to Miss Asenath B. Cobb, a native of Princeton. They have had seven children: Ella Sophia (now Mrs. H. N. Lyon), Sarah Rebecca (deceased), George Emerson (deceased), William Bradford (deceased), Edward Sylvester (now in business in Springfield), William Cobb (now in business in Chicago), and Albert Eaton Taylor (now in business in Chicopee Falls).

THAYER, JOHN R., of Worcester, member of the bar, is a native of Douglass, Worcester County, born March 9, 1845, son of Mowry and Harriet (Morse) Thayer. His grandfather, John Thayer, was a farmer in Douglass, as was his father, John Thayer. He was educated in the common schools of Douglass, at Nichols Academy in Dudley, where he was fitted for college, and at Yale, graduating in the class of 1869. He read law with the late Judge Henry Chapin, and was admitted to the bar at Worcester in June, 1871. He at once began practice in the office of Judge Chapin. Afterwards he was some time with the late Judge Hartley Williams; then he became a partner of Colonel William A. Williams, which relation continued for six years; then formed a partnership with Charles S. Chapin, under the firm name of Thayer & Chapin; and in 1885 formed the present partnership with Arthur R. Rugg, under the name of Thayer & Rugg. His achievements in his profession have been notable, early in his career bringing him into prominence as a counsellor and advocate. He has had five capital cases, and the present year (1894) his firm has as many cases on the docket in the Superior and Supreme courts as any firm in Worcester. Mr. Thayer has also been prominent for a number of years in local and State affairs, and has taken a

very prominent part for many years in presidential and congressional campaigns. He has served four years in the Common Council and the same

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period in the Board of Aldermen of Worcester. In 1880 and 1882 he was a representative in the lower house of the Legislature, serving both terms on the committee on the judiciary; and in 1890 and 1891 a State senator. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Worcester, polling the largest vote ever cast in Worcester for a Democrat for this position. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against the Hon. Joseph A. Walker, making a spirited canvass throughout the district, and being defeated by less than one thousand votes, while the presidential electors on his ticket were defeated by more than three thousand. He has been a trustee of the Worcester City Hospital for eight years, and a trustee of Nichols Academy since 1875. Mr. Thayer was married January 30, 1872, in Worcester, to Miss Charlotte D. Holmes, daughter of Pitt and Diana (Perrin) Holmes of that city. They have six children: Henry Holmes, John Mowry, Charlotte Diana, Marguerite Elizabeth, Mary Perrin, and Edward Carrington Thayer.

TRASK, Rev. John Low Rogers, D.D., of Springfield, pastor of the Memorial Church, is a native of Maine, born in Hampden, Penobscot County, December 19, 1842, son of Judge Joshua P. and Mary E. (Rogers) Trask. He is a descendant of Osmond Trask, one of the first settlers of Beverly, Mass. His grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather were born in the same house in North Beverly. The house which was standing in 1692 (*vide* map in Upham's "History of the Salem Witchcraft") is still in the possession of a descendant of John Trask (a son of Osmond), who owned it and the farm at the time of his death, in 1720. His mother was a grand-daughter of the Rev. John Rogers (H.C. 1739), first minister of the Fourth Church of Gloucester, and through him was descended from the Rev. John Rogers (H.C. 1649), fifth president of Harvard College. It has always been a family tradition, never in the judgment of many conclusively disproved, that this John, through the Rev. Nathaniel, of Ipswich, and his father, the Rev. John of Dedham, England, was great-grandson of the Rev. John Rogers who was burned at the

JOHN L. R. TRASK

stake by order of Bloody Mary, 1555. John L. R. Trask was educated at the High School in Gloucester, where he spent his youth; at Dummer

Academy, Byfield, and Atkinson Academy, N.H., and at Williams College, graduating in the class of 1864. From college he went to the Princeton Theological Seminary, and subsequently to Andover, spending two years at the former (1864 66) and two at the latter, graduating in 1867. He was first ordained and installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Holyoke, in December, 1867, and continued in that relation till May, 1883, when he was dismissed on account of ill-health. After a period of rest he resumed pastoral work in Lawrence as minister of Trinity Church, and resigned there in June, 1888, to accept a call to the Memorial Church in Springfield, of which he is now the pastor. During his pastorate at Holyoke, Dr. Trask, with the co-operation of his friend, the Hon. William Whiting, founded the Holyoke Public Library. He called the meeting of the citizens to consider the project, and by his efforts in public and private secured gifts from citizens and an appropriation of money from the town; and he was a member of the board of government of the institution until he ceased to be a citizen there. In 1892 he was the orator, by invitation of the citizens of Gloucester, on the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of that town, which was the birth and burial place of his father and mother. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society, of the Connecticut Valley Theological Club, of the Winthrop Club of Springfield, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He received his honorary degree of D.D., from Williams College in 1879. Dr. Trask was married August 1, 1871, to Miss Abby J. Parker, of Dunbarton. They have three children: Frederic Parker, Elizabeth Rogers, and Mary Ellery Trask.

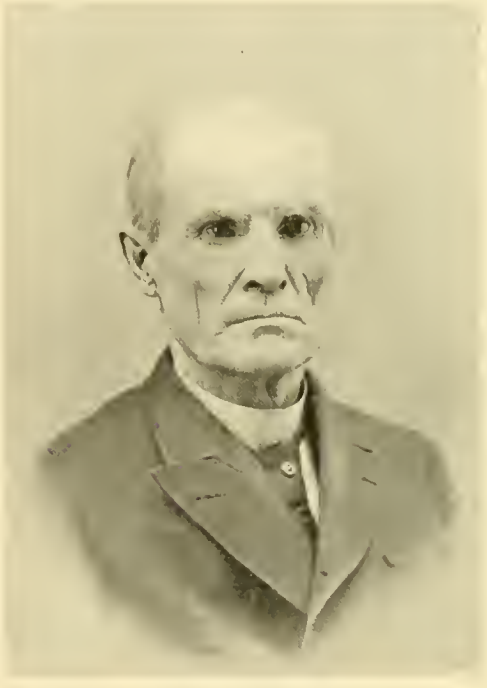
UPHAM, Roger Freeman, of Worcester, secretary and treasurer of the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Worcester, born September 13, 1848, son of Freeman and Elizabeth (Livermore) Upham. He is a descendant on the paternal side of John Upham, who came to Weymouth from England with the "Hull" colony in March, 1635; and, on the maternal side, of Oliver Watson, one of the Revolutionary patriots who met in convention at Watertown in 1775, delegate from the towns of Spencer and Leicester, the British holding the town of Boston. His father was a Worcester carpenter and builder. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, full course, graduating from the High School on the 3d of May, 1866, with the rank of salutatorian in the English department. Immediately following graduation he entered business life, beginning as entry clerk in the People's Fire Insurance Company of Worcester, which carried on an extensive business in the northern and western portions of the United States. He was shortly after advanced to the position of book-keeper, and again, within a few years, to the office of assistant secretary of the company. The Boston fire of 1872 terminating the career of the People's Company, he accepted an engagement with the Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, one of the oldest (incorporated February, 1823) and strongest mutual fire insurance companies in the Commonwealth. The same year he was elected assistant secretary of the company; on December 8, 1880, he was elected secretary; and on May 4, 1887, he was made secretary and treasurer, which position he has since occupied. Mr. Upham is also a trustee of the Worcester Five Cents Savings

R. F. UPHAM.

Bank. He is connected with several philanthropic organizations, secretary of the Home for Aged Men of Worcester and trustee of the

the lower house of the Legislature, and was returned for the second term; and since that time he has served repeatedly as delegate to conventions of his party. His Republicanism is of the stalwart order, and he is zealous in advancing party principles and interests. Mr. Cook was married September 20, 1888, to Mrs. Georgiana Fay.

CURRIER, Festus Curtis, of Fitchburg, insurance agent, was born in Holliston, October 6, 1825, son of Ebenezer H. and Betsey (Pond) Currier. His grandfather, Edward Currier, entered the American army in 1776, and acted as servant to General Washington's staff until old enough to serve in the ranks, when (in 1778) he became a regular soldier, and served to the end of the Revolution. Festus C. was educated in the public schools and the Holliston Academy. He remained in Holliston (with the exception of three years, 1851-53, when he was in Worcester), engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business, until 1869, when he removed to Fitchburg, and entered the insurance business, which he has since followed. For many years he had the largest insurance agency in "Worcester North." In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Gaston a member of the State detective force, and became a most efficient and successful officer. Upon the organization of the department of inspection of public buildings and manufacturing establishments, he was placed in charge by Chief Detective General Stephenson, and visited officially nearly every manufactory in the State, his extensive insurance experience particularly fitting him for the work of intelligent inspection. At the expiration of his term of three years, not seeking a reappointment, he returned to his insurance business. Mr. Currier has served on the School Board of Fitchburg (1873), and three terms (1874-75-81) on the Board of Aldermen, in the latter body being chairman of the committees on claims, buildings, military, and salaries. As an active and interested member of the Democratic party, with which he has always acted, he has been placed in nomination for numerous offices. In 1874 he was made the party candidate for county commissioner, and came within a few hundred votes of election. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and ran very much ahead of his ticket, reducing the majority in the strong Republican district by about forty per cent. In 1880 he received a flattering vote for representative in the State Legislature. Although a firm party man, he has always held the esteem of his opponents. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held in New York, and in 1884 he was on the Cleveland electoral ticket. For twenty-five years Mr. Currier has also been actively interested in Odd Fellowship, and he is now a member of Mt. Roulstone Lodge and King David Encampment. He was the organizer of the Massachusetts Mutual Aid Society of Fitchburg in 1879, and, as its secretary, the executive officer for thirteen years, during which time over $250,-



F. C. CURRIER.

000 were distributed among the families of its deceased members. He served as treasurer of the Worcester North Agricultural Society for six years, and as president in 1888. He is now vice-president of the Wachusett Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Fitchburg, and in connection with his general insurance agency does a large business in steamship ticket and foreign drafts. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, a prominent member of Christ (Episcopal) Church of Fitchburg, having served for six years as warden. Mr. Currier was married at Holliston, July 16, 1850, to Miss Joanna M. Allen, who died May 2, 1894. He has had four children, three of whom died in

childhood. Frederick A. Currier, the only surviving one (born December 24, 1851), is now associated with him in the insurance business. He has also an adopted daughter: Gertrude M. Currier.

DAVIS, Henry Gasset, M.D., of Everett, was born in Trenton, Me., November 4, 1807, son of Isaac and Polly (Rice) Davis. His grandfather was Deacon Isaac Davis, of Northboro, Mass., a descendant of Dolor Davis, one of the first settlers on the Cape. His early education was obtained in the common schools. His father returned to Massachusetts when Henry was a child, and engaged in manufacturing. At about the age of fifteen he took charge of his father's factory, and here his mechanical ingenuity had a chance to develop itself. At this time there was little knowledge of general manufacturing among the American people; and in 1835 he decided to go South, and establish the manufacture of cotton bagging there. On his way thither, however, an incident occurred which changed his whole career. He visited a sister under treatment for lateral curvature of the spine; and, on inquiring about the treatment, it seemed to him unphilosophical and ill adapted for the desired end. He ascertained that this was the best treatment known to the profession. This decided him to begin the study of medicine, and to devote himself to this department of surgery. He accordingly at once entered his name as a student. In the winter of 1835–36 he attended lectures at New Haven, and was under the instruction of the professor of surgery. The next spring he went to Bellevue Hospital, New York, as assistant physician. Dr. Wilson was then resident physician, and during his absence in the summer Dr. Davis had full charge of the establishment. His first receipt for a cough became the house prescription, and he also introduced the use of narcotics for excited lunatics. Soon after his return to New Haven he made his first use of extension upon a patient considered hopelessly gone in consumption. He put her upon treatment which obliged her to sustain as much of her weight as possible by her arms, thereby greatly enlarging the chest, which had been extremely narrow. She had no further trouble with her lungs, and was living forty years later. Dr. Davis was graduated from the Yale Medical School in March, 1839, practised in Worcester a short time, and then went to Millbury, where he treated a large number of patients from the surrounding towns. In 1855, being advised to seek a broader field for his work, he left Massachusetts for New York City. Here he successfully treated patients from all parts of the United States and from abroad. He remained in New York in the practice of his specialty till ill health induced him to return to Massachusetts. He is now, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, residing in Everett. Some of his discoveries in orthopedic surgery are as follows. In treating his first case of Pott's disease of the spine, he found that the apparatus which he devised stopped the excru-

HENRY G. DAVIS.

ciating pain incident to the disease, rendering the patient comfortable and able to exercise. This fact led him to apply the same principle, namely, the separation of diseased surfaces, to diseased joints. To enable the patient to take outdoor exercise, he devised apparatus that would not only separate the diseased surfaces, but prevent their being brought in contact by the weight of the body, if thrown upon it by accident. In making extension, he began using adhesive plasters; but, finding the plaster spread upon plain goods inadequate for his purpose, he had some spread upon twilled goods, thus originating this kind of plaster. He also discovered that extension could be made as

effectually upon the bellies of muscles as upon their inserted parts. This enabled him to treat fractures of the patella in such a manner as always to secure bony union. By these uses of extension he found that all the tissues could be elongated as much as required, provided the extension was continued uninterruptedly, which is as necessary as the extension itself. By this process, it is claimed, congenital dislocations of the hip or those arising from accident can be reduced with certainty and without difficulty; and it has also been used to restore deformities and applied to advantage in fractures, particularly those of the hip inside the capular ligament, securing bony union without deformity. He discovered that bony union never takes place between the bones of ulcerated joints, that motion can be restored by extension. He also discovered that the loss of use from infantile paralysis can be perfectly relieved. He devised apparatus for sustaining the head when the vertebræ of the neck were diseased, thereby keeping the figure correct. For all the various diseases and distortions that he had to treat Dr. Davis was obliged to invent some way of meeting the difficulty, since he was the pioneer in this branch of surgery, or, as he was called at a meeting of that society in Boston, "the father of American orthopedic surgery." Dr. Davis was married in 1857 to Miss Ellen W. Deering, of Portland, Me., by whom he had three children, two daughters and one son, all of whom are now living, as follows: Annie Waite, Henry Rice, and Mary Deering Davis (now Mrs. W. G. Webster).

DAVIS, Robert Thompson, M.D., of Fall River, representative in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, was born in County Down, north of Ireland, August 28, 1823, son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Davis. His father was of the Presbyterian faith, and his mother a Quaker. They emigrated to America when he was a child of three years, and settled in Amesbury, where he received his early education in the public schools. Subsequently he attended the Amesbury Academy and the Friends' School in Providence, R.I. Then he took the regular course of the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1848. He began the practice of medicine in Waterville, Me., and, after three years' experience there, removed to Fall River, in which he soon became firmly established. He early took an earnest interest in public matters, and became prominent in affairs. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Constitutional Convention of 1853; a State senator in 1859 and 1861; a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1860 and 1876; mayor of Fall River in 1873, being elected without opposition, and declining a re-election; member of the State Board of Charities when organized in 1863; member of the State Board of Health when that board was organized in 1869, and so remained until its consolidation with the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity in 1879, when he became a member of

R. T. DAVIS.

the latter board; was first elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses by large majorities; and member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission from 1889 to 1892. When in Congress, Dr. Davis delivered speeches upon the life-saving service, the tariff, the fisheries, the Nicaragua Canal, the prevention of yellow fever, and other subjects. Among his numerous public addresses have been the following: in 1851, address in favor of instructing Fall River representatives to vote for the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate; in 1868, the first of the series of addresses on Memorial Day in Fall River; ad-

dress in Middleboro on Memorial Day several years later; address to the public schools on the centennial of the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts; on the dedication of City Hall, Fall River; memorial address on General Sherman and Admiral Porter before the Grand Army; and on July 4, 1888, at Amesbury, the address at the unveiling of the statue of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Davis has been much interested in the growth and business enterprises of Fall River. He is now president of the Wampanoag and Stafford corporations, and director of the Merchants', Robeson, Stevens, and Algonquin corporations. He married in 1848 Miss Sarah C. Wilbur, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wilbur, of Fall River. Her death occurred in 1856. They had one son, who died in infancy. He married in 1862 Miss Susan A. Haight, of Newcastle, Westchester County, N.Y. Their only son, Robert C. Davis, was born in 1875, and is a student in Harvard University.

DERBY, PHILANDER, of Gardner, manufacturer, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Somerset, Windham County, June 18, 1816, son of Levi and Sally C. (Straton) Derby. He is a grandson of Nathan and Abigail (Pierce) Derby, of Westminster, Mass., and great-grandson of Andrew Derby, of the same town. His education was acquired in the common schools. He remained on the home farm until his majority, and then spent several years in Massachusetts and in Jamaica, during which time he learned the business of chair-making. When opportunity offered to engage in the business for himself, he promptly embraced it. During the trying period from 1857 to 1861 he was a young manufacturer in the town of Gardner, with heavy responsibilities resting on him. Having nerved himself to meet the crisis in a manly fashion, he managed to pass through it without serious harm, meeting his obligations, maintaining his credit, and sustaining his reputation. Mr. Derby has done much in the way of invention and improvement of machines through which the work of chair-making has been made easier and more rapid. During his long business career he has enjoyed exceptional prosperity, due more to his energy and perseverance than to fortunate circumstances. He has been found ready to do his full share in supporting the institutions of society, contributing to benevolent and charitable objects and in aiding enterprises for the public welfare. He is a director of the

PHILANDER DERBY.

Gardner National Bank, and a trustee of the Gardner Savings Bank. Invitations to public office he has invariably declined. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith an Orthodox Congregationalist. He was married September 27, 1839, at Petersham, to Miss Viola Dunn, daughter of John and Abigail Dunn. They have had four children: Mary Augusta, John Baxter (deceased, July 11, 1842), Ella Viola, and Arthur Philander Derby.

DICKINSON, HENRY SMITH, of Springfield, manager of the George R. Dickinson Paper Company, Holyoke, is a native of Springfield, born September 26, 1863, son of George R. and Mary Jane (Clark) Dickinson. His father, born in Readsborough, Vt., in 1832, son of Caleb Dickinson, a prosperous farmer of that town, was one of the foremost paper manufacturers in Hampden County, and the founder of the George R. Dickinson Paper Company. His mother was a native of Framingham, this State. He was educated in the Springfield public schools, and at the age of seventeen began business life as book-keeper for

the Dickinson & Clark Paper Company, in which his father at that time had a half interest. He remained with this concern until the establishment of the George R. Dickinson Company and the completion of its mill,—one of the most complete and perfect of modern paper mills,—in the spring of 1883. Then he engaged in the work of selling the product of the new company, and became the "right-hand man" of his father, who was its president, treasurer, and manager. He assumed various office duties, and made four extensive trips over the country each year, going south to Louisville and west as far as Omaha. Less than five years after the mill went into operation his father died from the effects of a fall, by stepping through an open trap-door in a Springfield store; and the entire care and management of the business, as well as of other interests of the estate, fell upon him, then but twenty-four years of age. The capacity which he displayed commanded the confidence of all who came in contact with him. Under his direction the business of the company expanded; and in less than three years from the death of his father the mill was enlarged and

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new machinery added, increasing its manufacturing capacity to twenty-five tons of envelope and super-calendered book papers daily. Mr. Dickinson is also a director of the Hancock National Bank and a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, both of Springfield. In politics he is an earnest Republican, and has been called by his party associates to serve in prominent positions. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Minneapolis in 1884, and the same year was chairman of the Republican city committee of Springfield. In 1889 and 1890 he was a member of the Springfield Board of Aldermen, president of the board the second year, also chairman of the committee on fire department, and a member of the committee on finance; and he has been repeatedly urged to stand for the Republican nomination for mayor. In 1891 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the important committee on railroads. He was also a member of the special committee representing the State at the dedication of the Bennington (Vt.) Battle Monument. He declined a renomination for a second term. He has displayed his public spirit in numerous ways, and given substantial aid to numerous local organizations and popular movements. The first United States flag to float over a Springfield public school-house was presented by him. He is a prominent Freemason, member of the Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Boston. The fine tower clock on the Masonic building in Springfield was his gift to the Masonic Association. He finds relief from the cares of business in yachting, fishing, and in driving fine horses. He is the fortunate possessor of the sloop-rigged yacht "Rival," formerly owned by Commodore Sanford, of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Brooklyn, N.Y., which has won a dozen and more races, and under his ownership captured the "Rival Cup" of the New Haven Yacht Club in 1894. His summer fishing trips are to Canada, in the region cultivated by the Amablish Fishing Club, of which he is a member. In Springfield he is a member of the leading clubs and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Dickinson was married March 2, 1885, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Stella E. Paige, daughter of William H. Paige, formerly connected with the Wason Car Works of Springfield. They have three children: George Richard, Henry Raymond, and Stuart Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson's home is a modern residence on Pearl Street, which he purchased in 1894.

DOWNS, HARRY ASHTON, M.D., of Somerville, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Barnstead, October 18, 1867, son of George and Laura Ann

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(Wedgwood) Downs. He is of old English stock, his mother being of the famous family of Wedgwoods, who have made fine pottery for a number of generations in England. When he was a babe, his parents moved from Barnstead to Farmington, N.H., where he lived until he was twelve years of age. Then a second removal was made to Beverly, Mass., which was his home till 1889. His general education was acquired in the public schools of Farmington and of Beverly; and his medical studies were pursued in the Boston University Medical School, where he graduated in June, 1893, having taken a four years' course. He also spent four months at the Westborough Insane Hospital, studying cases, and three months at the Boston Lying-in Hospital. He came to Somerville in July, 1893, and in June, 1894, was appointed a member of the medical staff of the Somerville Hospital. Since the first of January, 1894, he has been the medical examiner of the Somerville Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Downs is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Boston University Alumni Association. He belongs to the Masonic order, member of Liberty Lodge, and of Amity Royal Arch Chapter of Beverly. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Baptist, member of the Winter Hill Baptist Church of Somerville. He is unmarried.

EATON, WILLIAM NEWCOMB, of Quincy, ice dealer, is a native of Quincy, born December 29, 1845, son of Jacob F. and Ann Jerusha (Newcomb) Eaton. His paternal grandparents, John and Dolly (Fox) Eaton, were of Meredith, N.H., and his maternal grandparents, William and Jerusha (Arnold) Newcomb, of Quincy. He was educated in the Quincy public schools. After leaving school, he was first employed in the store of Faxon Brothers, Nos. 9 and 11 Commercial Street, Boston, flour business. Subsequently he took charge of the ice business for his father until the latter's death in 1871. Since that time he has been engaged in the business on his own account. Mr. Eaton served for seven years as selectman and paymaster of Quincy; in 1883 and 1884 he was a representative for Quincy in the lower house

WILLIAM N. EATON.

of the Legislature; in 1891 and 1892 a senator for the First Norfolk District; and is now (1895) a commissioner of public works for the city of

Quincy. His politics are Democratic. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Rural Lodge of Quincy, and of the South Shore Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member also of the Granite City Club of Quincy. He was married December 29, 1869, to Miss Mary Francesca Packard, daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Newcomb) Packard, both of Quincy. They have five daughters: Minnie Francesca, Loulie Packard (married to Arthur Hall Doble, June 6, 1894), Annie Jerusha, Edith Elizabeth, and Grace Eaton.

ENDICOTT, Augustus Bradford, of Dedham, sheriff of Norfolk County, was born in Canton, September 10, 1818, son of Elijah and Cynthia (Childs) Endicott. He is descended on the paternal side from one of the earliest families of that name in Massachusetts. His education was acquired in the common schools of Canton. He was early apprenticed to a trade, that of carpentering, and served for four and a half years. Soon after reaching his majority, he went to Chelsea to become a pattern-maker in the iron foundry there. He continued in this occupation for about ten years, and then turned his attention to other lines of work. In 1852 he removed to Dedham, where he has since resided. The following year he was appointed a deputy sheriff under Thomas Adams, then sheriff of Norfolk County; and this position he held continuously thirty-three years, until August, 1885, when, upon the death of Sheriff Wood, he was appointed by Governor Robinson sheriff of the county, to serve until the following November. Then he was elected for the unexpired term of Sheriff Wood, — one year; and at the next election, in November, 1886, was chosen for the full term of three years. At each succeeding election he has been re-elected. He has also represented the town of Dedham in the Legislature, serving two terms (1872 and 1874); and has held the offices of selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, and member of the Board of Health for twenty-two years. He is prominent, also, in various business interests in Dedham, — president of the Dedham National Bank, president of the Dedham Institution of Savings, a director of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Dedham, and director of the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Fisher Ames Club of Dedham. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Endicott was married in Dedham on the 22d of July, 1845, to Miss Sarah Fairbanks, daughter of William and Millie Fairbanks. They have two

A. B. ENDICOTT.

daughters and one son: Mary Augusta (now Mrs. William H. Lord), Lizzie Blanche (now Mrs. George H. Young), and Henry Bradford Endicott.

ENDICOTT, Henry, of Cambridge, manufacturer, was born in Canton, November 14, 1824, son of Elijah and Cynthia (Childs) Endicott. He belongs to the Massachusetts family of Endicotts, and to the branch that settled in Canton in 1700. His education was acquired in the public schools and through home study. He began business life in the manufacturing of steam-engines and boilers in Boston, in 1845, under the firm name of Allen & Endicott, and has had a long and successful career in this branch of work. He is now president of the Allen & Endicott Building Company, director of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, director of the First National Bank of Cambridge, and trustee of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity nearly forty years, and has passed through the various orders to high rank, having also held high position. He was made a master mason in 1860,

in Amicable Lodge, Cambridge, and was worshipful master in 1864–65–66; was worshipful master of Mizpah Lodge (U.D.) in 1868, and elected worshipful in 1869 under charter; and was district deputy grand master, District No. 4, in 1867–68. He was exalted in 1861 in St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston; was scribe, 1862–63; king, 1864; high priest, 1865–66; also high priest of Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter (U.D.) in 1865; and grand king of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts in 1867. He was made royal and select master in Boston Council in 1861, and became a member the same year; was made a

HENRY ENDICOTT.

Knight Templar in 1861 in Boston Commandery, and became a member the same year; after holding nearly all the minor offices, was elected captain-general in 1868; generalissimo, 1869 and 1870; and eminent commander in 1891 and 1892. He was trustee of the permanent fund from 1874 to 1888. He received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite from the fourth to the thirtieth, both inclusive, May 9, and the thirty-first and thirty-second, May 16, 1862, in the Grand Consistory of Massachusetts; was created a sovereign grand inspector-general, thirty-second degree, in 1874. He was senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1873, and most worshipful grand master in 1887–88–89; was elected member of the board of directors in 1869, and has been a member continuously since by election or virtue of office. He is an honorary member of Mt. Olivet, Amicable, and Mizpah lodges of Cambridge, Converse of Malden, St. Paul's and Cambridge Royal Arch Chapters, Boston Commandery, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia. His club associations are with the Colonial Club of Cambridge and the Union Club. Mr. Endicott was married first May 4, 1847, to Miss Miriam J. Smith, who died in 1849, at the age of twenty, leaving no children. He married second, September 2, 1851, Miss Abby H. Browning, of Petersham. They had four children, of whom one only survives: Emma Endicott Marean. He has five grandchildren.

EWING, George Clinton, of Enfield, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Littleton, January 15, 1843, son of George C. and Lydia A. (Stillwell) Ewing. His father was one of the early founders of the city of Holyoke, Hampden County, and died in 1887, leaving a valuable property in that place: he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, and candidate for lieutenant governor on the Prohibitory ticket 1879. The family moved to Holyoke when George C. was a child, and he was educated in the public schools there and at Williston Seminary. After leaving the seminary, he was clerk in a store for a year. In 1862 he became connected with the Fairbanks Scales Company, with headquarters at Philadelphia. He rose rapidly in the estimation of the managers, and, when twenty-six years old, was given an interest in their Philadelphia branch. In 1874 he was sent to England to take charge of the London branch house; and, while in this position, he made frequent trips upon the continent, perfecting arrangements for the introduction of the famous scales. In 1876 he made a tour of the world, visiting India, China, and the Australian colonies. This trip was so successful in a business way that he repeated it in 1879, being absent about three years. At the World's Fair held in Sydney in 1879 and 1880 he was one of the judges appointed by the government of New South Wales; and a like honor was given him by the Victorian government at their exposition in 1881. In 1882 he started on another three years' trip, going this time to South Africa and to most

of the Pacific islands, still pushing the sale of the Fairbanks scales. Upon his return he settled in Enfield, and upon the death of his father he assumed the management of the latter's estate. In politics he is a Republican. He was never, however, in political life until his election to the lower house of the Legislature of 1894 for the Fifth Hampshire District. In that body he served on the committee on public service and on the special committee on the unemployed. Mr. Ewing was married April 20, 1882, to Miss Amanda Woods, daughter of the Hon. Rufus D. Woods, of Enfield. They have three children: Kathleen, Rufus W., and Marjory Ewing.

GEO. C. EWING.

FAIRBANK, John Henry, of Winchendon, president of the First National Bank for thirty years, is a native of Harvard, born January 21, 1817, son of Artemas and Rachel (Houghton) Fairbank. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Hannah (Hale) Fairbank, also of Harvard, and his maternal grandparents Jonathan and Mary Houghton, of Waterford, Me. He was educated in the common schools of Harvard. He went to Winchendon in 1836, when he was nineteen years old, and drove an eight-horse team between Winchendon and Boston for the late E. Murdock, Jr., till the railroad was built in 1844. For the next twenty-four years (from 1844 to 1868) he was in the livery business in Winchendon in partnership with Henry Whitcomb, under the firm name of Whitcomb & Fairbank. In 1852 he bought the American House, and was its landlord from that time to 1865. The year previous he organized the First National Bank of Winchendon, and was elected its first president, which position he has held continuously ever since, a period of thirty years. He has long been prominent in town affairs, holding positions of responsibility,—a selectman for twenty-five years, most of the time chairman of the board, an assessor for fifteen years, most of this time also chairman, and cemetery commissioner for thirty-four years in succession, save one year; and as road commissioner, or highway surveyor, he has had partial or full charge of the highways in Winchendon for more than thirty years. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 27, 1847, to Miss Mary E. Lee. They have one daughter, Mary Helen, born February 17, 1857, married September 1, 1881, to George R. R. Rivers, of Milton. She has two children: Robert W. (born August 13, 1882) and Harry F. Rivers (born August 17, 1883).

J. H. FAIRBANK.

FAYERWEATHER, JOHN APPLETON, of Westborough, banker, is a native of Westborough, born March 12, 1808, son of John and Sally (Wheelock)

J. A. FAYERWEATHER.

Fayerweather. The family was originally of Cambridge, and through the Fayerweather homestead the present Fayerweather and Appleton Streets now run. His early education was acquired in a private school, and he was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1826. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm. Later he entered mercantile life, in which he continued for many years: from 1824 to 1858 a merchant in Westborough, and from 1858 to 1863 in the wholesale grocery business in Boston. He has been president of the Westborough National Bank from its foundation in 1864, and a trustee of the Westborough Savings Bank from its formation in 1870. In town affairs he has long been prominent. He was a selectman of the town for many years, an assessor for three years, and an overseer of the poor for many years. In 1866 he represented his district in the House of Representatives. He has been always one of the very energetic men of Westborough, active especially in benevolent work; a strong supporter of the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, and one whose judgment and advice are sought for and relied upon. He has been president of the Worcester County Agricultural Society for one term, and a trustee for thirty-five or forty years. He is a trustee also of the Westborough Reform School. In politics he is Republican. He was married December, 1831, to Miss Sarah Augusta Tyler, of Boston. They have one son and one daughter: John Appleton and Sarah Wheelock Fayerweather.

FRENCH, CHARLES EPHRAIM, M.D., of Lawrence, was born in Berkley, September 4, 1867, son of Captain Oliver E. and Harriet N. (Porter) French. His great-grandfather, Charles French, was a sea captain, his grandfather, Ephraim French, a merchant, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Porter, a mechanic. They were all men of honor and love for truth. His early education was attained in the public schools of his native town and at Newport, R.I. A scientific training followed, in New York City, with several years' study with a private tutor; then the college training at the University of the City of New York, and study for his profession at the University of

CHARLES E. FRENCH.

Maryland at Baltimore, where he received the degree of M.D. in April, 1893. Subsequently he acquired some experience in pharmacy, and pur-

sued special studies in the Bellevue, New York, and Maryland, Baltimore, hospitals. He began practice in Boston July, 1893, but after a few months was called away from his work by a long illness in his family, and was unable to return to it till the summer of 1894. Then he established himself in Lawrence. He is unmarried.

CHAS. C. FRY.

FRY, Charles Coffin, of Lynn, treasurer of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, is a native of Lynn, born May 31, 1842, son of Homer and Patience (Boyce) Fry. His parents and grandparents on both sides were Quakers. His father was born in Bolton, and his mother in Lynn. His education was acquired in the common and high schools of Lynn. He began active life in the shoe business, and was concerned in it for a number of years. Subsequently he became connected with the Lynn Gas Light Company; and since 1880 he has occupied the position of treasurer of that company, and of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company succeeding it. He was auditor of the city of Lynn in 1876, and city marshal in 1877 and 1878. During part of the Civil War, in 1862 and 1863, he served in the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, as private and corporal. Since 1865 he has been prominent in the State Militia, serving as first lieutenant of Company I, Eighth Regiment, from that year to 1874; then as adjutant of the same regiment, 1874–75; as major Seventh Battalion, 1876–77–78; adjutant again of the Eighth Regiment, 1879–80 81; and assistant adjutant-general of the Second Brigade from 1882 to date. He is also a prominent Mason, having held the positions of master of Mt. Carmel Lodge in 1876–77, eminent commander of Olivet Commandery in 1882–83, and right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1893 and 1894. He is a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge, Sutton Chapter, Olivet Commandery, Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Mt. Olivet Chapter, Rose Croix, Massachusetts Consistory, and Aleppo Temple. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, member of General Lander Post, No. 5. His club associations are with the Park and Oxford clubs of Lynn. Of the former he has been president since 1892. In politics he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

CHAS. J. GLIDDEN.

GLIDDEN, Charles Jasper, of Lowell, connected with telephone interests, is a native of Lowell, born August 29, 1857, son of Nathaniel

A. and Laura Ellen (Clark) Glidden. His education was attained in the Lowell public schools. He began active life as a telegraph messenger in 1872 in Lowell, and at the age of sixteen was appointed manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company's office at Manchester, N.H. This position he held for about four years, 1873–77, during that time also serving as a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*. In the fall of 1877 he became treasurer of the Lowell District Telephone system and of the syndicate that purchased nearly all telephone properties in New England and in six Western States. In 1883 he was made secretary of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; and the same year was one of the organizers of the Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company, and elected treasurer, which latter position he has since held. He has been president of the Traders' National Bank of Lowell since its organization on the 1st of July, 1892. Mr. Glidden has held no public office, having no desire for political fame. He was married July 10, 1878, to Miss Lucy Emma Cleworth, of Manchester, N. H.

GREEN, George Henry Bartlett, of Belchertown, farmer, making fruit-raising a specialty, was born in Southampton, December 15, 1845, son of Frank and Sarah Young (Bennett) Bartlett. He was but two years old when his father died, at the age of twenty-two; and his mother died in Ludlow ten years later. When he was four years old, he was taken to live with an uncle, Reuben Green, in Belchertown, on the farm which he now occupies; and, though never adopted, the name of "Green" was affixed to his own, and he has always retained it. His educational advantages were limited during his minority to the district school, which he attended twenty weeks each year until he was nine years old, and after that but twelve weeks a year; but, by the use of midnight oil, he was enabled to keep abreast of many whose school privileges were less limited. After reaching his majority, he took one term with a local teacher of note and one term at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, since which time he taught every winter, excepting two, until he went to the State Legislature in 1892, while teaching, improving numerous opportunities for study. He also did some writing for local newspapers. When out of school, he has managed the Rock Rimmon Fruit Farm, of which he is now proprietor, often exhibiting several hundred varieties of fruit at local fairs. He has been prominent in town

GEO. H. B. GREEN.

affairs since the seventies. In 1876 he was elected to the School Committee, and has been a member of the board ever since, with the exception of the years 1886 and 1887. He was a member of the Board of Assessors from 1884 to 1891 inclusive, and moderator of town meetings in 1893 and 1894. His service in the Legislature has covered three years,— one term in the House (1892) and two in the Senate (1893–94). When a member of the lower branch, he was on the committee on labor, libraries, and education, chairman of the first two in 1894; and in the Senate served as chairman of the committee on printing and member of the committees on labor and public health. In politics he is a Republican. He was married May 4, 1869, to Miss Nancy Howe Sanford, of Belchertown. Their children are: Iva Louise, Carleton DeWitt, Susan Dwight, Sarah Sanford, Harriet Sophia, Elsa Rachel, Clayton Reuben, and George Henry Bartlett Green, Jr.

HALL, Eben Allen, of Greenfield, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette and Courier*, is a native

of Taunton, born December 20, 1839, son of Rufus and Lydia W. (Tobey) Hall. He is in line of descent sixth generation from George Hall, who came from England in 1636 37, and was one of the original proprietors and a founder of the town of Taunton in 1639. He was educated in the Taunton public schools. Early giving evidence of a natural taste for the printer's art and the publishing business, he entered the office of the Bristol County *Republican* in Taunton when seventeen years of age, and there learned his trade. In the second year of the Civil War he left his place, and joined the Union Army. Enlisting in Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Colonel P. Stearns Davis, in August, 1862, he served until discharged at the close of the war in June, 1865, ranking as sergeant. He participated in many of the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac,—the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg,—was captured at Hatcher's Run in February, 1865, and confined in Libby Prison; but, soon paroled and exchanged, joined the regiment soon after Lee's surrender. Upon his discharge from the service he returned to the Bristol County *Republican* office, and for a few months, while the editor was serving a clerkship in Washington, took charge of the paper. Desiring to enlarge his sphere of work, he went to Greenfield in 1866, and made an engagement with the *Gazette and Courier*, then owned by S. S. Eastman & Co. Three years later, upon the death of Colonel Ansel Phelps, one of the partners, he bought a third interest in the paper; and in 1876 he became sole proprietor, and has been the owner and publisher since. In his conduct of the *Gazette*, as has been well said by one of his ablest contemporaries, he has kept "the old ideals untarnished." He has given it character, and has made it "a model of what a country newspaper ought to be." Mr. Hall has served one term in the Legislature (1879), representing the First Franklin representative District; and he was a member of the Executive Council with Governor Butler in 1883, and with Governor Robinson in 1884. His politics are Republican. He is a director of the Franklin County National Bank and a trustee of the Greenfield Savings Bank in Greenfield, a vice-president of the Massachusetts Press Association, a member of the council of administration of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the Greenfield Club. He was married June 2, 1861, to Miss Bashie L. Tisdale, of Taunton. They have had four children: Jessie Allen (who married Frederick L. Greene), Albert Tisdale, Nina Elliot, and Agnes Lincoln Hall (deceased).

EBEN A. HALL.

HANSCOM, Sanford, M.D., of Somerville, is a native of Maine, born in Albion, January 28, 1841, son of James and Mary (Frost) Hanscom. He was prepared for college at the Waterville (Maine) Classical Institute, and entered Colby University in 1863, but left college in his sophomore year to enter the army for service in the Civil War. Subsequently, however, in 1885, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He went to the front as first lieutenant of the Eighth unassigned company of Maine Volunteers, which, when ready for service, was assigned to the Eleventh Maine Infantry, then in the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James. Soon after this assignment he was commissioned adjutant of the regiment. It was in active service around Richmond and Petersburg in the spring of 1865, until the surrender of those cities; and its last engagement was at Appomattox Court-house the morning of the day of General Lee's surrender.

After his return from the army he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1868, and began practice in the spring of 1869, established in Somerville, where he has since resided. He has been interested in educational matters, serving as a member of the Somerville School Committee for the past fourteen years. He was also for six years a trustee of the Somerville Public Library. For a period of ten years he has been State medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum in Massachusetts. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a former member of the Boston Gyne-

SANFORD HANSCOM.

cological Society. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is a Freemason, member of the Soley Lodge. He was married October 26, 1874, to Miss Beulah A. Hill, daughter of Cyrus and Cynthia (Morse) Hill. They have one daughter: Aline Louisa Hanscom.

HARRIS, Robert Orr, of East Bridgewater, district attorney for the South-eastern District, was born in Boston, November 8, 1854, son of the Hon. Benjamin W. and Julia A. (Orr) Harris. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Arthur Harris, who came to this country from England in 1640, settled first in Duxbury, afterward was one of the original purchasers and proprietors of Bridgewater, under what was called the "Duxbury Purchase," and moved to that part of Bridgewater now East Bridgewater. On the maternal side he descended from the Hon. Hugh Orr, who came from Scotland in 1730, settled first in Easton, and then removed to Bridgewater,—a leading man of his time, and the first man in this country to manufacture cotton spinning machinery. His ancestors on both sides have been identified always with the best life of the community, and actively interested in all matters looking toward progress. His father was district attorney for the South-eastern District from 1858 to 1865; afterward member of Congress from the Second (now the Twelfth) District, from 1872 to 1882; and is now judge of probate and insolvency, Plymouth County. His mother died October 5, 1872. Robert O. received his primary education in the public schools of East Bridgewater and in the Dwight School in Boston. In 1865 the family moved to Dorchester, and lived there until 1872, during which time he attended the Boston Latin and Chauncy Hall schools. In 1872 he went to Phillips (Exeter) Academy, from which he entered Harvard in June, 1873. Immediately after his graduation, in 1877, he began the study of law in the office of his father's firm, Harris & Tucker, taking also special courses in the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Plymouth, March 4, 1879. He practised in Brockton with Judge W. A. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Harris, until his father retired from Congress in March, 1883, when he became a member of the firm of Harris & Tucker. Upon the appointment of his father as judge of probate, he began practice on his separate account, and has since practised alone. As district attorney, it fell to his lot to be the first affected by the change in the law in regard to the trial of capital causes, and to have to try two murder cases in his first year without the assistance and counsel of the attorney-general. The district which he now serves is the same served by his father from 1858 to 1865. As a lawyer, he is considered a sound and safe adviser, and, as a trial lawyer, has an excellent reputation. In trial he is cool and ready, and is very effective with his juries. Mr. Harris has always been interested and active in public

affairs in his town, and has served for a number of years on the School Committee, of which he is still a member. He was a member of the Legislature of 1889, and made a reputation as a debater and a man of practical good sense. In politics he has always been a Republican, and for many years active in the councils of the party in his county. He has been a frequent and effective platform speaker in important campaigns, having a pleasant manner and a logical and convincing way of presenting his arguments. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, of the Massachusetts Republican Club, of the Odd Fellows' order, of the Knights of Honor, and of the local Social and Improvement Association. Although quiet and domestic in his manner and tastes, fond of reading and study, spending most of his spare time in his library, he likes society, and has many warm, social friends. He was married April 21, 1880, at Newport, R.I., to Miss Josephine D. Gorton. They have four children: Anne Winslow, Alice Orr, Elizabeth Cahoone, and Louise Chilton Harris.

ROBERT O. HARRIS.

HASTON, Erasmus, of North Brookfield, farmer, was born in Belchertown, April 18, 1812, son of Philip and Rebecca (Ranger) Haston. His mother died when he was a child of two years, and he was but seven years old when his father died. Then he was put out to live with one Timothy Work, and remained on the latter's farm till he was nearly twenty-one years old, receiving when he left, as full compensation for his labors, a cheap suit of clothes. His schooling was confined to a few months each year, when there was no farm work to be done, in the village school, during his early boyhood. His first employment after he left Timothy Work was on another farm at twelve dollars and a half a month. Then he learned the trade of filing and finishing augers and bits; but, as this proved detrimental to his health, after working at it about two years, he abandoned it, and learned the trade of bottoming shoes, which he followed, in connection with farming, for upwards of a quarter of a century. In the panic of 1837 he lost six hundred dollars of the few hundred he had managed to save from his earnings at his trade and at farming. Thereafter he worked out by the day on farms until the summer of 1838, when he engaged to work twenty-two acres of land on shares, he to receive one-half the crop. Out of this he realized about two hundred and fifty dollars for seven months' work, meanwhile working at his trade through the win-

ERASMUS HASTON.

ter. The following spring he purchased a farm of between three and four hundred acres in Greenwich, and, after working it some time, sold the land at an advance, and returned to his shoe work. A year or so later he purchased another farm, situated on the Spencer road in North Brookfield, known as the "Bush place": and this he carried on, at the same time pursuing his trade, for six years. Then he disposed of this property at a good bargain, and again turned his attention exclusively to shoe work. His next venture was on a farm of about twenty-seven acres in North Brookfield, where he now lives, which he purchased in 1847. Gradually the village grew up around him; and in course of time he sold the greater part of his land in lots which yielded him a competence for his declining years, and he is now one of the wealthy men of the town. Since 1861 his main occupation has been that of a farmer, having that year retired from work in the shoe factory. He has been a good citizen, and interested in the welfare of North Brookfield. In 1892 he and his wife presented to the town the fine new granite Library Building. He was first married in 1847 to Miss Abigail Whiting of North Brookfield, who died the following year. He married second, in 1849, Miss Elvira Shedd, a native of Vermont, daughter of Zachariah and Lydia (Proctor) Shedd, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. They have had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

HAWKINS, Walter Foxcroft, of Pittsfield, member of the Berkshire bar, is a native of Pittsfield, born July 12, 1863, son of William J. Hawkins, an Englishman by birth and ancestry, and Harriet E. (Foxcroft) Hawkins, daughter of George A. Foxcroft, of Boston, and Harriet E. (Goodrich) Foxcroft, a native of Pittsfield. He received a thorough education in private schools, the High School at Pittsfield, and Williams College, where he was graduated in the class of 1884; and was fitted for his profession at the Columbia College Law School, New York, graduating therefrom in the class of 1886. He was at once admitted to the New York bar, and in October following to the Berkshire bar. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Henry J. Ryan, a graduate of the Boston University Law School, under the firm name of Ryan & Hawkins, which still continues. Their practice has been a general civil one. Mr. Hawkins has also held the office of city solicitor of Pittsfield since the adoption of the city form of government in January, 1891. He is interested

WALTER F. HAWKINS.

in the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company of Pittsfield, and is one of the directors of the corporation. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the executive committee of the Berkshire Republican Club. In college he was a member of the Chi Psi and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Mr. Hawkins was married October 7, 1891, to Miss Helen A. Rich, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

HAYDEN, Joseph Orlin, of Somerville, treasurer of Middlesex County, was born in Blandford, Hampden County, July 8, 1847, youngest son of Elizur B. and Lucinda E. (Simmons) Hayden. When a boy, his father, who was a schoolmaster, removed to Granville, and became a farmer of comfortable means. Mr. Hayden attended the district school, and afterwards the Granville Academy and the High School in Chicopee. At the age of seventeen he went West, and acted as clerk in a law, real estate, and insurance office in Minneapolis, Minn., for two years, leaving the position to become manager and part owner of the *Star*, a newspaper printed in Minneapolis. Disposing of

his interest in the concern, he returned to the East, and in the autumn of 1868 became connected with a wholesale house in Boston, making his home in Somerville. After a year in this business he returned to newspaper work, holding the position of cashier and treasurer of the Times Publishing Company, a corporation printing the daily and Sunday *Times*, where he remained for seven years. In 1876 he purchased the Somerville *Journal*, at that time a small weekly paper, and by wise business policy and careful management he has made it a leading suburban paper in Massachusetts. In 1891 the Somerville Journal Company was organized, and he became manager and treasurer of it. Mr. Hayden was first elected treasurer of Middlesex County in 1885, and has since held the position through repeated re-elections. In Somerville he has held many offices of responsibility and trust. In 1882 he became president of the Somerville Mystic Water Board, serving in that position until 1890; and to his energy and persistence is largely due the introduction of the high service system which the city now enjoys. When the Somerville Improvement Society was formed, he

J. O. HAYDEN.

was chosen president of that organization. During his term of office the association placed memorial tablets upon historic spots within the city limits. He is now president of the Somerville National Bank, a trustee of the Somerville Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Somerville Hospital Association. From 1886 until 1891 he was treasurer of the Somerville Central Club, and from 1891 until 1894 was treasurer of the Suburban Press Association. He is now president of the latter association, and is also treasurer of the Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association. He is a member of John Abbot Lodge, Free Masons, Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, and Orient Council, R. & S. M., is secretary of the Prospect Council, American Legion of Honor, and a member of the Manomet Club. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Pond, of Somerville.

HIGGINS, George Cleaveland, of Lynn, conveyancer and trustee of estates, ex-mayor of the city, was born in Orleans, November 19, 1845, son of Jonathan and Mary (Doane) Higgins. He is of early Cape Cod stock. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. Coming to Lynn in 1862, at the age of sixteen, he learned the trade of morocco dresser in the factory of Pevear & Co. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and went with the regiment on its third campaign in Maryland. At the end of this service he returned to his trade, and followed its various branches, serving several years as foreman, until 1883, when he became a book-keeper and salesman in the Boston leather house of H. A. Pevear & Sons. Here he remained until 1892, since which time he has been engaged in conveyancing, probate business, and the care of estates. His connection with municipal affairs began in the early eighties. He was a member of the Common Council in 1881-82-83, serving on important committees, including those on claims and drainage, and was elected mayor for the term of 1888. In 1893 and 1894 he represented the Nineteenth Essex District in the State Legislature, serving in that body on the committees on probate and insolvency and on rules both sessions, and as clerk of the committee on liquor law in 1894. He has served some time on the Board of Overseers of the Poor of Lynn, and was its chairman in 1893. He is in politics a stanch Republican, and has for a long period been connected with the Lynn Republican city committee. He is a member of General Lander Post, No. 5, of the Grand Army

of the Republic; is a Royal Arch Mason, Sutton Chapter, and member of the Mt. Carmel Lodge; and an Odd Fellow, member of the Providence

GEO. C. HIGGINS.

Lodge. As a member of the Lynn Board of Trade, he is interested in numerous movements for the welfare of the city. Mr. Higgins was married on the 1st of January, 1868, to Miss Ellen S. Irving, a native of Waterville, Me. They have three children: Arthur J., George Henry, and Mabel C. Higgins.

HILL, Don Gleason, of Dedham, member of the bar and town clerk of Dedham, was born in Medway, July 12, 1847, son of George and Sylvia (Grout) Hill. He traces back to first settlers of Rhode Island: Thomas Angel (who came with Roger Williams), Christopher Smith, Roger Mowry, John Field, Thomas Olney, Thomas Barnes, and Nicholas Phillips; to early settlers of the Massachusetts Colony: Captain John Grout, Edward Dix, John Barnard, John Putnam, through Thomas and Ann (Carr) Putnam of witchcraft memory, Edward Holyoke, George Carr, Edward Elmer, who went with the Rev. Thomas Hooker's company to settle Hartford, and James Hamlin; and to Hugh Calkins, of Gloucester, but early in the Plymouth Colony. He was educated in Wilbraham Academy and at Amherst College, where he spent two years in the class of 1869. Then he entered the law school of the University of Albany, from which he received his degree of LL.B. in May, 1870, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. Returning to Medway, he read further in the office of Charles H. Deans: and in June, 1871, removing to Dedham, he entered the office of the late Hon. Waldo Colburn, with whom he remained until the latter was elevated to the Superior Bench (in June, 1875). He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in September, 1871. In October, 1875, he formed a law partnership with Charles A. Mackintosh, another of Judge Colburn's students, under the firm name of Hill & Mackintosh, which continued about ten years, since which time he has practised alone, devoted mostly to probate law and conveyancing. He has been attorney for the Dedham Institution for Savings for nearly twenty years, and some time attorney for the Dedham Co-operative Bank, the Norwood Co-operative Bank, and the Braintree Savings Bank. He is also a trustee of the Dedham Institution for Savings and a director of the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has held the position of town clerk of Dedham since 1880, and has served the town in various other capacities, during several years member of the boards of selectmen, assessors, overseers of the poor and health, a trustee of the Dedham Public Library, serving as a member of book committees, and a member of the committee appointed to distribute the income of the Hannah Shuttleworth Fund for the relief of the needy poor ever since it was bequeathed to the town in 1886. He is much given to antiquarian pursuits, and has published a number of valuable volumes of ancient records, the list embracing the following: (1) "The Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and Intentions of Marriage in the Town of Dedham, 1633-1845," pp. 286 (Dedham, 1886); (2) "The Record of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, and Admissions to the Church and Dismissals therefrom, transcribed from the Church Records in the Town of Dedham, Mass., 1638-1845, with Epitaphs in the Cemeteries," pp. 347 (Dedham, 1884); (3) "The Early Records of the Town of Dedham, Mass., 1636-1659," illustrated, pp. xvi, 237 (Dedham, 1893); (4) "An Alphabetical Abstract of the Record of Births in the Town of Dedham, Mass., 1844-1890," pp. 206 (Dedham,

1894); (5) "The Early Records of the Town of Dedham, Mass., 1659 1673, with Appendix containing Transcript from the Massachusetts State Archives," and from the General Court Records 1635–1673 and a list of Deputies to the General Court prior to 1696, pp. 304 (1894); (6) "An Alphabetical Abstract of the Record of Deaths in the Town of Dedham, Mass., 1844-1890," 217 pp. (1895). Mr. Hill's careful and accurate work in these transcripts of records hitherto inaccessible to most investigators, to which he has added admirable introductions and indices, has been warmly commended, especially by historical and literary periodicals, which have given them extensive review. Special reference has also been made to his work in the report of the Massachusetts State commissioner on public records of parishes, towns, and counties. Mr. Hill is now president of the Dedham Historical Society and member of the council of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, member of the American Historical Association, and corresponding member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity and of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

DON GLEASON HILL.

He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst College in 1894. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in December, 1876, to Miss Carrie Louisa Luce, of Dedham. They have six children: Carrie Frances, Helen Florence, Don Gleason, Jr., Maria Louisa, Alice Laura, and George Hill.

HILL, WILLIAM, of Easthampton, proprietor of Hill's Mansion House, was born in Charlton, Worcester County, June 12, 1821, son of Hanson and Polly (Clemans) Hill. At the age of seven he was bound out to a Connecticut farmer for seven years, the conditions being his board and clothes with twenty-five cents in money per year. He had little regular schooling, and acquired his education through observation, experience, and reading after reaching manhood. From the age of fourteen to eighteen he worked in a boarding-house, and learned to cook. Then he started out to look for a better place, and secured a position as cook at the hotel in East Douglas. At this trade he worked for a year. His next experience was as a clerk in a country store at Webster for two years. From here he went into a large boarding-house, where he was employed a number of years. In 1852 he made his first venture in the hotel business, leasing the Nonotuck Hotel in Northampton for a year. At the end of the lease he retired, and became agent at the railroad station. In 1859 he made his second venture, leasing the famous old Mansion House in Northampton, which dated from 1827 and stood where the Catholic church now stands; and since that time with the exception of a few months he has been continuously in hotel life. He kept the Mansion House for ten years, which period he recalls as the most interesting in his long career. The Supreme Court then held about three sessions each year in Northampton, and at his house the judges and many distinguished men of the bar stopped. Among his guests were numbered Chief Justice Bigelow, E. Rockwood Hoar, Dewey, Chapman, Charles Allen, Rockwell, Vose, Devens; Governors Andrew, Bullock, and Claflin, and Thomas Talbot, who afterwards became governor; Presidents Barnard of Columbia College and Strong of Princeton; Professors Peirce and Agassiz of Harvard and Loomis of Yale; Martin Van Buren, Theodore Parker, Henry Ward Beecher, and many others of like prominence and fame. From Northampton Mr. Hill went to Easthampton, in April, 1870, and took the direction of the hotel, since known as Hill's Mansion House. Here he was established till 1886, taking at the same time an

active and influential part as a citizen in town affairs. He was president of the Village Improvement Society for twelve years, was moderator of town meetings for nine years, a justice of the peace by appointment of Governor Rice. He also kept other hotels in other places during part of this period: the Creighton House in Boston four years, the Hotel Warwick in Springfield two years, the Strickland House, New Britain, Conn., one year. Subsequently he built the Norwood Hotel in Northampton, and kept it four months, then sold out to Henry F. Barnard, and built the new hotel for Dwight L. Moody at Northfield,

WILLIAM HILL.

which he kept for a year. In 1886 he leased the Plympton Hotel property at Watch Hill, R.I., and remodelled the three houses there, the Plympton, Bay View, and Dickens, into one large establishment, which, as the Plympton Hotel and Annexes, he is now conducting in connection with the Hill Mansion House at Easthampton, to which he returned in October, 1893. Mr. Hill has successfully solved the problem of how to run a country hotel without a bar, and prosper. From 1870 to 1886 he had in his Hill's Mansion House more than one thousand Williston Seminary students; and he has probably furnished more class suppers than any other hotel man in New England, but never with a drop of wine on the table. He has never used tobacco, or been before or behind any bar to drink a glass of intoxicating liquor. He has been a pronounced Prohibitionist from Dr. Jewett's day, and has lost some trade and suffered some persecution on account of his principles. At one time, while landlord of the Mansion House at Northampton, upwards of a hundred trees on his estate were girdled and ruined by some person or persons incited to this wanton act by his efforts to break up the illegal sale of liquor in the town. But in the long run he has prospered, and made his hotels popular. At Easthampton one of his most interesting experiences was the entertainment of Henry Ward Beecher and the latter's large party of supporting friends on the occasion of his notable vacation trip after the close of his great trial in 1875. In politics Mr. Hill has always been a Republican. He was married in 1845 to Miss Clarissa M. Richards, of Springfield. They have had six children: William R., Charles H., Clara M., Charles E., Thomas R., and Willie Hill, of whom only Thomas R. is now living.

HILTON, George Whitefield, M.D., of Lowell, is a native of Maine, born in South Parsonsfield, York County, August 9, 1839, son of George and Abigail (Ricker) Hilton. He is of English ancestry on both sides. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools and local academy. Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Maine Regiment of infantry for the term of three years. For two years he was on detached service as acting hospital steward in the United States general hospital at Beaufort, S.C.; also on the United States hospital boat, the steamer "Matilda," stationed at Bermuda Hundred on the James River, receiving the sick and wounded from the front and transferring them to Fort Monroe. His duties here were to prepare the medicines prescribed by the surgeon in charge, assist in surgical operations, and to see that the sick and wounded were properly cared for. He was mustered out, September, 1864, at the close of his term. Soon after he received from the Secretary of War the appointment of hospital steward in the United States regular army, but declined to serve. It was while in the army hospital service that he laid the foundation for his medical education; and after his return to civil life he further

pursued his studies, but was obliged to defer entering college by lack of means. In October, 1869, he moved with his family to Chicago, Ill., and in 1875 was enabled to enter the Hahnemann Medical College. Graduating in February, 1877, he immediately began the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he remained till November, 1881, when he returned East, and established himself in Lowell. In January, 1891, while engaged in practice there, he first announced to the public his discovery of the remedy widely known as Dr. Hilton's Specific, No. 3, which has made him famous. He is a member of Ladd and Whit-

G. W. HILTON.

ney Post, No. 185, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Oberlin Lodge, Order of Odd Fellows, No. 28; and of the Country and Highland clubs of Lowell. He was married December 3, 1865, to Miss Mary E. McCammon, daughter of David and Winnefred (Smith) McCammon, of Plymouth. They have three children: Jennie (now Mrs. C. F. Hamblett, of Lowell), Grace, and Maud Hilton.

HODGES, William Allen, of Quincy, mayor of the city 1894, is a native of Petersham, born May 15, 1834, son of Jerry and Mary Simpkins (Tucker) Hodges. On both sides he descends from old Plymouth County families. His paternal ancestor, William Hodges, settled in what is now Taunton about the year 1640, and died there April 2, 1654. He was a land proprietor, and prominent in local affairs. His two sons, John and Henry, were also identified with Taunton, and are mentioned as proprietors of land there in 1675. John married Elizabeth Macy in 1672; and of their numerous children John, the eldest, born in 1673, became a resident of Norton. His son Edmund had thirteen children, and lived all his life in Norton. Edmund's son, Tisdale, born in 1753, was a captain of troopers. He married Naomi Hodges, daughter of Captain Joseph Hodges, of Norton, who was killed in an Indian fight near Fort Schuyler in the French War. During his latter years he moved to Petersham. He had seven sons, all of whom were given an education above the average of those days, several of them being sent to college. His son Jerry, the father of William A. Hodges, was born in Norton in 1787, received an excellent education, and was fitted for the medical profession. He held a commission some time as surgeon's mate in the United States army, and was recognized as a man of marked ability. He died in 1858. William A. Hodges' paternal great-grandfather, Samuel Tucker, was one of the first settlers of Milton. Mr. Hodges was the tenth in a family of eleven children. He was educated in the common schools of Petersham and at Milton Academy. At the age of fourteen he started out for himself, and, after some time spent at work in Boston, became an apprentice in Milton, serving three years at the trade of a baker. Thereafter he worked as journeyman in Milton, Roxbury, and other places until 1858, when he went to California. He remained two years on the Pacific coast, engaged in mining and also working at his trade, and then returned to Massachusetts and to the shop of one of his former employers in Roxbury. Two years later he journeyed West in search of a promising place in which to locate. After spending five months in McGregor, Iowa, however, he returned East, and again engaged with his former employers in Roxbury. In May, 1866, he moved to Quincy, and purchased an interest in the baking business established in the shop which he still occupies. In the autumn of 1867 he became sole proprietor of the establishment, and in course of time considerably enlarged his premises and greatly increased the business. During his resi-

dence in Quincy he has been a public-spirited citizen and prominent in its affairs. In 1872 he was first elected a selectman of the town, and the next year was made chairman of the board. In 1874 he was returned without opposition. A few weeks after this election he resigned the office, intending to devote himself exclusively to his private business, but in the autumn following he was nominated by the Democrats for representative in the Legislature, and was elected to that position. The next spring (1875) he was again elected a selectman of Quincy. In 1876 he was an alternate delegate to the National Democratic

WM. A. HODGES.

Convention at St. Louis, and the autumn of that year was nominated for State senator by the Democrats of the First Norfolk District. The district, however, was so strongly Republican that there was no hope of election, although he made a good run. In 1877 he was returned to the Board of Selectmen by a large majority, and became its chairman. In April, 1878, in a by-election for senator, occasioned by the death of Mr. Barker, senator-elect, he was again the Democratic candidate, and this time was successful. In 1879 he was not a candidate for selectman; but in the autumn of that year he was given the complimentary nomination for executive councillor by the Democrats of the Second Councillor District, overwhelmingly Republican. In 1880–81 he again served as selectman and chairman of the board, in 1880 also receiving the complimentary nomination for county commissioner from his party, and in 1881 nominated for treasurer and receiver-general on the Democratic State ticket. In 1882 he was renominated for State treasurer. In 1883 he was again put in the field as the Democratic candidate for senator from his district, and was elected after a spirited canvas. In 1886–87–88, the last three years of town government in Quincy, he served as selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor. He was elected mayor of the city in the elections of 1893 and 1894. He is a prominent Mason, member of the Rural Lodge of Quincy, of St. Stephen's Lodge of Royal Arch Masons, and of the Boston Commandery. He was married September 15, 1868, to Miss Annie M. Wilson, daughter of George F. and Maria (Stetson) Wilson, of Quincy. They have three sons and a daughter now living: Francis Mason, Mabel Stetson, Edward Tisdale Quincy, and Willard Allan Hodges.

HOLBROOK, William Edward, M.D., of Lynn, was born in Palmer, Hampden County, July 24, 1852, son of Dr. William and Clara (Belknap) Holbrook. His first ancestor in this country was Thomas Holbrook, who came from Brantry, England, in 1635. His great-great-grandfather, first of Bellingham, and afterward of Sturbridge, served as lieutenant in the Revolution. His grandfather was Major-General Erasmus Holbrook of the State Militia; and his father, William Holbrook, M.D., born in Sturbridge June 23, 1823, was surgeon of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War, has held the position of medical examiner ever since the establishment of that office, and has been in practice forty-eight years. His mother and both of his maternal grandparents, Captain Peter and Anna (Marsh) Belknap, were also all natives of Sturbridge. William E. attended Monson Academy, where he was fitted for college, graduating in 1872, entered Amherst and graduated in the class of 1876, and completed his study for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, graduating therefrom in 1879. He began practice in his native town in 1879, soon after finishing his college course. He built up a good practice there, but, wishing a larger field, came to Lynn in Octo-

ber, 1885. In his practice he has always adhered to the regular school. While doing a general practice, his tastes are surgical. When he

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came to Lynn, he knew only one family, and at first it was a hard struggle; but he has succeeded in establishing an extensive and lucrative practice. Dr. Holbrook is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Harvard Alumni Association. In politics he is a Republican. He is unmarried.

HOLMES, Alexander Reed, M.D., of Canton, was born in New Bedford, July 16, 1826, son of the Rev. Sylvester and Esther Holmes; died in Canton, November 11, 1894. His paternal grandmother was a descendant of "Silver-headed" Thomas Clark, of Plymouth, one of the "Mayflower" company, so called from the silver plate which covered his head after he had been scalped by the Indians. Dr. Holmes was educated in public schools and academy, and was fitted for his profession at the Pennsylvania Medical University, where he was graduated in 1849. He first practised in his native place, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was among the first to enlist for service. Joining the Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, he went with the troops to Fortress Monroe, and there served until he was detailed by General Butler to a post in New York City as medical examiner of applicants for enlistment. Subsequently he was transferred to the navy, and served some time on the United States steamer "Nipsic," then in charge of the hospital at New Orleans. After the close of hostilities he remained in the service by special request of his superior officers, and cruised for two years in Southern waters. When his term expired, he was holding the post of assistant port physician. He established himself in Canton in May, 1868, and was from that time engaged in an extensive general practice, as physician and surgeon, till his death. He held the position of medical examiner for the Fifth Norfolk District for eighteen years, being in his third term when he died; and was pension examiner for three years, under appointment of President Harrison. In town affairs he was active and influential, and was called to numerous positions of responsibility, among them that of member of the Board of Commissioners originally appointed to secure a supply of pure water for the town. He

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was connected with the Masonic order, a member of Adoniram Chapter of New Bedford and of Sutton Commandery Knights Templar; was an early

member of the Grand Army of the Republic, commander of Post 94 for five years; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Norfolk Medical Society; and of the Norfolk Club. In politics he was an active Republican. He was regarded as a surgeon of marked ability and a skilful physician; and in his practice, it has been said, "he was more than the physician: he was the kind friend, the genial and hearty presence." Dr. Holmes married December 14, 1858, Mrs. Harriet F. Newhall, born Lindsey, of Prescott. They had three children, one only of whom is now living: Grace Lindsey Holmes.

HORTON, Everett Southworth, of Attleborough, manufacturer, is a native of Attleborough, born June 15, 1836, son of Gideon M. and Mary S. (Smith) Horton. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant James Horton, born 1741, died 1833, was a soldier of the Revolution. He was educated in the common schools and at the old Attleborough Academy. His youth was spent on his father's farm and in the latter's store, of which he subsequently became the owner. When the Civil War broke out, he was here engaged; and, early enlisting, he made a brilliant record, covering the entire period of hostilities. He went out as second lieutenant of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, having enlisted September 12, 1862, for the term of nine months. His regiment was assigned to the Gulf Department under General Banks, and, reaching New Orleans in December, was detailed to the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. On February 2, 1863, he was commissioned captain; and this rank he held until the regiment was mustered out. Four weeks after his return home he re-enlisted (November 14, 1863) for the term of three years in the Fifty-eighth Regiment. He was again commissioned second lieutenant, and also recruiting officer for the regiment. In February following (1864) he was commissioned captain of Company C, same regiment. He was in the thickest of the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopamoy Creek, Gaines's Mills, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring, Church, and White Plains. On the 8th of August he was promoted to be major, and mustered in on the 25th, and six days later was commissioned lieutenant colonel; but before he was mustered into this office he was taken prisoner (September 30), and sent to Libby Prison. After five days' retention here he was removed to Salisbury, N.C., thence to Danville, and thence to Libby Prison again, as hostage, January 15. February 22, 1865, he was paroled, and declared exchanged by order of the War Department in March. After a month's leave of absence he returned to active service, joining his regiment at Petersburg, Va. Reaching Alexandria June 10, he served from that time until he was mustered out, as inspector of the Second Division, Ninth Army Corps. Returning to business, he became connected with the large wholesale house of Daniels, Cornell, & Co., of Providence, R.I. The next fourteen years were spent here; and then he embarked in the manufacture of jewelry in Attleborough, under the firm name of Horton, Angell, & Co., in which he has since been engaged. He is also president of the Attleborough Savings and Loan Association and vice-president of the Attleborough Gas Light Company. He has held numerous local offices,— selectman, assessor, member of the Board of Health,— is now (1895) chairman of the Board of Selectmen, a commissioner of the sinking fund, president of the trustees of the Richardson School Fund, and president of the Attleborough Free Public Library: and he has

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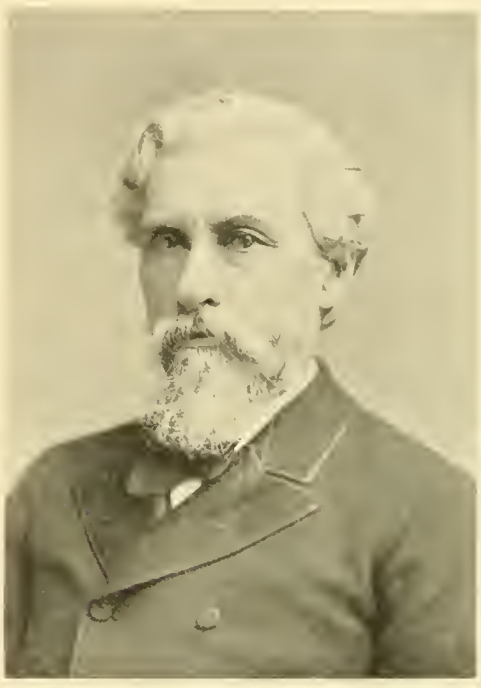
represented the town and the district in both branches of the Legislature. When a member of the House in his first term, 1891, he served on the committee on public charitable institutions, and during his second term, 1892, was a member of the committee on railroads. In the Senate, 1893, he was chairman of the committee on roads and bridges, and member of those on parishes and religious societies, and on rapid transit. He is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, a charter member of William A. Streeter Post, No. 145, its commander for four terms, 1872–73, 1881, and 1892, and a delegate to the national encampment at San Francisco, Columbus, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Washington, D.C., and Pittsburg, Penna. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States, and president of the Rhode Island United States Veteran Association. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Order of United Workmen. In politics he has been always a Republican, on town committees for a long period, and president of the local Republican Club for ten years. He is also a member of the Pomham Club of Providence, R.I. Major Horton was first married June 12, 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Carpenter. She died in 1871, leaving one child: Mary Edith Horton (born July 22, 1862). He married second, in 1873, Miss Eliza D. Freemont. They have one child: Gertie E. Horton (born May 29, 1876).

IVERS, SAMUEL, of New Bedford, treasurer of the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, and of other corporations, was born in Dedham, June 14, 1828, son of Samuel and Caroline (Fuller) Ivers. He was the fourth of a family of six children, one girl and five boys, all of whom reached adult age, and became active in affairs. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and also in the Washington Grammar School of Roxbury, to which place his parents moved during his boyhood. Upon leaving the Washington School at about the age of sixteen, when the family again moved, this time to Cambridge, he entered the dry-goods store of his eldest brother, of the firm of Ivers & Campbell, then on Hanover Street, Boston, to learn that business. After remaining here about a year, when the firm sold out, he came to New Bedford, and was for another year a clerk in the dry-goods store of a Mr. Shaw. Then he engaged as clerk with Nehemiah Leonard, in the sperm and whale oil commission and candle manufacturing business. A few years later he was taken into partnership, the firm name becoming N. Leonard & Co.; and this association held till the death of Mr. Leonard in 1869. For some time previous to Mr. Leonard's death Mr. Ivers had practically the sole charge of the business on account of the feeble health of the former; and he continued it alone for several years after. He was also executor and trustee of the estate of Mr. Leonard,



SAMUEL IVERS.

which was valued at upwards of a hundred thousand dollars. In 1880 Mr. Ivers, with three others, took up the Southern Massachusetts territory, and organized the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, with a capital of thirty thousand, increased with the increase of the business from time to time until it reached six hundred thousand dollars, of which he was made treasurer and clerk. About the same time he was one of the organizers of the Williams Manufacturing Company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and one of a number who organized the New Bedford Opera House Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and built the

Opera House, becoming treasurer and clerk of both of these corporations. Subsequently he was elected treasurer and clerk of the Clark's Cove Guano Company, capital between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars. After four or five years' service in these several positions he resigned the treasurership of the Guano Company, and soon after that of the Williams Manufacturing Company, the business of the Telephone Company having increased to such an extent that he could not comfortably attend to the duties of all of them. He is still treasurer and clerk of the Telephone and of the Opera House companies, treasurer of several smaller enterprises, director of the several companies of which he is and has been treasurer, trustee of several estates, and trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, of which he was one of the original incorporators. In politics he is and always has been a Republican, at times more interested in political movements than at others, especially when local matters of importance are issues. He has been a member of the Republican city committee at different times, and its chairman or treasurer a number of terms. He has held a few local offices; and at one time, during his absence from home, and without his knowledge, he was nominated for representative in the Legislature. That he was not elected gave him much gratification, as he has always preferred business to public station. He has been asked repeatedly to be a candidate for Common Council, the Board of Aldermen, and for the mayoralty but has in all cases positively declined. He has been long prominent in the North Congregational Church, and was treasurer of the Sunday-school for about fifteen years. He is a member of the Wamsutta Club, one of the few who started and organized it, and its treasurer for ten or fifteen years; and he is a member of the New Bedford Board of Trade. He was married first in 1851 to Miss Jane Frances Tobey, daughter of Jonathan Tobey, who died early in 1853; and second, late in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of John Perkins. She died in 1885. By his first wife he had a daughter, Ella Frances Ivers, who is still living; and, by his second wife, a daughter, Lizzie Perkins Ivers, who died October, 1883.

JAQUES, Alden Potter, of Haverhill, a large holder of Haverhill real estate, was born in Maine, in the town of Bowdoin, March 4, 1835, eldest son of Stafford and Harriet (Potter) Jaques. He is descended from Captain J. Jaques, one of three brothers who came from France to this

ALDEN P. JAQUES.

country in the early colonial days, and settled in Newbury, Mass. Subsequently Captain J. was one of the first settlers of Harpswell, Me., becoming a large holder of land there. For several years he was master of a merchant ship, and was finally lost at sea. Isaac Jaques, the grandfather of Alden P., removed from Harpswell to Bowdoin, and became a prominent citizen. Alden P. was the oldest of a family of three sons and one daughter. He spent his boyhood on the farm, attending the public schools during the three winter months of each year. His father was a contractor and builder; and, being away from home much of the time, the farm was in the son's hands from the time he was old enough to conduct it until he reached the age of eighteen. Then he struck out for himself, and, obtaining a situation in Richmond, Me., as a ship-joiner, he followed that trade until the financial panic and depression of 1857, when, ship-building becoming inactive, he turned his attention to house carpentering. In 1858 he purchased a farm in Bowdoin, Me., and engaged in general farming. He remained there, however, but about a year, in 1859

removing to Haverhill, and returning to his old trade of carpentering. Being a skilful workman, he found steady employment in the finer grades of finishing, and continued in this occupation for three years, his last work at the trade being on the City Hall. Then he took up shoe manufacturing. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Randall A. Potter, under the firm name of Potter & Jaques, and engaged actively in the industry. In 1870, in company with John B. Nichols, he purchased the large wooden building then standing on Washington Street, known as the Coffin Block, and the Whipple House adjoining, and three years later began here an enterprise which soon revolutionized the shoe industry in Haverhill, — the application of steam power in shoemaking. He was also the first to succeed in making shoes in what is known as a "string shop"; and in this, as in the adoption of steam to shoe manufacture, he was followed by others until it became the prevailing method. Mr. Jaques continued in the shoe manufacturing business until the disastrous fire of February, 1882, which destroyed his factory and other buildings. Then he became more extensively interested in real estate, erecting, in place of the property swept away by the fire, more substantial structures, and turned his attention to other enterprises. Since about 1890 he has been extensively and very profitably engaged in gold-mining in Colorado. He has always taken a warm interest in Haverhill affairs, and has served the city in various positions. He was for two terms a member of the School Board; in 1885 and 1886 an alderman; in 1887 and 1888 a member of the lower house of the Legislature for Haverhill, serving in that body on important committees, in his first term a member also of the special committee appointed to represent the Commonwealth at the centennial celebration of the signing of the National Constitution at Philadelphia; and in 1890 a member of the State Senate, serving that term as chairman of the State House committee, chairman of the committee on woman suffrage, and member of the committees on county affairs and criminal costs, and on libraries. In politics he is an earnest Republican, and has contributed generously, in personal work and in contribution, to campaign funds for the advancement of his party. He has been long a member of the Haverhill Commandery of Knights Templar, of the Saggahen Lodge, Freemasons, and of the Mutual Relief Lodge, Odd Fellows. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist member of the North Congregational Society. He is ever ready to help the needy, and his sterling integrity makes his word as good as his bond. Mr. Jaques was married first in 1858 to Miss Harriet Carr, daughter of John Carr, of Bowdoin, Me., who died in 1865; and second, in 1871, to Miss Marcia L. Avery, daughter of Leonard R. Avery, of New Hampton, N.H. They have had one son: Walter H. Jaques.

JENNINGS, Andrew Jackson, of Fall River, member of the Bristol bar, is a native of Fall River, born August 2, 1849, son of Andrew M. and Olive B. (Chace) Jennings. He was educated in the Fall River public schools, at the English and Classical School of Mowry & Goff in Providence, R.I., and at Brown University, from which he graduated with special honors in the class of 1872. In college he was a good athlete, as well as a good scholar, prominent in all athletic sports,

ANDREW J. JENNINGS.

captain some time of his class nine, and also of the university nine. For two years after graduation he was principal of the High School of War-

ren, R.I. Then he began his law studies, entering the office of the Hon. James M. Morton, in Fall River, as a student in July, 1874, and the Boston University Law School the following January. Graduating in 1876, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began practice in partnership with Judge Morton. This relation continued till Mr. Morton's elevation to the Supreme Bench in September, 1890. Thereafter he was in partnership with John S. Brayton, Jr., for two years, and subsequently formed a partnership with the son of Judge Morton, under the firm name of Jennings & Morton. He gained special prominence as counsel in association with ex-Governor George D. Robinson for the defence in the famous "Lizzie Borden case" in 1892. He has been prominent also in public affairs, serving three years on the Fall River School Committee (1876 79), two years as a representative for Fall River in the lower house of the Legislature (1878–79), and one year as a senator (1882), declining a re-election for a second term. During his entire service in the General Court he was a member of the committee on the judiciary; and in 1882 was chairman of the joint special committee on the removal of Judge Day by address. As a legislator, he was effective in debate and influential in committee work. When in the House, he was especially identified with the civil damage law, and in the Senate with the act prohibiting saloons within certain distance of school-houses, which he introduced. He was chosen district attorney for the Southern district in November, 1894, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. H. M. Knowlton, elected attorney general of the State. In politics he is a Republican, and has for some years spoken regularly from the stump during the annual fall campaigns. He has also delivered formal addresses on public occasions, one of the most notable of this class being his memorial oration for the city of Fall River on the day of the funeral of General Grant. Mr. Jennings is now president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Fall River, has been for some years a trustee of Brown University, and is a member of the University Club, Boston, and the Delta Kappa Upsilon, New York. He was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Marion G. Saunders, daughter of Captain Seth and Nancy I. (Bosworth) Saunders, of Warren, R.I. They have two children: Oliver Saunders and Marion Jennings.

JOHNSON, George William, of Brookfield, ex-member of the Governor's Council, was born in Boston, December 27, 1827, son of Samuel and Charlotte A. (Howe) Johnson. His father was an eminent Boston merchant, at different times member of the firms of Brewer & Johnson, Johnson & Curtis, and J. C. Howe & Co., "distinguished," as one who knew him well wrote in an obituary notice after his death, "by a singular union of shrewd judgment and methodical habits of business, with the energy of an impulsive temperament." "The mercantile history of Boston," this writer added, "has furnished few, if any,

GEO. W. JOHNSON.

more worthy specimens of the honorable, liberal, Christian merchant." George W. was educated in the Chauncy Hall and the Boston Latin schools. In his seventeenth year he entered the importing and jobbing house of Deane & Davis, Boston, and, upon attaining his majority, became a member of the firm, the name being then changed to Deane, Davis, & Co., and later to Davis, Johnson, & Co. In 1850 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Johnson having accepted a proposition to engage in the Mediterranean trade; and soon after he sailed for Smyrna and other parts of the Levant. Upon his return, however, eight months later, he found that the firm with whom he had made the connection had become insolvent; and

he was obliged to change his plans. The next five years he was abroad the greater part of the time, partly for pleasure and partly for business, visiting England, China, and South America. In April, 1856, he went to Brookfield, the home of his maternal ancestors, to which he was much attached, for a temporary residence; and the following year, marrying there, he made it his permanent home. In 1860, having concluded to adopt a profession, he began the study of law in the office of J. E. Greene, of North Brookfield, and subsequently completed his studies in that of the distinguished Boston lawyer, Peleg W. Chandler. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1863, he at once began practice in Brookfield. To his law business he added that of negotiating loans for Eastern capitalists on real estate in Chicago. For a while the two branches were conducted together comfortably; but in course of time his frequent absences from home to attend to Chicago matters interfered with his legal practice, and in 1868 he closed the Brookfield office, and confined himself wholly to his financial operations. In 1870 he entered the manufacturing field, engaging in shoe manufacture in Brookfield, in partnership with Levi Davis, under the firm name of Johnson & Davis. Two years later the firm name was changed to Johnson, Davis, & Forbes. The business was continued till 1878, when, their factory being destroyed by fire and the shoe trade being in a depressed condition, the partnership was dissolved. Thereupon Mr. Johnson resumed his law practice and the Chicago loan business. A few years later he retired from professional work, and has since lived in the enjoyment of a well-earned ease. In the local affairs of Brookfield he has always taken an active part, and he has for many years been prominent in State affairs. He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Brookfield and of the School Committee for a long period, and he has been one of the trustees of the Merrick Library since its foundation. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, and twelve years later was an alternate to the convention which nominated Garfield. He has served in both branches of the State Legislature, beginning as a senator for the Third Worcester District in 1870, and member of the House in 1877 and 1880. In the Senate he was a member of the committees on probate and chancery, on the library, and on woman suffrage; and was especially active in opposing the State grant to the old Hartford & Erie Railroad, now the New York & New England. In the House during his first term he served on the committee on finance, and his second term on the same committee, also on that on rules and orders, and as House chairman of the committee on fisheries. In 1877, by appointment of Governor Rice, he became one of the inspectors of the State Primary School at Monson; and, under the act of 1879 organizing the Board of State Charities, he was appointed a trustee of the State Primary and Reform schools, and served several years as chairman of the board. In 1887 he was a member of the Executive Council, and, twice re-elected (for 1888 and 1889), served the entire length of Governor Ames's term in the governorship, taking a leading hand in a number of important matters. He was one of the principal members of the committee on pardons and a member of the special committee on the purchase of land and on plans and estimates for the State House Extension. On the latter committee his services were especially efficient. Owing to the illness of the governor, who was one of his associates, and the early retirement of the other member, the entire work of carrying through a number of delicate business transactions fell upon him; and all interested bore testimony to his satisfactory conduct of them. Every purchase was made without the intervention of brokers, thus saving to the State the cost of commissions. In 1889 he was a leading candidate in the Republican State convention for the nomination for lieutenant governor, with the indorsement of a strong list of supporters, and on the first ballot received three hundred and thirty-seven votes, a good portion of them cast by Boston delegates. But the choice of the convention fell on another candidate, and in the campaign following he gave his successful competitor the heartiest support. In December, 1889, he was appointed to the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, on which he has served to the present time, occupying the position of chairman since 1892. In the presidential election of 1892 he was chosen one of the presidential electors, and, as a member of the electoral college, cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Johnson was married February 24, 1857, to Miss Mary Ellen Stowell, daughter of E. C. Stowell, of Chicago. They have had eight children, of whom six are now living: Clara S., George H., Alice R., Ethel, Harold A., and Marion P. Johnson.

JOHNSON, Samuel Allen, of Salem, sheriff of Essex County, is a native of Salem, born July 31, 1847, son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth (Allen) Johnson. He is descended on the maternal side from Chester Allen, son of one of the first settlers of Sturbridge, and Anna Rice, of Belchertown. His father's family was of Stafford's Springs, Conn. He was educated in Wisconsin, attending the public schools of Beloit, fitting for college at the Beloit College Preparatory School, and taking a part of the course at Beloit College as a member of the class of 1869, being obliged to leave before completing the full course on account of

SAMUEL A. JOHNSON.

failing eyesight. Soon after leaving college he began the study of law in the office of Todd & Converse in Beloit, where he spent about a year. The next two years were devoted to travel in the distant West and in Europe. Returning to Salem in the autumn of 1870, he resumed his law studies in the office of the Hon. William D. Northend, and was admitted to the bar of Essex County on October 3, 1871. He remained in the office with Mr. Northend, practising his profession, until May, 1872, when he entered into a law partnership with Dean Peabody, at that time one of the leading attorneys and practitioners of Lynn, and since for many years clerk of courts for Essex County. He remained in active practice in Lynn until May, 1875, and then, on account of a severe and prolonged illness, was obliged to withdraw from professional work, and to seek health and strength in Colorado. Returning in July, 1876, to his old home in Salem, instead of resuming practice, his physician advising him not to attempt it, he took an appointment in December following as deputy sheriff; and this office he held, serving much of the time as special sheriff, until he assumed the duties of his present office of sheriff of Essex County, to which he was elected in 1892. He has been a member of the Second Corps of Cadets of Salem for twenty years, having enlisted in April, 1874, and has passed through the various grades to that of major, which office he now holds. He is also an active member of numerous fraternal organizations: in the Masonic order connected with the Essex Lodge, the Washington Royal Arch Chapter, the Winslow Lewis Commandery, the Sutton Grand Lodge of Perfection, all of Salem, and the Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston; in the order of Odd Fellows, member of the Essex Lodge and the Naumkeag Encampment; in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, member of the John Endicott Lodge; and in the Improved Order of Red Men, member of the Naumkeag Tribe. In politics Sheriff Johnson is a stanch Republican, but has held no elective office except that of sheriff. He was married November 17, 1872, to Miss Eliza A. Fitz, daughter of Daniel P. Fitz, of Salem. Their children were: Nellie Maud and Chester Allen Johnson. Mrs. Johnson died February 1, 1885; and he married second, October 5, 1886, Miss Lily J. Shannon, of New York City. They have one child: Mary Hilda Johnson.

KEITH, Ziba Cary, of Brockton, first mayor of that city and its representative in numerous other stations, is a native of North Bridgewater, which became Brockton in 1881, born July 13, 1842, in the ancestral home of the family built in 1747. His father, Ziba Keith, was a descendant in the fourth generation of Rev. James Keith, the first minister in Bridgewater, settled February 18, 1664, and his mother, Polly (Noyes) Keith, was of an early Old Colony family. He acquired his education in the North Bridgewater public schools and at the Pierce Academy, Middle-

borough. His business life was begun at eighteen, when he became book-keeper and salesman for Martin L. Keith, in Boston. Four years were spent there, and then in 1864, with Embert Howard as partner, he bought out a general country store in Campello, formerly kept by Sidney Packard, and started in trade on his own account. Two years later he sold his interest in the store, but rebought the next year (1867), and from that time continued the business with profit until 1883, when he retired. Subsequently he became connected with banking interests. He was an incorporator of the Campello Co-operative Bank, and

ZIBA C. KEITH.

secretary and treasurer of the institution in its early days; an incorporator of the Brockton Savings Bank, and later one of the vice-presidents of the corporation, which position he still holds; and a director of the Brockton National Bank from the time of its incorporation until 1893, when he resigned to take the presidency of the Plymouth County Safe Deposit and Trust Company, of which he is still the head. He is also treasurer of the Monarch Rubber Company. Mr. Keith's notable public career was begun as a representative for North Bridgewater in the State Legislature of 1875 and 1876. In 1879 he was chosen a selectman of his town. In 1881 he was a member of the committee selected by the town to draft the city charter, and in 1882 he was made the first mayor of the new city. Two years later he was re-elected to the mayoralty, and returned the next year; was again chosen to serve for 1891, and twice re-elected,—for 1892 and 1893. Under his administration a system of sewerage was provided for, and work upon it begun; the abolishment of grade crossing was begun; the construction of the City Hall accomplished, and a park commission established. For the years 1887 88 89, he served as tax collector. In 1887 and 1888 he represented his district in the State Senate, and in 1892 was elected a member of the Governor's Council for service in 1893. Re-elected in 1893 and in 1894, he is now serving his third term. During his first term as a councillor he served on the committees on accounts, harbors, and public lands, charitable institutions, military affairs, and railroads. In 1894 he was a member of the committees on finance, harbor, and public lands, military affairs, railroads, State House Extension, accounts (chairman); and in 1895 member of the committees on finance, harbor and public lands (chairman), military affairs, railroads, State House Extension, accounts (chairman). Of Mr. Keith's public service it has been said that, "wherever he has been placed, he has served to the satisfaction of the great mass of citizens, and therefore with honor to himself." He is thoroughly identified with Brockton, and by his able and energetic leadership has contributed much to its prosperity. He is in politics a steadfast Republican, but has considered municipal affairs from the point of view of the citizen rather than the party man. He is a Freemason, member of St. George Lodge and of the Bay State Commandery. He was married December 31, 1865, to Miss Abbie Frances Jackson. They have one son: William C. Keith.

KINGMAN, Hosea, of Bridgewater, member of the Plymouth bar, and chairman of the State Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, is a native of Bridgewater, born April 11, 1843, son of Philip D. and Betsey (Washburn) Kingman. He traces his lineage to Henry Kingman, who settled in Weymouth some time about 1636. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgewater, at the Bridgewater Academy, at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., where he was fitted for col-

lege, and at Dartmouth. He was a student in college when the Civil War broke out, and in the summer of 1862, closing his books, he joined

HOSEA KINGMAN

the army, enlisting as a private in Company K, Third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was mustered in on September 22, that year, and went with his regiment to Newbern, N.C. Here he remained until December, when he was detailed to duty in the signal service, and was continued in this department for the remainder of his term, first assigned to Port Royal, S.C., and later to Folly Island, Charleston Harbor. Mustered out on the 22d of June, 1863, he returned to college, made up his junior year work in his senior year, and graduated with his class in 1864. Then he began the study of law at Bridgewater in the office of William Latham, where he spent two years. He was admitted to the bar June 21, 1866, and at once engaged in practice as a partner of Mr. Latham, under the firm name of Latham & Kingman, which relation held until 1871, when Mr. Latham retired, and Mr. Kingman continued alone. He has enjoyed a large practice in his profession since he first began; and his time has been very fully occupied with professional duty. November 12, 1878, he was appointed special justice of the First District Court of Plymouth County, and held this position until July 6, 1885. From March 7, 1883, to January 3, 1887, he was city solicitor of Brockton. From 1884 to 1887 he was commissioner of insolvency through repeated elections; and from January, 1887, to August, 1889, district attorney, resigning this office when appointed to the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. He has been chairman of the latter body since the beginning of his service thereon. He is a trustee of the Old Colony Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Brockton, and trustee of the Bridgewater Savings Bank. In 1864 he was a captain in the State Militia. He is much interested in historical and educational matters, and is a trustee of the Plymouth County Pilgrim Society and of the Bridgewater Academy. He is prominent also in the Masonic and other fraternal organizations, having been master of the Fellowship Lodge of Brockton three years, district deputy grand master three years, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, and the New England Order of Protection. His club associations are with the University of Boston, the Commercial of Brockton, the Old Colony of Plymouth, and the Bridgewater Social Club, of which he is president. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Kingman was married June 21, 1864, to Miss Carrie Cole, daughter of Hezekiah and Deborah (Freeman) Cole, of Carver. They have one daughter: Agnes Cole Kingman.

KNIGHT, Horatio Gates, of Easthampton, lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth 1875 to 1878 inclusive, is a native of Easthampton, born March 24, 1818, son of Sylvester and Rachel (Lyman) Knight. His ancestry, while not clearly ascertained, is believed to be a combination of English and Scotch. His education was attained through private tutors and in the public schools of his native town. In lieu of a college training he early enjoyed the advantage of travel and observation in various lands, wide reading, and association with wise men. He began active life at fourteen as a clerk in a country store, entering the employ of Samuel Williston, the successful manufacturer and distinguished philanthropist. Early working his way to positions of responsibility, at twenty-four he became a partner in Mr. Williston's extensive button manufacturing business. Thereafter he continued with Mr. Williston in various

manufacturing and mercantile enterprises until the latter's death in 1874. He bought the first India rubber and the first elastic fabric looms and braiding machines used in the Easthampton factories, and the prosperous business of the partners was in no small share due to his intelligent energy and systematic methods. He has been a director in many and president of several manufacturing corporations and banks, and trustee of several educational institutions. Having resigned many of these positions, including that of a trustee of Williams College which he held many years, he is still president of the Williston and Knight Company and of the Northampton Institution for Savings, a trustee of the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, and director of the First National Bank of Northampton. Mr. Knight's notable public career began in the early fifties, and covered a long and important period. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1852 and 1853, was a senator in 1858 and 1859, a member of the Executive Council in 1868 and 1869, lieutenant governor for four years (1875 to 1878 inclusive), was drafting commissioner by appointment of Governor Andrew in 1862, and commissioner to the Vienna Exposition by appointment of Governor Washburn in 1873.

HORATIO G. KNIGHT.

During his service as lieutenant governor the contract was made under which the Hoosac Tunnel was completed. As draft commissioner, instead of drafting, he promoted enlistments, expending from his own resources thousands of dollars in this work; and, as a result, Hampshire County's quota was filled without resorting to the draft. While as lieutenant governor, chairman of the committees of the Executive Council on pardons, several hundred applications for pardon were passed upon. In politics Mr. Knight was a Whig till that party was succeeded by the Republican, to which he has since adhered without wavering. He has since served his native town upon its School Committee and in various other offices, and is at the present time chairman of its Water Commissioners. He was the originator of the Village Improvement Society, which has done much to promote the beauty, attractiveness, and prosperity of Easthampton. He is a member of the American Institute of Civics, of the Home Market Club, and has been a member of the Union League of New York. He was married September 28, 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Huntoon. They have had three daughters: Alice, Lucy, and Mary; and four sons: Horatio Williston, Charles Huntoon, Frederic Allen, and Russell Wright, the last two having died in childhood.

LARRABEE, John, of Melrose, pharmacist, member of the State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, was born in Melrose (then North Malden), April 21, 1850, son of John and Sarah Jane (Kimball) Larrabee. He is a direct descendant of the Larrabee family who settled in this section in colonial days. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town. Early establishing himself as a pharmacist in Melrose, he conducted a successful business alone for twenty-three years, from 1867 to 1890; and since that time he has been associated with A. C. Stearns, a former clerk, under the firm name of Larrabee & Stearns. He has been a member of the State Board of Registration in Pharmacy since May, 1887, first appointed by Governor Ames, and reappointed by Governor Brackett, in 1890, for the term of five years. He is interested, also, in local banking institutions, having been a trustee and clerk of the Melrose Savings Bank from January, 1886, to the present time, and the first cashier (1892) of the Melrose National Bank, the

organization and successful establishment of which were largely due to his efforts. He is now a director of the latter institution, having resigned the position of cashier after one year's service on account of the pressure of other duties. He has served his town during a long period in various capacities. For twenty-one years — from 1873 to 1894 — he was town clerk, finally retiring, having declined a renomination. From 1888 to 1893 he was also clerk of the Board of Selectmen. Since 1875 he has been a member of the committee on cemeteries. In 1883 and 1887 he was a representative in the Legislature for the Eleventh Middlesex District, serving both terms as chairman of the committee on engrossed bills; in 1883 as clerk of the committee on woman suffrage; and in 1887, clerk of that on public health. He is now (1895) serving as sewer commissioner for Melrose, the town having in process of construction a system to connect with the North Metropolitan Sewerage system. He is a member of the Wyoming Lodge, Freemasons; of the Melrose Lodge, order of Odd Fellows; of the Bethlehem Council, Royal Arcanum; of the Garfield Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution (being a great-great-grandson of Captain John Vinton); of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association; of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association; and of the Franklin Fraternity, a literary organization formed in 1863. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist, member of the First Baptist Church of Melrose. Mr. Larrabee was first married September 18, 1876, to Miss L. Ellen Ricker, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Clements) Ricker. She died May 18, 1890, leaving two children: John Heber and Sarah Helen Larrabee. He married second, December 8, 1892, Miss M. Edna Atkins, daughter of Sullivan H. and Sarah Abbie (Ricker) Atkins. They have one child: Harold Atkins Larrabee (born August 20, 1894).

JOHN LARRABEE.

LAWRENCE, William Badger, of Boston and Medford, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Charlestown, November 15, 1856, son of General Samuel Crocker and Carrie R. (Badger) Lawrence. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Giles Badger, who came from England with his two brothers, and who was at Newbury in 1643, and there died January 11, 1647. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1879. At the Latin School he was a Franklin medal scholar, and in 1874–75 was colonel of the Boston School Regiment. In college he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He fitted for his profession at the Harvard Law School, graduating in the class of 1882, and was admitted to the State and United States courts in the spring of 1883. Upon his return from extended travels in Europe he began practice that year in the office of the late Nathan Morse in Boston. He is now at No. 40 Water Street. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and one of the proprietors of the Social Law Library. In Medford, where he resides, Mr. Lawrence has been prominent in affairs; and before the town became a city served on the Board of Selectmen and as Overseer of the Poor (from 1888 to 1890). In 1891 and again in 1892 he represented Medford in the lower house of the Legislature; and, in 1893 and 1894 he was senator for the First Middlesex District (comprising the cities of Somerville and Medford and the towns of Arlington and Winchester). While in the House, he served on the committees on the judiciary, probate, and insolvency, and drainage; and in the Senate both terms as chairman of the

committees on the treasury and on expenditures, and a member of the committees on the judiciary and on rules. He has always taken a warm interest in public matters, and has been especially active in promoting progressive municipal movements. In the years 1885–89 he was instrumental in averting the threatened division of the town of Medford, and later in securing the city charter. He has been for some years a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank. In politics Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, an active member of the party organization, in 1891–92 serving on the Republican State Committee. He is prominent in the Ma-

WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE.

sonic fraternity, a past deputy district grand master of the Grand Lodge, past master of the Mt. Hermon Lodge, past high priest of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, past thrice illustrious master of Medford Council, Royal and Select Masters, past grand master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, captain-general of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, and senior warden of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection. He is a charter member of the Medford Club, and a member of the University Club of Boston. He was married October 2, 1883, to Miss Alice May Sears, daughter of J. Henry and Emily (Nickerson) Sears, and a lineal descendant of Richard Sears, one of the Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony in 1633. Their children are: Marjorie, Samuel Crocker, 2d, and Ruth Lawrence.

LORD, LUCIEN, of Athol, real estate investor and builder, proprietor of the Athol Academy of Music and owner of the Pequoig House, is a native of Athol, born October 11, 1840, son of Ethan and Thankful (Richardson) Lord. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were also natives of Athol; and the latter was one of the first five men who came from Hatfield in 1735 to settle in "Pequoig," which subsequently became Athol. He was educated in the common and high schools of the town. After leaving school, he was associated with his father for a while in the lumber and grain business, then served some time as clerk in a dry-goods store, with Walter Thorpe, and in 1866 entered business on his own account, forming a partnership with Howard B. Hunt, and opening an insurance agency and stationery store. After two years successful trade he was appointed postmaster of Athol (April 21, 1869) by President Grant, which office he held through the administrations of Presidents Hayes, Arthur, and Garfield, until 1889. Since that time he has been actively engaged in real estate and building, to which he had given much attention during the previous ten and more years, erecting in 1874 the Masonic Building. In 1891 he built the Athol Academy of Music, and he is now (1895) rebuilding the Pequoig House, a large and fine hotel of modern design and finish, and is developing four large tracts for residences: "Lake Park," "South Park," "Intervale," and "Pleasant Valley." He has from youth up been closely identified with all praiseworthy movements for the benefit of local institutions, taking an active part in musical and dramatic affairs, and serving his town in various capacities. He represented Athol in the General Court in 1891, and is now a member of the Athol School Committee and of the Library Committee. He is a trustee of the Athol Savings Bank, director of the Athol and Orange Electric Railroad Company, and manager as well as owner of the Academy of Music. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, member of the Athol Commandery, of which he was eminent commander in 1881–82–83, and is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Pequoig Club. He was largely instrumental

in founding the Second Unitarian Society in Athol, was several years its clerk, and for the past eighteen years has been superintendent of the Sunday-

LUCIEN LORD.

school. In politics he has regularly voted with the Republican party, but has never been a politician. Mr. Lord was married September 1, 1868, to Miss Delia Maria Pierce, of Royalston. They have one daughter: Elizabeth Lord, born February 9, 1878. Their home is a fine residence recently erected by themselves on Chestnut Hill Avenue, Athol.

McDONNELL, Thomas Henry, of Quincy, one of the leaders in the granite industry of the United States, and president of the Quincy Quarry Railroad Company, is a native of Quincy, born August 18, 1848, son of Patrick and Mary (Hughes) McDonnell. He acquired his education in the Quincy public schools, finishing with a thorough business course at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, and at an early age was actively engaged in the granite business, associated with his father and his brother, John Q. McDonnell, under the firm name of McDonnell & Sons. This relation has since continued, and the firm of which he has become the active head has acquired a national reputation for the extent and excellence of its work and for its fair dealing in all transactions. From a modest beginning it steadily expanded its works and operations in various directions until now it has, in addition to its large plant in Quincy, extensive works in Barre, Vt., where it owns a large quarry of fine, light granite; three large yards at Buffalo, N.Y.; and offices at Albany, N.Y., and at Indianapolis, Ind. In Quincy the firm owns ten acres of the best quarry land in the city, and thirty-one acres in East Milton. Its works are thoroughly equipped with machinery of every description required for large operations, some of it especially constructed for the firm's use. One derrick alone is capable of removing a one hundred ton block of stone at a single lift. Thirty thousand feet of lumber are annually consumed in boxing the firm's finished work for shipment. It was the first concern in Quincy to introduce the apparatus of the American Pneumatic Tool Company for carving and cutting stone, superseding hand labor, Mr. McDonnell being a stockholder in the company. Examples of the work of the firm are seen in various parts

T. H. McDONNELL.

of the country: in the monument of General George B. McClellan at Trenton, N.J., the C. W. Mackey family monument at Franklin, Penna., the

Seventy-seventh Regiment monument at Saratoga, N.Y., the Blocher canopy at Buffalo, N.Y., costing twenty-five thousand dollars; the Shoemaker monument at Spring Grove, Cincinnati; and many monuments of fine finish in cemeteries of the larger cities East and West. One of its most notable pieces of work was the reconstruction of the Soldiers' Monument at Buffalo, which was highly complimented by the committee having the matter in charge. Mr. McDonnell was an active promoter of the Quincy Quarry Railroad, — a continuation of the ancient "Granite Railway," the first railroad built in the country, — connecting the quarries on the hills with the main railroad, one of the most important enterprises of Quincy, completed and formally opened in October, 1894; and he was elected its first president. He was also a promoter of the Quincy and Boston Electric Railway, and has been a director of it since its incorporation. Besides his quarry business and his Quincy interests, Mr. McDonnell is interested in the Security Live Stock Insurance Company of Boston, of which he was one of the originators, and the president until May, 1894, when he declined a re-election on account of the pressure of other business, but remained in the directory. He also owns a dairy farm of five hundred acres in Springville, N.Y. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. In the year 1892 Mr. McDonnell, accompanied by his friend Rev. T. J. Donahy, of Newton Upper Falls, enjoyed a European trip; and, while in Rome, they were accorded the rare privilege of a private audience with Pope Leo XIII.

MACKINTIRE, Edward Augustus, of Salem, bookseller, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Providence, January 24, 1851, son of John and Clarissa (Craig) Mackintire. His father was of a family of sea-faring men in Salem, with the exception of Samuel Mackintire, who was a noted carver and architect of Salem during the first decade of the present century. His mother was of Scotch descent. He received a good grammar school education, and at thirteen years of age was at work in the book and stationery store of Henry P. Ives in Salem. Here he learned the business, and remained until 1878, when in February he formed a partnership with W. Harvey Merrill, under the firm name of Merrill & Mackintire, and opened a book, stationery, and wall paper store of his own. In July, 1894, he purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business as sole proprietor. Mr. Mackintire has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and

E. AUG. MACKINTIRE.

growth of Salem, and has by his influence promoted many important improvements. He has been for some years an active member of the Salem Board of Trade, and its president since April, 1893. He was the founder and first vice-president of the Salem Co-operative Bank, which position he has held since its establishment in 1888; and he was for two years a director of the Association of Massachusetts Co-operative Banks. He has also been long connected with the Salem Mutual Benefit Association, a director of the organization for fifteen years. He is a member of the Essex Institute, of the Salem Charitable Mechanic Association, of the Salem Veteran Cadets, of the Enterprise Fire Club, and of numerous fraternal organizations: connected with Essex Lodge, No. 26, and Naumkeag Encampment of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, the Pilgrim Fathers, and the United Workmen. In politics he is Republican, interested in the party organization, but never holding office, although many times urged to take nominations. He was an early member of the Salem Republican Flambeau Club, and its treasurer for nine

years. He was married March 9, 1880, to Miss Alice Williams Glover, a descendant of General John Glover, of Marblehead, the famous hero of the Revolution, whose statue stands in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. They have had four children: Bessie Glover, Richard Craig, Alice, and George Augustus Mackintire (deceased).

MARTIN, Gregory Arvide, M.D., of Franklin, was born in Bedford, P.Q., December 22, 1842, son of Abram and Sarah (Spruston) Martin. His father's grandfather came from Holland, and settled in the Hoosac Valley of Massachusetts, where his grandfather was born. His father was born in Bedford, P.Q. His maternal grandfather was born and lived in Lancaster, England, which was his mother's native place. She received her education in London, England. He attended the common and high schools of his native town, and at eighteen was apprenticed for three years to a civil engineer and general millbuilder. After serving his time, he worked at mill building, civil and hydraulic engineering, throughout New England, in the Province of Quebec, and on the Pacific Coast. Among other works he superintended the large saw-mill on the shore of Commencement Bay, where Tacoma City now stands. He began the study of medicine on the first of January, 1873, and, subsequently attending the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduated there in June, 1879. He was first established as a physician in the town of China, Me., where he spent seven years. He had a large and pleasant practice there: but, desiring a more compact field of labor, he decided to settle near some large city. Accordingly, in 1886 he came to Franklin. He has devoted himself entirely to his profession, and has attained substantial success in it. The only offices he has held have been those of examining physician for several insurance companies, and chairman of the Board of Health of Franklin, which position he has occupied for several years. He is a member of the Thurber Medical Association, of the Maine State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He is connected with numerous fraternal organizations, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Royal Societies of Good Fellows, of Central Lodge, No. 45, Freemasons, Dunlap Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12, Mount Lebanon Council, St. Omer Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, Providence Grand Consistory, American Association Scottish Rites, United States Jurisdiction; and of King David Lodge, No. 71, Odd Fellows. In politics he has been always a Republican. Dr. Martin is an ardent huntsman, and every year finds him in the woods of Maine hunting deer and bear. He was married February 23, 1886, to Miss Rachel A. Bumpus, of China, Me.

G. A. MARTIN.

MEAD, Julian Augustus, M.D., of Watertown, was born in West Acton, April 15, 1856, son of Oliver Warren and Mary Elizabeth (Hartwell) Mead. His father was a native of Boxborough, where the Mead family had been settled for many years, and his mother of Harvard. She belonged to the Littleton branch of the Hartwell family. He was educated in the public schools of West Acton, the Concord High School, Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and at Harvard, graduating A.B. in 1878; and fitted for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1881, and in Europe, at the universities of Leipzig, Vienna, and Paris, where he spent two years. In November, 1883, he settled in Watertown, and then began practice, in which he has since been

steadily engaged. Since 1884 he has been medical examiner of Middlesex County, first appointed by Governor Robinson, and reappointed in 1891

JULIAN A. MEAD.

by Governor Russell. He served for three years as assistant surgeon; and two years as surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, under Colonel Bancroft; and is now post surgeon at the United States Arsenal at Watertown. He established the first Board of Health in Watertown, and was chairman of the board in 1886. He has served the town in other capacities,— as a member of the School Committee since 1884, and chairman since 1885; and as a trustee of the Watertown Public Library since 1891, for three years also secretary of the board. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Medico-Legal Society; member of the Union and Unitarian clubs, Boston; of the Watertown Unitarian Club, three years its president; and of the Village Club, Watertown, of which he is the present president. He has contributed numerous articles to the medical journals. Dr. Mead was married December 12, 1889, to Miss Mary Dearborn Emerson, of Newton.

MERRILL, John Flint, of Quincy, grocer and real estate owner, is a native of Maine, born in Brownfield, January 16, 1849, son of Samuel E. and Clarissa (Flint) Merrill. His ancestors were Massachusetts folk on both sides. The Merrills went from Newbury, Essex County, and were among the first settlers in Fryeburg and Brownfield, Me., and in Conway, N.H. His mother was born in North Reading, and went to Maine early in life. He was educated in the public schools of Norway, whither his parents moved when he was a boy of eight years. He came to Boston in 1870, and entered the grocery business. Six years later he removed to Lewiston, Me., where he continued in the same business; and in 1878 established himself in Quincy, Mass., as a grocer and real estate owner. In 1887 he built the Durgin and Merrill Block, the first business block in Quincy. He has represented his city and senatorial district in both branches of the Legislature, serving in the House of Representatives in 1888 and 1889, and in the Senate in 1893 and 1894. During both terms in the House he served on the committee on water supply. The first year as a senator he was chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments, and a

JOHN F. MERRILL.

member of the committees on mercantile affairs and on towns; and the second year he was chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs, and

member of those on bills in the third reading and libraries. In politics he is a Republican. He is prominent in the Masonic order,—a member of the Rural Lodge of Quincy, for several years secretary of St. Stephen's Chapter, and member of the South Shore Commandery of Knights Templar, and is also connected with the order of Red Men and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Merrill was married November 10, 1894, to Miss Elizabeth Upton Waters, of New York.

MILLER, Edwin Child, of Wakefield, assistant superintendent of the Henry F. Miller & Son Piano Company, was born in Melrose, December 1, 1857, fourth son of Henry F. and Frances V. (Child) Miller. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, and of the Hon. Joseph Jenckes, and is connected with the Ogdens, Beverleys, Hitchcocks, and many of the early Rhode Island families. During his boyhood his parents removed to Boston, and he was educated there in the public schools. He entered the English High School in 1872, from the sub-master' class of the Dwight School; and he was one of eighteen pupils in the class of one hundred who at the close of the course won the Franklin medal, and a Lawrence prize in declamation, in general scholarship, and for an essay. He was also captain of the prize company, English High School Battalion, of the Boston School Regiment. Graduating in 1875, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and there was graduated in 1879 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the mechanical engineering department. After leaving the institute, he was first employed as draughtsman by the inventors of the Woodbury Merrill Patten hot-air engine. Then he entered the office of his father, the founder of the Henry F. Miller & Son Piano Company, as book-keeper, and in 1884, having become a member of the company, was appointed as assistant superintendent, which position he has since held. He removed to Wakefield in 1887, six years after the company had established the manufacturing department of its business there, and at once became identified with the interests of the town. He was one of the first members of the Wakefield Board of Trade, and an early president of the organization: in 1890 he became president of the Wakefield Horticultural and Agricultural Society; in 1893 he was appointed by the town a member of the committee to purchase the water-works: and in 1893 94 represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature. He was chairman also of the executive committee having charge of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the towns of Reading, North Reading, and Wakefield. Since 1889 he has been a member of the Wakefield Savings Bank corporation. In politics he is a Republican, and an active member of the party organization, serving as delegate in district and State conventions. In the Legislature he has served on important committees, among them those on pub-

EDWIN C. MILLER.

lic service, of which he was House chairman for both 1893 and 1894, and on transit (in 1894), of the latter committee being the member having charge on the floor of the house of the Boston Elevated Railroad bill passed that year. He has been a vice-president of the Middlesex (political dining) Club, Boston; a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Golden Rule Lodge, Wakefield, Freemasons, of the Albion Lodge, Wakefield, New England Order of Protection, and of the Quannapowitt Club, Wakefield; a fine member of the Richardson Light Guards; and a contributing member of

H. M. Warren Post, No 12, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Miller was married January 30, 1884, to Miss Ida Louise Farr, daughter of the late Hon. Evarts W. Farr, of Littleton, N.H. They have two children: Barbara (born August 30, 1885, in Boston) and Henry Franklin Miller, 2d (born November 18, 1887, in Melrose).

MILLS, Hiram Francis, of Lowell, civil engineer, is a native of Maine, born in Bangor, November 1, 1836, son of Preserved Brayton and Jane (Lunt) Mills. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Bangor; and he was graduated as civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N.Y., in 1856. Before entering upon independent professional life, he concluded to have ten years' experience with the ablest engineers in the country; and during this period he was associated with James P. Kirkwood, William E. Worthen, James B. Francis, Charles S. Storrow, and others. In 1863 he made a design for and constructed the State Dam on Deerfield River. Three years later he designed a stone dam for the Penobscot River at Bangor, and in 1882 one for the Merrimac River at Sewall's Falls. He has been consulted upon many of the important hydraulic questions that have arisen in different States of the Union. He was appointed engineer of the Essex Company in 1869, and has since that time continued in charge of this company's affairs at Lawrence, including the laying out and management of the lands and the management of the water power of the Merrimac River, with its daily distribution among the several manufacturing companies in the city. He has also acted as consulting engineer for these companies, and the three tall chimneys of Lawrence were designed by him and built under his direction. He has made very extensive experiments upon the flow of water in pipes, conduits, canals, and rivers, and in the discharge of water wheels; and his formulas upon the flow of water, though not yet published, have been used, with his consent, by several of the leading engineers in designing their works. In 1893 he was appointed consulting engineer of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimac River, at Lowell, and in 1894 engineer, having charge of the management of the water power there and of making improvements therein by enlarging the capacity of the canals and directing the daily distribution of the water power among the manufacturing corporations. He has held no remunerative political offices, but since the reorganization of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, by Governor Robinson in 1886, he has been a member of that board and chairman of its committee on water-supply and sewerage; and as such he carried on the investigation and prepared the report in accordance with which the Metropolitan Sewerage System has been constructed. He also designed the Lawrence Experiment Station of the board, where its experiments upon the purification of sewage and of water have been carried on for

HIRAM F. MILLS.

seven years under his direction. He designed and directed the construction of the filter-bed for Lawrence by which the drinking-water of the city, received from the Merrimac River, is purified, and deaths within the city from typhoid fever and other diseases communicated by polluted drinking-water have been very much reduced. On account of his public services Harvard College in 1889 conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. In 1877 he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Since 1885 he has been a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and for several years chairman of its committee on

mechanical engineering and applied mechanics. He is also a member of the visiting committee of the Lawrence Scientific School. He is a director of the Essex Savings Bank; president of the Lawrence Line Company; and a director of the Theological School of the New Jerusalem Church. He has published many professional papers and essays, among them "Water Power of the United States" (1867), "Experiments upon Central Discharge Water Wheels" (1870), "Experiments upon Piezometers used in Hydraulic Experiments" (1878), "Protection of the Town of Westfield from Future Floods" (1879), "Construction of the Pacific Mills Chimney" (1885), "The Protection of the Purity of Inland Waters" (1887), "Purification of Sewage by applying it to Land" (1888), "Report of the State Board of Health upon the Sewerage of the Mystic and Charles River Valleys" (1889), "A Classification of the Drinking Waters of the State" (1890), "Report of the State Board of Health on Filtration of Sewage and of Water and Chemical Precipitation of Sewage" (1890), "Purification of Sewage and of Water by Filtration" (1893), "The Filter of the Water-supply of the City of Lawrence, and its Results" (1894), and memoirs of Mr. John C. Hoadley and Mr. James B. Francis. Mr. Mills was married October 8, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Worcester.

MINOR, Wesley Lyng, of Brockton, architect, was born in Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La., January 8, 1851, son of John W. and Mary (Lyng) Minor. When he was a lad of seven, the family moved North to New Bedford; and his early education was attained there in public schools. Later a second removal was made to the town of Marion, where he attended the High School; and after his graduation the family was established in Middleboro, where he received a partial training for his profession in after years. He first, however, learned the carpenter's trade as an apprentice to his father, who had resumed this trade which he had followed early in life and had abandoned for the study and practice of the profession of dentistry; and the study of architecture was begun while working at carpentry. His first teacher was Professor Hamblin, a retired architect, who was then in charge of a department at Pierce Academy in the town. After taking a three years' course in drawing and elementary architecture, he went to Boston, where he was employed in the architect's office of William R. Ware. A few months later he went to Philadelphia, and entered the office of J. McArthur, Jr., the well-known architect of the new City Hall in that city, and after a year's experience there he found an opening in the office of Richard H. Hunt, of New York, where he remained another year: then he engaged in practice, first establishing himself in Charleston, S.C. He soon, however, moved West, and, opening offices in Topeka, Kan., and Denver, Col., conducted a flourishing business in both places. A few years after, his health failing, he was obliged to leave Kansas, and, going to Kentucky,

W. L. MINOR.

settled temporarily in the town of Catlettsburg, which had been visited by a serious fire. He remained there about a year, and during that time practically rebuilt the town, replacing the burned wooden buildings with substantial brick structures. He next returned to the East, and was for two years and a half established in his boyhood home at New Bedford. Having then entered into an agreement with a New York architect to open an office in Newport, R.I., he started one day from Boston to Newport, and stopped off at Brockton to transact some business. Becoming interested in the place, and concluding that it offered promise of good architectural work, he lost no time in

communicating with his New York friend, and proposed a partnership for business here instead of in Newport. The proposition was declined, but he decided to stay and practise alone. This was in 1882; and he has been in constant practice with headquarters here since, building most of the notable buildings and residences in the city and neighborhood. Examples of his work are the Brockton City Hall, the Washburn and Howard blocks, the Enterprise, Home Bank, and Bixby buildings, the residences of Ziba C. Keith, Caleb H. Packard, Dr. E. E. Dean, William L. Douglas, and numerous others in Brockton; and the Middleborough High School. He also prepared the plans for the Broadway High School in Everett and the High School in Wichita, Kan. In politics Mr. Minor has been a lifelong Democrat, but he has never held or aspired to office. He is a member of the Electric Lodge of Odd Fellows of Brockton. He was married October 10, 1876, to Miss Ella C. Nickerson, of Cotuit. They have three children: Wesley C., Rose S., and S. Vernon Minor.

MONK, Elisha Capen, of Stoughton, manufacturer and merchant, is a native of Stoughton, born April 25, 1828, son of George Randall and Sarah (Capen) Monk. His ancestors on both sides were Puritans. His mother was the daughter of Deacon Elisha Capen, whose wife, Milly Gay, was a woman remarkable for industry and amiability,—she taught school before marriage, spun cloth from flax raised on her father's farm in Stoughton, took it on horseback to Boston, sold it, and purchased a silk wedding dress from the proceeds,—and lived to the age of ninety-seven years, seven months. His great-grandfather, George Monk, was at Dorchester Heights, and served in Colonel Benjamin Gill's regiment under Washington. His great-great-great-grandfather, Elias Monk, enlisted from the town of Dorchester in the Canadian War in 1690. Elisha C. received a public school education, supplemented by private instruction in Latin and rhetoric by the Rev. William M. Cornell, an educator contemporary with Horace Mann. He learned the trade of boot-making, and in 1856 began the manufacture of boots and shoes for the California trade. In later years he was interested in the dry-goods trade at Greeley, Col., and at Colorado Springs, for a long period. His public career began in 1857, when he represented his native town in the lower house of the State Legislature. He was instrumental in the passage of the bill of that year making the term of members of school committees three years each, and served on the committee first districting the State into senatorial and representative districts in accordance with the constitutional amendments that year ratified. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the State Senate, and served on the committee on the treasury. During the Civil War he was active in promoting the cause of the Union. He visited the army and camped with the soldiers on the Rappahannock in 1862, and was on the battlefield of Gettysburg before the dead were buried, when in company with a party, of whom the late Phillips Brooks was one, he visited the hospitals, and travelled over the entire battle-ground in one day. At the time of the last call for men to fill the quota of Stoughton, his prompt action resulted in a speedy completion of the business. Learning that there were to be obtained in Washington thirty-four emancipated slaves, he telegraphed to the Hon. Oakes Ames, then representing the Congressional district, asking what bounty was required to secure these men. The answer was seventy-five hundred dollars, the money subject to draft at

ELISHA C. MONK.

once. Thereupon he authorized Mr. Ames to draw on him for this amount. Squads of the enrolled men were then organized, and in three days the money was raised and the quota filled. During the years 1889 and 1890 Mr. Monk served on the Board of Selectmen of Stoughton as chairman. He has also served the town on a number of important committees, notably those for building the Town House and the Drake School-house, and that on park. In 1870 he joined the Union Colony to settle in the new West of which Horace Greeley was treasurer, and was of the founders of the town of Greeley, fifty-four miles north of Denver, Col. He was, with Judge Plato, of Illinois (who was one of the presidential electors for Illinois, voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1860), a committee to make the division and subdivisions of land, comprising in all 12,500 acres, for the colony. The historian of the town gives him the credit of having inserted in the deeds of the colony to individuals the provision prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage on the lands deeded,— these to revert to the town in case of violation. The following year, a similar provision being inserted in the deeds given at Colorado Springs, it was there contested as unconstitutional; and, after the Territorial and State courts had passed upon the matter, it was carried to the United States Supreme Court, where it was confirmed as valid and binding. Mr. Monk regards this as one of the grandest achievements of his life, its practical effect having been to eliminate from this tract of land all sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and greatly to advance the prosperity of the people. In his native town Mr. Monk has always been foremost in the van of progress, advocating the building of town hall, high school, library, water-works, new roads, and other improvements. He is a magnetic public speaker, and has been heard on numerous important occasions. In 1869 he delivered the first address before Post 72 of the Grand Army of the Republic, which received high commendation. It was subsequently printed, and is now in the Public Library. He was for many years a member of the Sons of Temperance. In politics he first voted the Free Soil ticket, and subsequently became a Republican. He is now a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married January 13, 1852, to Miss Sallie Brett French. Their children are: George, Bertha L., and Eunice C. Monk.

MORRIS, Edward Franklin, of Monson, banker, is a native of Monson, born July 25, 1840, son of George F. and Sarah A. (Morse) Morris. He is in the seventh generation from Edward Morris, born at Waltham Abbey, Essex County, England, August, 1630, who came to New England in 1652, and settled in Roxbury, the line running as follows: Edward Morris (married November, 1655, to Grace Bett), Edward Morris, 2d, born in Roxbury, March, 1658 (married May 24, 1683, to Elizabeth Bowen), Edward Morris, 3d, born in Roxbury, November 9, 1688 (married January 12, 1715, to Bithiah Peake), Isaac Morris,

E. F. MORRIS.

born in Woodstock, Conn., March 26, 1725 (married October, 1748, to Sarah Chaffee), Edward Morris, 4th, born in Woodstock, Conn., December 12, 1756 (married March 28, 1782, to Lucy Bliss), Edward Morris, 5th, born in South Wilbraham, Mass., July 21, 1784 (married June 27, 1808, to Mercy Flynt), and George F. Morris, born at South Wilbraham, May 4, 1814 (married May 15, 1839, to Sarah A. Morse). Mr. Morris was educated in the public schools and at the Monson Academy. He entered the Monson Bank as clerk on June 15, 1857, being then nearly seventeen years of age, and remained there until the first of January, 1864, when he took the post of

book-keeper in the Agawam Bank of Springfield. On the first of April following, however, he was elected cashier of the Monson Bank, and returned to Monson. This position he has held continuously from that time, and has been a director of the bank since 1871. He was also treasurer of the Monson Savings Bank from its organization, June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1893, both banks occupying the same vault and banking-rooms. On the latter date the two banks were separated; and, resigning the treasurership of the Savings Bank, he was elected its president, which office he still holds. Both corporations have attained a degree of prosperity much beyond the average of similar institutions. Mr. Morris has had charge of the settlement of many estates, and filled important positions of a fiduciary character. He is much interested in educational matters. He was principally instrumental in the establishment of a Free Reading Room in 1874, resulting in the incorporation of the Monson Free Library in 1877, of which he has since served as a director; and he has been a trustee of Monson Academy for nearly twenty-five years, the past seventeen years its treasurer, and for twenty-one years on its standing committee, of which he is now the chairman. In 1894 he was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He has been deacon of the Congregational church of Monson since 1869, treasurer since 1861, and for nine years past superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he is Republican. He is now serving his town as a member of its Board of Water Commissioners organized in 1894. He is connected with the Masonic order, member of the Dayspring Lodge, of which he was for two years master. Mr. Morris was married October 25, 1865, to Miss Louise J. Clapp, of Easthampton. They have had four children, three of whom are now living: Alice Amelia, Louise, and Edward L. Morris.

MORSE, Elijah Adams, of Canton, manufacturer, member of Congress for the Twelfth Massachusetts District, is a native of Indiana, born in South Bend, but of an early New England family. His father, the Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., was a native of Medway, Mass., descending from Samuel Morse who settled in Dedham in 1635; and his mother, Hannah (Peck) Morse, was born in New York State. His middle name "Adams" is a family name, coming from the marriage of an ancestor, Joseph Morse, of Sherborn, with Prudence Adams, of Braintree, now Quincy, a relative of the Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Eleven years after his birth the family returned to Massachusetts, and his early education was acquired here in the public schools of Sherborn and Holliston. Subsequently he attended the well-known old Boylston School in Boston, and finished at the Onondaga Academy in New York State. In his nineteenth year he enlisted for the Civil War, joining Company A, Fourth Massachusetts Infantry, as a private, and was with General Butler in Virginia for three months, and with General Banks nine months in Louisiana. The foundation of his fortune was laid when he was yet a boy, alone in a little shop in Sharon, during his school vacations, in the preparation of the stove polish which afterward became widely known under the name of the "Rising Sun." Upon his return from the army he joined his brother in the establishment in Canton of the works for the manufacture of his stove polish, and this was rapidly developed into an important industry. The factory now covers four acres of ground, and has a capacity of ten tons a day. Since September 1, 1888, Mr. Morse has been the sole proprietor of the busi-

ELIJAH A. MORSE.

ness. Mr. Morse's public career began in the seventies, when he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives of 1876, in which body he at once became prominent. In 1886 and 1887 he was a member of the State Senate; in 1888 a member of the Executive Council: and the latter year, while holding the position of councillor, was nominated and elected to Congress as the successor of John D. Long, by a plurality of thirty-six hundred and eighty votes. He has since served in the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and in the November elections of 1894 was returned for a fourth term by an increased majority. As a State Senator, he was influential in advancing various reform measures, and, with other legislation, secured radical amendments to the laws for the protection of children and for the punishment of crimes against chastity. In Congress he has been identified with all the great measures advocated by the Republican party, and has made speeches on the floor of the House in favor of protection to American manufacturers and American labor, in favor of sound finance, in favor of restricted immigration, against sectarian appropriations of public money, in favor of more stringent naturalization laws, in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, in favor of memorializing the Russian government in behalf of the persecuted Jews, in favor of a non-partisan commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic and its relations to pauperism, crime, insanity, taxation, and on many other important subjects. His politics have always been Republican. He has also been a life-long supporter of temperance measures, for many years a recognized leader in the temperance cause. He is interested in all matters pertaining to the public schools, and is a warm supporter of every effort for social reform which he regards as genuine. He is a practical philanthropist, and has given generously to various charities. The ground for the Canton Memorial Hall, the memorial tablets in the hall, and the bronze soldier on the green, in memory of those who fell in the Civil War, were his gifts to the town. He has frequently been heard on the public platform, in addresses on political, educational, temperance, Grand Army, and religious topics, of which he has delivered more than two thousand in New England and other States. Mr. Morse is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Congregational Club, of the Norfolk Club, of Post 94 of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Sons of the Revolution, and has for many years been a deacon of the Congregational church in Canton. He was married on the 1st of January, 1868, to Miss Felicia Vining, daughter of Samuel A. Vining, of Holbrook. They have three living children: Abner (born in 1870), Samuel (born 1876), and Benjamin (born 1878).

MOSELEY, Samuel Robert, of Hyde Park, proprietor of the *Norfolk County Gazette*, is a native of Ohio, born in Columbus, November 6, 1846, son of Thomas W. H. and Mary A. (Beckner) Moseley. His grandparents were natives of Virginia, and removed to Kentucky in the early history of that State, where his parents were born. His father was a civil engineer and iron bridge builder, and during the Mexican war was adjutant-general of the State of Ohio. He was educated in the public grammar school. After leaving school, he entered the employ of the Moseley Iron Bridge and Roof Company of Boston, and subsequently engaged in journalism. In

S. R. MOSELEY.

1873 he became part proprietor of the *Norfolk County Gazette* (one of the oldest newspapers published in Norfolk County, established in

Dedham in 1813, and removed to Hyde Park in 1868, and in 1876 became full owner. He has for many years been prominent in Hyde Park affairs. In 1872 he was one of the auditors of the town; in 1885 and again in 1887 represented Hyde Park in the State Legislature, serving both years on the committee on railroads, and the latter year on the special committee on investigation of child labor; and from 1890 to 1894 was postmaster of Hyde Park. He is a Freemason, member of Blue Lodge, Council and Chapter; an Odd Fellow, member of Forest Lodge; also a member of the Neponset Tribe of Red Men, of the Knights of Honor, No. 437, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His club associations are with the Hyde Park and Waverley clubs of Hyde Park, the Boston Press Club, and the Sea Serpent Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 10, 1870, to Miss Caroline M. Brown, of Andover. They have no children.

MOULTON, Edgar Sewall, of Fitchburg, contractor and builder, is a native of Maine, born in Wells Beach, September 11, 1857, son of William Donnell and Olive (Springer) Moulton. He is a descendant of Thomas Moulton, who came from the town of Moulton, Norfolk County, England, in 1635 and settled in Newbury, Mass. His father, born in York, Me., in 1808, was a prominent ship-builder at Wells for forty years, and built many vessels during that time. His mother was a native of Kennebunk. He was educated in the common and high schools, and first learned the ship carpenter's trade at Wells. When still a young man, he followed the sea for two and a half years. Subsequently he worked some time at the house carpenter's trade in Lynn and Boston. He came to Fitchburg in May, 1882, and, engaging in building operations, soon became a most successful contractor and builder. He is also prominent in the management of the Fitchburg Co-operative Bank as a director and member of the investment committee. He early took an interest in municipal affairs, and in 1893 was elected mayor of the city for 1894. After a most successful administration and a strict enforcement of the "no license" law, he was re-elected December 4 by the largest vote ever cast for mayor in the history of the city. He is economical, but progressive, and recognized by his constituents as clearly a man of the people. In politics he is an Independent. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows and the United American Mechanics; and is a member also of

EDGAR S. MOULTON.

the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Board of Trade, of the Merchants' Association, of the Fitchburg Historical Society, and of the Fitchburg Athletic Club. Mayor Moulton was married October 16, 1893, to Miss Martha C. Cobb, of Fitchburg.

NASH, Rev. Melvin Shaw, of North Hanover, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Norwell, was born in Abington, August 3, 1857, son of Merritt and Betsey (Shaw) Nash. Starting with the training of the public schools of Abington, he acquired a liberal education under private instructors and through extensive reading methodically pursued. He also attended courses at the Dartmouth Summer School of Science. His professional life was begun as a public school teacher, first in the Abington schools (1877 78), and afterwards for thirteen years (from 1878 to 1891) as principal of the Hanover High School. In 1891 he entered into business relations with the Hon. Jedediah Dwelley, of Hanover, at the same time continuing literary work, in which he

had engaged while teaching, and his studies for the ministry. The next year, after having preached for two years under a license from the

MELVIN S. NASH.

Massachusetts Universalist Convention, he was ordained as a minister in the Universalist Church, and called to the pastorate of the Norwell society where he has since been settled. In 1894 he represented his district (Hanover and Rockland) in the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the committee on public health. In politics he is a Republican. He is active in public affairs, and concerned in educational and other interests in his town. He has been chairman of the Hanover Library committee since 1888. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, a member of North River Lodge, in which he has served as noble grand. He is most interested in literary pursuits, in which he has spent the greater portion of his life thus far: and he is proud of the fact that so much of his success in literary things has been due to his own efforts, he being to a great extent a self-educated man. Mr. Nash was married October 27, 1881, to Miss Josephine S. Dwelley, of Hanover. They have no children.

PACKARD, DeWitt Clinton, of Brockton, city clerk, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), September 22, 1836, son of Washburn and Hannah (Packard) Packard. He is descended from Samuel Packard, who came to this country from England among the earlier settlers; and on his mother's side from John Alden of Pilgrim fame. He received his early education in common schools and academies, and studied out of school, reading somewhat of the classics, Greek and Roman, and taking French and German under native teachers. Some time after leaving school he worked with and assisted his father in the latter's business of shoe manufacturing, and then became a school-teacher. He was chosen principal of the Academy at Plympton about the year 1859, and served there two years, resigning in 1861. He also taught in common schools. In 1862 he re-entered the shoe business, and continued in it successfully for a number of years. In 1865, forming a copartnership with Oliver F. Leach, under the firm name of Leach & Packard, he engaged in the manufacture of shoes for the Southern and Western trade. This partnership held until 1871, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Packard continued alone, manufacturing mainly

DeWITT C. PACKARD.

for the New England trade, until 1879. Then this business was gradually abandoned for the mortgage, brokerage, and real estate business, in

which he was engaged, until his election as city clerk. Mr. Packard has been prominent in town and city affairs for a number of years, and has held numerous local positions. From 1877 to 1888 he was a trustee and a member of the board for the management of the Public Library. From 1879 to 1883 he was a member of the School Committee. In 1880 he was a member of the committee of citizens chosen to prepare and obtain a city charter, in 1881 was chosen town clerk, and in 1882 elected city clerk, which position he has held continuously to the present time. Since 1875 he has held a commission as justice of the peace; in 1880 he was a United States census enumerator; in 1884 he was appointed by the governor a commissioner to qualify civil officers, and he has been an examiner under the Massachusetts Civil Service Rules since their adoption. In his youth he had some connection with the newspaper press, serving as a reporter on the North Bridgewater *Gazette*, and also occasionally contributing to the Boston *Post*, *Traveller*, *Saturday Evening Gazette*, the *New England Farmer*, and later to the *Rural New Yorker*. Mr. Packard was married January 5, 1865, to Miss Clarissa J. Leach, daughter of Oliver and Susannah (Howland) Leach. They have had two children: Clinton Francis and Clara Washburn Packard.

PAINE, Amasa Elliot, M.D., of Brockton, was born in Truro, November 19, 1843, son of Amasa and Susannah (Freeman) Paine. On his father's side he is connected with the families of Paines and Smalls, and on his mother's side with the Freemans and Atwoods, who were among the first settlers of Cape Cod. He was educated in public school and academy, and prepared for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, which he entered in the spring of 1862. Enlisting in August, 1862, in Company E, Forty-third Massachusetts Regiment, he was detailed for service in the regimental hospital, in which he was engaged until mustered out in the autumn of 1863. Returning to Harvard in October following, he remained there until June, 1864, when he received the appointment of medical cadet in the regular army. First stationed at Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D.C., he was some time in charge of the erysipelas ward. Meanwhile he attended the Georgetown College, Georgetown, D.C., and was graduated there in 1865. In August, 1865, he was promoted to the position of assistant surgeon, and was ordered on duty to

A. ELLIOT PAINE.

the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, colored troops, stationed in South Carolina. His army service closed in February, 1866. Then he engaged in general practice, first in Wellfleet and Taunton, finally settling in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) in September, 1867. In Brockton he has served on the Board of Health two years; and he has been medical examiner for the First Plymouth District since 1877. He was president of the Plymouth District Massachusetts Medical Society for 1891 and 1892, and is at present (1895) treasurer of the Massachusetts Medico-legal Society. He has been identified with the order of Odd Fellows since 1871, and has passed through the chairs of both lodge and encampment. He is also a member of Canton Nemasket, Patriarchs Militant, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion, and of the Commercial Club of Brockton. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Paine was married May 1, 1867, to Miss Lucie W. Ritter, of Washington, D.C. They have two daughters: Georgina L. and Charlotte H. Paine.

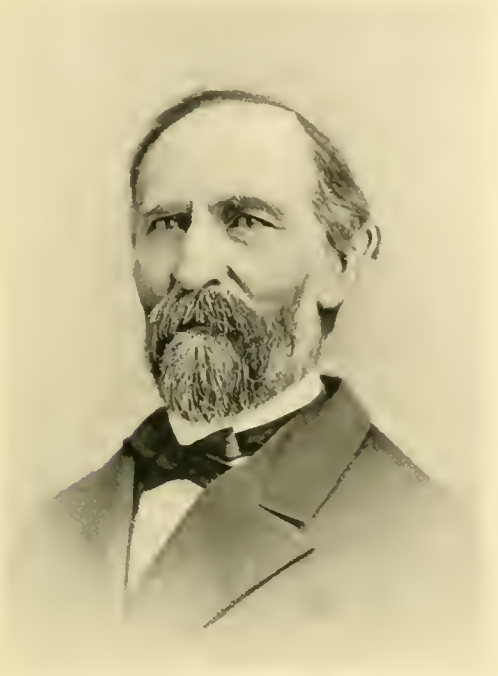
PIERCE, John C., of Gloucester, member of the Essex bar, was born in Rockport, October 8, 1856, son of Sylvester and Annie E. (Sanborn) Pierce. His father was a native of Maine, born in Lebanon, son of John Pierce of the same place. Both were farmers. Being left fatherless at the age of eight years, and obliged early to earn his own living, his schooling was confined to that which the common schools of his native place afforded. He, however, acquired knowledge in other ways, and through his own exertions obtained a liberal education. After leaving school, he was engaged for five years in sloop-freighting

JOHN C. PIERCE.

of granite from Rockport to Boston. Then he began the study of law, in January, 1879 entering the law office of William W. French, afterwards mayor of Gloucester; and after three years of study here he was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1882, of the Superior Court in Salem. Since that time he has been in active practice in Gloucester and Rockport, devoting himself especially to the settlement of estates and to United States pensions business. He has served his native town as a member of the School Committee through five terms, 1882 83–84–86–89, acting a part of the time as secretary of the board, and for three years, 1882–83–84, as auditor of accounts. In 1885 he was a candidate for the Legislature for the First Essex representative District, but was defeated after a close contest by only three votes. He is an ardent Republican, and has served as secretary of the Republican town committee of Rockport (from 1885 to 1890) and one year (1887) on the Republican State Committee for the Third Essex senatorial District. He is a member of the Tyrian Lodge of Freemasons and of the Columbia Club of Gloucester; and in the Ashler Lodge of Masons, Rockport, he has held the positions of senior deacon, junior and senior warden. Mr. Pierce was married February 22, 1886, to Miss Emma E. Saunders, daughter of William E. Saunders, of Rockport. They have three children: Zillah F., John C., Jr., and Sylvester Pierce.

PORTER, Edward Francis, of Watertown, was born in Scituate, July 21, 1820, son of Edward J., soldier of the war of 1812, and Ruth (Gardner) Porter. He was the oldest of nine children, five boys and four girls, all of whom lived to adult age, and were present at the golden wedding of their parents in 1869 at his house in East Boston. His paternal grandfather, William Porter, of Marshfield, was in the sixth generation from Richard Porter, who came from England in 1635, and settled in Weymouth; and his maternal grandfather, Perez Gardner, of Hingham, a soldier of the Revolution, serving during the whole term of the war, with Arnold in his march through Maine to Canada, and finally discharged at New York by General Washington, was of Hingham ancestry for several generations. He was educated in the common schools, and after leaving school served an apprenticeship with his father as a sail-maker. In due course of time he became a master at the work, and in 1844 succeeded his father in the business, then established in Scituate. Three years later, in 1847, he moved to Boston, and there continued the sail-making business till 1860, making most of the sails for the large clipper ships built by Donald McKay and Samuel Hall. In the year 1855 he began dye-wood manufacturing, which he continued successfully till 1873, when he retired from active business. He was the founder of the Boston Dye-wood & Chemical Company in 1868. Mr. Porter has been elected or appointed to numerous positions, and has performed much public service. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1855 and 1856,

a member of the lower house of the Legislature in 1857 and 1859, a senator in 1858, State commissioner for the sale of liquor from 1859 to 1866,



E. *F. PORTER

also commissioner for New Hampshire in 1862–63–64–65, and authorized to sell to Maine town agents during 1860–61 62–63; and a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1865 and 1866. In Watertown he has been a selectman four terms, 1887–88 89–93; a member of the Board of Health, 1892–93; member of the committee on the construction of sewers in the town in 1890 91–92, when the work was finished; and chairman of the committee on building the new brick school-house in 1894–95. He has belonged to the Methodist Church since 1839, serving as trustee most of the time since, first in Scituate, afterward in East Boston, and now in Watertown. He has been a member of the Wesleyan Association since 1852; was a trustee of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, for ten years till 1882, when he resigned from ill-health; a trustee of Lasell Seminary about the same time; and member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association since 1862, trustee in 1895 for three years. In politics he was originally a Free Soiler and afterward a Republican. Mr. Porter was married May 8, 1842, to Miss Phebe Damon, of Scituate. They have had six sons and one daughter: Francis E. (now a physician), Damon C. (deceased by accident 1874, a clergyman), Henry S., W. L., L. B., and W. D., deceased 1889 (in commercial business), and Annie P. Porter.

RAY. EDGAR KNAPP, of Franklin, concerned in railroad, manufacturing, and financial interests, is a native of Franklin, born July 17, 1844, son of James Paine and Susan (Knapp) Ray. His father was the son of Joseph and Lydia (Paine) Ray, and was born in South Mendon, now East Blackstone; and his mother was daughter of Captain Alfred and Eleanor (Hawes) Knapp. The father of Alfred Knapp was a major in the War of the Revolution, and the father of Eleanor Hawes Knapp a private. Mr. Ray was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Vt., and at a commercial college in Boston. He was brought up to habits of business by his father, who knew the worth of practical education; and his whole life from boyhood to manhood was filled with

EDGAR K. RAY.

home training and few idle moments. Beginning business life in manufacturing interests, he early became concerned in railroad and other affairs;

and he is now connected in an official capacity with numerous important corporations. He is president of the Citizen's National Bank of Woonsocket, R.I., of the Woonsocket Street Railway, of the Rhode Island & Pascoag Railroad, of the Rhode Island & Massachusetts Railroad, and of the Elm Farm Milk Company; treasurer of the Putnam Manufacturing Company, of Putnam, Conn.; and director of the Milford & Franklin Railroad, the Franklin National Bank, the Woonsocket Electric Light and Power Company, and the Ray's Woollen Company. All this business he carries comfortably and without friction, being possessed of great powers of concentration. In politics Mr. Ray is a Republican. Although eminently fitted for political life, his business interests have crowded so heavily upon him that he has persistently refused public offices, serving only on the Board of Selectmen of Franklin, of which he is now chairman. He is a member of the Squantum Club, the Hope Club, and the Athletic Club, all of Providence, R.I. He was married December 23, 1874, to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Artemas R. and Ardelia (Fairbank) Smith, of Fitchburg, Mass.; and they have had two children: Eleanor Knapp, and Joseph Gordon Ray, 2d. Mr. Ray lives in the old Major Knapp homestead in Unionville (a village of Franklin), which has been in the family since its purchase in 1784. Major Knapp, returning home at the close of the Revolution, erected the present house, which is kept in a good state of preservation. In addition to his heavy business cares Mr. Ray takes an active interest in agricultural pursuits, as is disclosed by the appearance of the old homestead with its ample barns and broad acres. His hospitality is unbounded, and he prides himself in keeping "open house" for all his friends.

REED, Warren Augustus, of Brockton, judge of the Police Court, was born in Boston, July 1, 1851, son of Augustus and Laura Ann (Leach) Reed. He is in the ninth generation from William Reade, of Weymouth, who came from England in 1635. He was educated in Boston grammar and English High schools, and at Harvard College in the class of 1875, of which he is secretary. After graduation he spent a year in study in Europe, and in 1876–77 attended the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and began practice in Boston. Three years later he moved to Brockton, where he has since been established. He was city solicitor for three years, 1886 89, and became judge of the

WARREN A. REED.

Police Court September 26, 1889. He has a large and varied general practice. He served as a member of the School Committee of Brockton for six years, from 1884 to 1890 inclusive. He was married in Boston, December 3, 1878, to Miss Nellie N. Crocker, of that city. They have had seven children, two of whom are living: Nellie (born March 30, 1880, died April 5, 1880), Laurence B. (born in Boston, February 22, 1881), Robert and Malcomb (born March 2, 1886, died March 4, 1886, in Brockton), Warren A. (born August 20, 1887, died April 21, 1890), Clarence C. (born August 30, 1889), and Mildred Reed (born September 2, 1890, died October 1, 1890).

RHODES, Marcus Morton, of Taunton, manufacturer, was born in Foxborough, January 22, 1822, son of Stephen and Betsey (Bird) Rhodes. On his father's side he is descended from early settlers of Dedham, and on his mother's side from early settlers of Sharon. On both sides the families were large, and those of the present day are widely scattered throughout the country. He

was educated in the common schools of Franklin, Foxborough, and Taunton, and at the High School and Bristol Academy of Taunton. After leaving school, he entered the factory of his father, and learned the trade of making tacks and nails. At the age of twenty-one he was taken into partnership under the firm name of S. Rhodes & Son. He continued in this business until 1862, when he embarked alone in a special branch of tack-making. In 1870 he admitted his elder sons to partnership, the firm name becoming M. M. Rhodes & Sons, and added to the business the making of papier-maché shoe buttons, from a machine of his own invention, the first practical machine of this kind used in the country. This was the basis of his subsequent prosperity. In 1888 the firm became a corporation under the name of M. M. Rhodes & Sons Company. Mr. Rhodes was a member of the first Common Council of the city of Taunton, in 1865; and was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners under whose direction water was introduced into Taunton. In politics he was first connected with the old Whig party, and since its dissolution and the formation of the Republican party he has been a member of the latter organization. He was married November 11, 1845, to Miss Rowena A. Williams, of Taunton. They have had three sons: Charles M., George H., and Albert C. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes resided in Franklin and Foxborough until 1835, when he removed to Taunton, where he has since lived.

MARCUS M. RHODES.

RICHMOND, George Barstow, of New Bedford, register of deeds, was born in New Bedford, November 9, 1821, son of Gideon and Rebecca (Barstow) Richmond. His father was of Dighton, and his mother of Scituate. He was educated at the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, Pierce Academy, Middleborough, and Brown University, where he remained two years. He was early identified with the local interests of his native city, and has always taken an active part in municipal and political matters. In fact, no citizen of New Bedford has been more prominently identified with its public affairs during the past forty years than he. His influence became noticeable in the contest of the people against the New Bedford Bridge Corporation, which lasted from 1845 to the summer of 1855, and terminated in securing what had become an imperative necessity,—the widening of the draw of the bridge from thirty-two feet to sixty feet, and the deepening of the channel through the draw, to accommodate the increasing commerce of New Bedford, whose large whaling fleets were then sailing upon every ocean. This result is said to have been largely due to Mr. Richmond's energy and perseverance, which finally prevailed against the powerful Bridge Corporation, the question having been pressed by him to an issue, through State and national courts and through the General Court of Massachusetts, notwithstanding a variety of hindrances and the discouragements of the law's delay. In 1851 he was elected on the Whig ticket as a representative in the State Legislature of 1852. On the first of May, 1861, he was appointed inspector, weigher, gauger, and measurer in the New Bedford Custom House, and held this office until January 5, 1874, when he resigned. During his service in the Custom House the temperance question became prominent in local politics, and he was at once foremost on the side of the temperance men. An ardent Republican, he was also an ardent advocate of prohibitory measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic. In 1870, 1871, 1872, 1874, and 1878 he was mayor of New Bedford, each time being chosen as the representative of the

distinctly temperance element; and to this day his administration is cited by prohibitory advocates as proof of the soundness of their views. Aside from this, Mr. Richmond's conduct of the mayoralty was highly successful. His administration was signalized by a notable extension of streets, and in the rebuilding of the New Bedford Bridge in 1870, his enterprise in this and other public improvements contributing in a marked degree to the prosperity of the city. On December 31, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Washburn a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, and remained on the board until it was abolished, in July, 1874. In 1880 and 1881 he was a member of the State Senate, representing the Third Bristol District. During his second term in the Senate he was chairman of the committees on public charitable institutions and on the liquor law. He was first appointed to the office of register of deeds for the Southern Bristol District in March, 1883, a vacancy then occurring; and he has since been repeatedly elected by the people, the last time November 5, 1894, unanimously. As register, he has been an efficient and popular

GEO. B. RICHMOND.

official. Since the spring of 1886 Mr. Richmond has been a trustee of the Westborough Insane Hospital,—first appointed by Governor Robinson, reappointed in February, 1887, by Governor Ames, and in 1892 reappointed by Governor Russell for five years. He was a member of the Republican State central committee for 1888; chairman of the Republican county committee for several years; chairman of the first Congressional district Republican committee three years; and for some time chairman of the third Bristol district senatorial committee. In 1888 he declined a re-election on all these committees, desiring to devote his time to the duties of his office. For a long period he has been closely identified with movements for promoting the moral and material welfare of the city. He has been for years one of the board of the New Bedford Port Society; for seven years was president of the Young Men's Christian Association; is now chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Society, and was for five years superintendent of the Sunday-school; and is a trustee of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank. Mr. Richmond was married at Middleborough, November 5, 1844, to Miss Rebecca R. C. Nelson, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer and Rebecca C. (Childs) Nelson, of Middleborough, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Richmond died July 31, 1863. His second marriage was at New Bedford, December 15, 1864, to Miss Abby S. Nelson, daughter of Deacon Nathaniel and Hannah (Smith) Nelson, of New Bedford, who died July 30, 1868. His third marriage was at New Bedford, November 2, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth E. Swift, daughter of Charles D. and Mary H. (Crane) Swift of New Bedford.

ROBINSON, David Franklin, of Lawrence, manufacturer, was born in New Hampshire, in the town of Fremont, December 10, 1829, son of David and Mary (Beede) Robinson. He was educated in the district school with six terms of private school, and trained for active life on the farm. He became a manufacturer of machine card clothing in 1857, beginning business on the first of April, and has been successfully engaged in it since. He has always tried to avoid political office, but his fellow-citizens induced him to serve two terms in the city government, the first in 1875, as a member of the Common Council, and the second in 1887, as an alderman. He was eminent commander of the Bethany Commandery of Knights Templar in 1869 and 1870, and from

1884 to 1890 inclusive; and president of the Home Club from 1889 to 1894. He is also a member of the Tuscan Lodge of Freemasons, of

D. FRANK ROBINSON.

the Mt. Sinai Royal Arch Chapter, and of the Lawrence Council. He has been a resident of Lawrence since the 1st of May, 1847, and always interested in the welfare of the city and its institutions. Mr. Robinson was married in June, 1851, to Miss Eliza Ann Norris. They have had two children: Franklin Newton and Frederick Norris Robinson.

ROSS, George Ivison, M.D., of Canton, was born in the old Custom House, Newport, R.I., May 25, 1847, son of David and Mary (Ivison) Ross. His father was a native of Inverness, Scotland, born in 1812; and his mother was of Carlisle, England, born the same year. His paternal grandfather, David Ross, was born in the Highlands of Scotland; and his maternal grandfather, George Ivison, for whom he is named, was of the old family of Ivison, of Carlisle, a branch of which, settled in America, was represented in the firm of Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman, & Co., now Ivison, Phinney, & Co., New York City. His maternal grandmother was a Lancaster, which traces back to aristocratic blood; but, as there is no use for titles in this country, he has never taken the trouble to examine this branch of his genealogical tree. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen graduated from the mercantile department of the East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, R.I. Then he became cashier for the firm of B. A. Whitcomb & Co., Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.; but, not long after, his health being impaired, he left the city, and went to Danielsonville, Conn., where he entered the grocery store of C. L. Young. Having a great desire for further study, he soon found his way back to the seminary, becoming a pupil in the academy at Suffield, Conn. His studies there completed, he engaged as clerk in the drug store of his brother-in-law, W. W. Woodward, in Danielsonville; and, in this work developing an interest in drugs, he determined to enter the medical profession. Thereupon he went to Washington University for special training, and graduated there in 1876. He first established himself in Canterbury, Conn.; and in five years it was said by his brothers in the profession that he had the greatest drives of any physician in Windham County. In 1879 he performed the most extensive operation of skin-grafting on record, which brought him wide fame. The case was that of a boy of ten, who, by falling into a set-kettle of boiling water, had lost the skin of his left leg from the bend of the knee, and a part of the thigh, to the foot; and it was described in the *Michigan Medical News*, May 10, 1880, as follows: "Dr. Ross was called, and suggested skin-grafting. . . . The question arose, would the boy be a cripple: for, as time progressed, the leg became flexed, and the raw surfaces of leg and thigh were growing together. The grafts grew firmly, and promised success. The problem to solve was how to straighten the leg. . . . The doctor made a box after the pattern of an old-fashioned fracture box, with a shaft, cog-wheel, and spring-catch attached. After placing the leg in this, he placed a stuffed pad over the knee, with a cord attached at either side running down around the shaft underneath the box, which projected from the sides. Every day after the operation of grafting was performed the crank was given a few extra turns, bringing the knee down into the box. This procedure was renewed every day for nine long weary months; but the grafts grew, the leg straightened, and the doctor succeeded. To-day the boy has two good

legs, is strong and healthy, and a living monument to the doctor's patience, perseverance, and skill." This account was copied into the *Scientific American* and newspapers generally; and Dr. Ross received many letters from his professional brethren regarding it. In 1881 he made the discovery that hydrate of chloral was a specific in acute Bright's disease of the kidneys, and published it in the *New England Medical Journal*. Two years later Thomas Wilson, M.R.C.S., England, made the same discovery, and published it in the *New York Medical Gazette*. In 1883 Dr. Ross was appointed medical examiner for his district, which position

GEO. IVISON ROSS.

he held until his removal to Canton in May, 1885. In 1888 he delivered the address before the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, of which he had become an alumnus by the merging of the medical department of Washington University into it in 1877. The same year (1888) he was made president of the Alumni Association. In politics Dr. Ross is a Republican, and was chairman of the Republican town committee for a number of years. He has never desired public office, and in 1883, when he was proposed for State senator, declined; and, being asked to name the candidate, named his nearest neighbor, Thomas G. Clarke, who was promptly nominated and elected. In Canton he served several terms on the Board of Health. He is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He enjoys a large and lucrative practice, keeps step with the times, continues to visit the hospitals and dispensaries weekly, and is in every way a progressive man. He was married first in 1872 to Miss Marion Etta Underwood, daughter of Albert Underwood, of Danielsonville, Conn. She died in May, 1884, leaving two children, Margaret and Marion Etta, the latter an infant born three weeks before her death. He married second, in the autumn of 1885, Miss Ella E. Baker, daughter of Eustis Baker, of West Dedham. He lives in a beautiful home, which he has christened "Bonnie Doon."

RUGGLES, Henry Ellis, of Franklin, member of the bar, was born in Boston, July 25, 1858, and became the adopted son of Calvin H. and Maria C. (Streeter) Ruggles. He was educated in the common and High schools of Upton, at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton. He began the study of law with Judge A. A. Putnam of Uxbridge, but was obliged, for financial reasons, temporarily to suspend it, and to go to work in a straw shop. After he had become an overseer, he resigned, and resumed his studies with the Hon. George W. Wiggin, of Franklin, meanwhile teaching school, his wife also assisting in the family support by working in the straw shop. He was admitted to the bar on the 16th of January, 1888, and began practice in Franklin, where he has since been established. He has been active in local and State politics, as a Democrat, for a number of years, and has served on numerous special committees in town affairs. For three years (1890–91–92) he was town clerk of Franklin. He was elected to the lower house of the Legislature of 1892, and has been twice since a candidate, each time leading his ticket, the only Democrat elected from his district since 1857. During his term he served acceptably on the committees on water-supply, on probate and insolvency, and on revision of the judicial system of the Commonwealth (joint special committee), which sat through the recess. He is prominent in both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, a thirty-second degree Mason, and

grand master of the Massachusetts Odd Fellows, having been deputy grand master in 1894, grand warden in 1892, and grand guardian in 1889. He

H. E. RUGGLES.

belongs to the Excelsior Lodge, Freemasons of Franklin, and to King David Lodge, No. 71, Odd Fellows, the King Mountain Encampment, No. 71, and Lady Franklin Lodge, No. 66, Daughters of Rebecca. Other organizations of which he is a member are the Franklin Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, which he was among the earliest to join; and he is a trustee of the Wildy Savings Bank of Boston. He was married September 8, 1882, to Miss Carrie E. Douglass. She died March 11, 1894. He has no children.

RUSSELL, Frederick William, M.D., of Winchendon, was born in Winchendon, January 27, 1845, son of Ira and Roannah (Greenwood) Russell. He belongs to the Lexington branch of the Russell family, being descended from William Russell, an English emigrant, who is known to have been living in Cambridge, with his wife, in 1645. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Russell, was one of the first settlers of Rindge, N.H., about 1762. His father, Dr. Ira Russell, born in Rindge in 1814, served with distinction in the Civil War, as surgeon of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, brigade surgeon of Hooker's Brigade, surgeon of United States Volunteers, and medical director, retiring at the close of the war as brevet lieutenant colonel. His maternal great-grandfather was Colonel Jacob Brown Woodbury, who attained distinction in the War of the Revolution as a man of great courage and endurance. His common school education was obtained in the High School at Natick; and his collegiate training was at Harvard, which he entered after a few months at Yale, graduating with the class of 1869. Before entering college, he had nearly a year's experience in the army as hospital steward (1862-63); and the autumn following his graduation he entered the Medical School of Dartmouth College. In June, 1870, he was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City, and immediately entered general practice in company with his father in Winchendon. The summer of 1873 was spent at the Exposition and in the Medical School at Vienna. In 1882 he be-

FREDERICK W. RUSSELL.

came actively associated with his father in the care of the Highlands, a private hospital for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases; and so

continued until 1889, when he became sole owner of the institution. He has been president of the Worcester North District Medical Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association, and of the New England Psychological Association. In addition to his professional work, Dr. Russell is interested in business enterprises, being the founder and a director of the Winchendon Electric Light and Power Company, and founder and president of the Winchendon Co-operative Bank; and he has long been an active advocate of all public improvements in his community. He is chairman of the town Board of Health in Winchendon, and has served on the School Committee. In politics he has always been a zealous working Republican, but has held no elective office. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and the Sons of Veterans. Dr. Russell was married June 11, 1872, at Lancaster, to Miss Caroline Emily Marvin. They have had three children: Rowena Mary, Dorothea Marvin, and Walter Marvin Russell.

SAUNDERS, Daniel, of Lawrence, member of the bar for above half a century, was born in Andover, October 6, 1822, son of Daniel and Phœbe Foxcroft (Abbott) Saunders. His father was a woollen manufacturer in Andover, and was the founder of the city of Lawrence. On his mother's side he is a descendant of George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover in 1643. His grandfather, Caleb Abbott, served with distinction in the Revolutionary army from the commencement to the end of the war, beginning at the battle of Bunker Hill and ending at the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Saunders's education was acquired at the old Franklin Academy of North Andover and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and he read law in the office of his brother-in-law, the late Judge Josiah G. Abbott, and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar on the first day of January, 1845, and in January, 1849, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Very early after his admission he took a leading position, and was employed by his clients to contest their cases against N. J. and Otis P. Lord, Asahel Huntington, and Judge Perkins, the then leading lawyers of his time, and subsequently in an extensive practice with Abbott, Endicott, Perry, Ives, Northend, and Thompson. He was a formidable antagonist in a trial, and prepared his cases with much care, and tried them with great ability and skill, and was regarded by his contemporaries as one of the ablest advocates in the county. His practice was not confined to his own county; but he tried many cases in other counties and outside of the State. He has represented his district in both branches of the General Court, a member of the Senate in 1851, and of the House of Representatives in 1859. He was mayor of Lawrence in 1860, at the time of the fall

DANIEL SAUNDERS.

of the Pemberton Mills, which caused the death of a hundred persons. His executive ability on that occasion was so marked that it received recognition, and was favorably commented upon by the press generally. Politics, however, was not to his taste; and his election in 1859 to the General Court was without his consent and against his express wishes. As stated above, his father was the founder of Lawrence, a portrait of whom now hangs in the aldermanic chamber of the city, suitably inscribed "Founder of the City of Lawrence." This portrait was presented by Daniel and his two brothers, Charles W. and Caleb Saunders, the latter of whom has also been mayor of the

city. Accompanying the gift of the portrait was a letter from the givers, narrating in detail the discovery by their father of the water power of the Merrimac at this point, his labors in demonstrating its utility before any capitalist or manufacturer dreamed of its existence, and his successful efforts in establishing the new manufacturing centre, which letter was filed with the archives of the city. It relates that the elder Saunders's attention was called to the possibilities of a water power which might develop a great manufacturing town, by a profile plan of a survey of the river from Lowell to tide-water, made prior to 1830,— of which he had become possessed in 1832 or 1833,— provided the measurements of the various rapids as shown on the plan were correct. The object of this survey was to ascertain the cost of building locks and canals around the several falls, so that boats with merchandise might pass up and down the river; and, the expense being found larger than the then business of transportation would warrant, the matter was dropped. To verify the plan of the survey, the elder Saunders himself, from time to time, made measurements of the several falls; and, upon ascertaining that it was substantially correct, he set about purchasing lands along the river until he held the key to an enterprise which might be started for the development of this power. Having determined in his own mind what might be done, he sold out his woollen mills at North Andover and at Concord, N.H., and directed his whole energies in securing other lands which might be essential in controlling the water power. The letter continues: "This done, he discussed with me (who was then a law student in the office of his nephew, the Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, of Lowell) the best mode of starting his long-cherished object of establishing a new manufacturing town on the Merrimac. Long prior to this time Mr. Abbott had been the confidential and legal adviser of my father in this matter; and, outside of our own family, he was the only one cognizant of the extent of his plans. In 1837 Mr. Abbott, then a member of the Legislature, procured for my father an act incorporating the Shawmut Mills, so called, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woollen goods and machinery at Andover. The charter of the company was purposely very brief and indefinite, not even naming the Merrimac River as a base of operation. My father desired this charter to protect his interest in case any other person should discover the extent of the river power before he had completed his arrangements for its use. For good and obvious reasons his name was not mentioned in the charter, the only persons named as grantees being Caleb Abbott, father of Judge Abbott, and a brother-in-law of my father, Arthur Livermore, a connection by marriage with Mr. Abbott, and John Nesmith, a friend and client of his, who allowed the use of their names without being then aware of the real intent and scope of my father's plans or of the purpose for which the company was chartered." As there was no occasion for the use of this charter, nothing was done under it. The next move, by advice of Mr. Abbott, was to bring the matter to the attention of some of the manufacturers and capitalists of Lowell. Accordingly, the real object of the charter of the Shawmut Mills was then disclosed to Mr. Nesmith, one of the grantors; and Samuel Lawrence, of Lowell, was consulted. It was hard to convince either of these gentlemen that there was such a power as Mr. Saunders described; but when, after many protracted interviews, he demonstrated the fact to them by showing the fall of the different rapids, the aggregate of which disclosed a power equal to that of Lowell, their doubts gave way to surprise. Inquiry was then made as to whether there was any good place for building a dam below Deer Jump Falls. These falls were a few miles below Lowell. Mr. Saunders pointed out two places suitable for locating a dam and building a town,— one at Peters' Falls, a few miles above the present dam, the other at Bodwell's Falls, the place where the dam is now located. Subsequently, a few other gentlemen were consulted; and it was soon decided to utilize the power which Mr. Saunders had discovered. For this purpose the Merrimac River Water Power Association was formed, Mr. Saunders at the head as manager, with Mr. Hopkinson (afterward Judge Hopkinson), Samuel Lawrence, John Nesmith, Daniel Saunders, Nathaniel Stevens, Jonathan Tyler, and Judge Abbott. As there were two places at which the new town might be located, Mr. Saunders advised the taking of bonds from the land-owners in both places by which they should agree to sell at a price about double the then value of their farms. In this way, he said, there would naturally spring up a rivalry between the places, and, when one had bonded his lands, he would be anxious that his neighbor should do likewise, and would use his

influence to induce him to do so. This course was adopted; and its wisdom was demonstrated by the fact that, with the exception of one or two small pieces, all the lands needed were secured in both places. The present site was finally selected, and the lands here bonded were purchased, in which purchase were included the lands formerly purchased by Mr. Saunders on his own account years before the company was formed. For these lands he only asked the price he had paid with simple interest added. The letter concludes: "We are grateful that Providence so prolonged his days that he saw accomplished the purpose and labors of many years of his busy life, and to know that the seed which he had sown with anxious care had grown and ripened in a harvest equal to his expectations. He merits and well has the most prominent place in the early history of Lawrence." In national politics Mr. Saunders is a Democrat; in State politics, an Independent, not always supporting Democratic candidates; and in municipal politics a supporter of the best men for office without regard to parties. He was married October 7, 1846, to Mary Jane Livermore, daughter of Judge Edward St. Loe Livermore. They have had two sons and three daughters: Charles G., Mary L., Frederick A., Anne G., and Edith St. Loe Saunders.

SEIP, Charles Lewis, M.D., of New Bedford, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Easton, October 16, 1842, son of Edward and Margaret Seip. He received a good education in the public schools of his native town, finishing with an academic course in Philadelphia. His inclinations led him early to the study of medicine, in which he persevered; and, after two years' preparatory work, he entered the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and Surgery, from which he graduated in due course. Later on, his studies were further pursued in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the regular degree of M.D. in March, 1882. He immediately began practice, first settled in the city of Philadelphia, and subsequently coming to Massachusetts has since successfully followed his profession in Middleborough and in New Bedford, becoming established in the latter city in 1886. He is now in the enjoyment of a large and successful practice. Dr. Seip is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and of other organizations. He was married in 1861, in Easton, Penna., to Miss Lydia Cobb,

CHAS. L. SEIP.

daughter of Wilson and Mercy Cobb, of Middleborough. They have no children.

SHAW, Oliver, of Watertown, manufacturer, was born in Carver, February 5, 1831, son of Joseph and Hannah (Dunham) Shaw; died in Watertown, December 26, 1894. He was a direct descendant of early settlers of Plymouth. He attained his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to learn the moulder's trade, and worked at that trade for a number of years in Middleborough, East Boston, South Carver, and Watertown. In 1863 he took charge of the Miles Pratt & Co.'s stove works, Watertown, as superintendent, and continued in that capacity to the time of his death, a period of thirty-one years. From 1877, when the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company succeeded the firm of Walker, Pratt, & Co. (successors of Miles Pratt & Co.), he was also a director of the corporation. He was one of the organizers of the Watertown Savings Bank in 1872, and a trustee of the institution from its establishment; and he was president of the Union Market Na-

tional Bank from 1883. He was long prominent in town affairs, and identified with its interests, serving on the Board of Selectmen for fifteen years

OLIVER SHAW.

(1870 85), and its chairman for nine consecutive years, finally voluntarily retiring, to the regret of many of the townspeople. He declined urgent solicitations to take office again until 1894, when he consented to stand for State senator for his district, and was elected in the November election. From 1852 to 1857 he served in the State Militia as a member of Company K, Third Regiment; and during the Civil War he displayed his devotion to the Union cause in various practical ways. In politics he was a stanch Republican. He was a member of the Middlesex Club of Boston, and of the Village Club of Watertown. He was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church during his residence in Watertown. He was married September 16, 1855, to Miss Miranda Atwood, of Carver. Their family consisted of four children: Alton Elenore, Bradford Oliver, Bartlett Ellis, and Charles Fletcher Shaw, the only survivor of whom is Charles Fletcher.

SHERWIN, William Uart, of Ayer, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Townsend, May 9, 1851, son of Levi and Mary Jane (Fletcher) Sherwin. His father was also a native of Townsend, and his mother was of Chelmsford. He was educated in the public schools of Groton (which became Ayer in 1871) and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, where he spent a year. At the age of fourteen he began work in a grocery store; and he has been in a store for most of the time since. When he reached his majority, he entered into partnership with his father in a general merchandise business, which lasted until the death of the latter in 1889; and since that time he has been in association with his brother. In 1891 he became president of the Union Furniture Company of Ayer. He is also president of the trustees of the Ayer Building Association, member of the North Middlesex Savings Bank Association, and a director in several other corporations. He has held the principal offices of the town,— member of the Board of Selectmen for several years, and part of the time chairman of the board, assessor, member of the Sinking Fund Commission, member of the Board of Health, and auditor; and at the present time (1895) is a

WM. U. SHERWIN.

selectman, assessor, on the health board, and one of the permanent incorporated trustees of the Ayer Library Association. In 1893 he repre-

sented the town in the lower house of the Legislature, where he served on the committee on federal relations. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican town committee of Ayer. He does not use tobacco or liquor in any form, and prides himself on his steady good health, having had no need of a physician for more than twenty years. Mr. Sherwin was married January 7, 1874, to Miss Mary F. Richardson, of Ayer, a native of Richmond, Me. They have three children: Charles E. (aged sixteen years), Daisy G. (twelve years), and Bertha L. Sherwin (eight years).

STILES, James Arthur, of Gardner, member of the bar, is a native of Fitchburg, born September 1, 1855, son of James F. and Ann Maria (Works) Stiles. He is in direct line of descent from Robert Stiles, born in England in 1637, who came to this country in 1637. His ancestors were mostly farmers. Jacob Stiles, the grandson of Robert, held a royal commission in the American contingent; and his son Jacob, born in

JAMES A. STILES.

Lunenburg in 1737, and Jacob 2d's son Lincoln, were soldiers in the Revolution, Lincoln, then a boy, acting as servant to his father. James A. was educated in the Fitchburg High School and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1877. He studied law in the office of Torrey & Bailey, Fitchburg, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the Commonwealth in June, 1880, and in the United States courts in October following. He practised in Fitchburg till April, 1882, and then, entering into partnership with Edward P. Pierce, extended his practice to Gardner. The firm have since had a business of fair proportions in both places. Since 1891 Mr. Stiles has also been a special justice of the First Northern Worcester District Court. He has numerous other interests in Gardner: is connected with the Gardner Co-operative Bank, of which he has been treasurer from its foundation in 1889; the Gardner Electric Railway, treasurer since its foundation in 1894: and the Westminster National Bank, at present a director. He has been a director of the Levi Heywood Memorial Library Association since 1889; captain of the Gardner Boat Club since 1890, when it was founded; and some time a member of the Park Club of Fitchburg, and of the Academic Club of Gardner, an alumni association. In politics he is a Republican. He was for two years chairman of the Republican town committee of Gardner, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club. Mr. Stiles was married June 9, 1887, to Miss Mary Lizzie Emerson, of Claremont, N.H., who died May 18, 1888. He has one son: John Emerson Stiles.

STONE, Andrew Coolidge, of Lawrence, judge of the Police Court, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Marlborough, Cheshire County, May 16, 1839, son of Aaron and Mary (Ward) Stone. He was educated in the public schools, at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., and at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, graduating from the latter in 1860. He came to Lawrence, and began the study of law with the Hon. Daniel Saunders in 1861, but early in 1862 closed his books, and enlisted for the Civil War as a private in the Thirty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with which he served three years. At the close of the war he established himself temporarily in Ashtabula, Ohio, where he resumed his law studies, and in 1867 was admitted to the Ohio bar. Returning to Massachusetts, he was admitted to the Essex bar in March the same year, and began practice in Lawrence. His progress was

steady and substantial, and within a few years he had attained a leading place among Lawrence lawyers. In 1885 he was made city solicitor, and

ANDREW C. STONE.

two years later (in January, 1887) was raised to his present position as justice of the Police Court of Lawrence. An earnest Republican, he early became active in party affairs. During the presidential campaign year of 1884 he was chairman of the Republican city committee, member of the Republican State Committee, and delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. He has served two terms in the Lawrence Common Council (1870–71), president of that body the second year, and two terms in the State Senate (1880–82), during both terms as senator an influential member of the committees on the judiciary and on railroads. He is prominent in the Masonic order, past master of Phœnician Lodge of Lawrence, member of the Mount Sinai Royal Arch Chapter, member of the Bethany Commandery, past senior grand warden and permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In the Grand Army he was commander of Post 39 at Lawrence in 1881, and judge advocate on the staff of the commander of the department of Massachusetts for 1888. He is a member of the Home Club of Lawrence, and its present president. Judge Stone was married at Ashtabula, Ohio, January 19, 1869, to Miss Mary F. Hulbert, daughter of Joseph D. and Lucinda (Hall) Hulbert of that place. They have no children.

TOLMAN, William, of Pittsfield, insurance agent, was born in Lanesborough, June 2, 1858, son of Albert and Jane A. (Tower) Tolman. His father, son of Captain Stephen Tolman, of Dorchester, was a well-known school-teacher, principal for ten years of the High School in Pittsfield; and his mother was a daughter of Justus Tower, of Lanesborough, a prominent man in that town, and its representative in the General Court in 1868. The family moved to Pittsfield when he was a boy of ten years. He attended the public schools there until he reached the age of fourteen, when he became a clerk in the Agricultural Bank. Six years were spent in this employment, during which time he applied all his spare moments to preparation for college. In the autumn of 1878 he entered Williston Seminary, and, graduating therefrom with honors in 1880, entered Williams,

WILLIAM TOLMAN.

where he spent three years, being obliged to leave at the end of his junior year by failing health. At both seminary and college he paid his own ex-

penses. During the first year after leaving college he worked in different national banks of the county. Then in 1884 he was appointed special agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for Western Massachusetts, and since that time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the business of this office. In 1894 he represented the Fourth Berkshire District in the Legislature, serving on the committee on education and taking an active part in legislation. Among his most effective efforts on the floor was his argument in favor of Pittsfield as the place for the new State Normal School. He was called the "cyclone orator of the House." The nomination as representative came to him entirely unsolicited; but, after he had accepted it, he worked zealously for success, and he had the satisfaction of receiving the largest vote of any representative candidate in the district, which is naturally Democratic. Although an earnest Republican, he votes on all questions according to the dictates of his conscience and exactly as he believes to be right. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Pittsfield, and of the Crescent Lodge of Masons, in which he holds official position. He is unmarried.

TUCKER, George Henry, of Pittsfield, county treasurer of Berkshire County, was born in Lenox, September 12, 1856, son of George J. and Harriet (Sill) Tucker. His grandfather, Joseph Tucker, a lawyer, was county treasurer from 1813 to 1847, and register of deeds from 1801 to 1847; and his father, also a lawyer, succeeded to both positions, holding the former from 1847 to September, 1878 (the date of his death), and the latter during the same period, with the exception of six years, when the statute made it incompatible to hold both offices. His paternal grandmother was Lucy (Newell) Tucker, of Lenox. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Sill, was of Middletown, Conn. George H. was educated in the Lenox High School in the old Academy building, and at the Pittsfield High School, where he fitted for college. He entered Williams in 1874, but in November, 1876, was obliged to leave on account of the illness of his father, and to take up the latter's duties as county treasurer. Subsequently, however, in 1884, Williams College gave him his degree, and put him back with his class, although he did not graduate. Mr. Tucker remained in his father's office until the latter's death in 1878 (at the age of seventy-four), when he was appointed to the vacancy for the unexpired term; and he has held the office through re-elections successively from that time to the present. In 1882 he became a partner in the wholesale dye-wood house of John T. Power & Co., of Pittsfield, which in 1885 became Dutton & Tucker, and has since so remained. In 1886 he was made director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, in 1892 a director of the Third National Bank of Pittsfield; and he is a director in various other corporations and a trustee of several estates. He is prominent in the Masonic order, having been a master of the Crescent Lodge of Pittsfield three terms (1883–84–85), deputy grand master of the Fifteenth Masonic District three years (1886–87–88), and being now (1895) commander of the Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar, first raised to this position in 1893. He is a member of the Business Men's Association, and was the treasurer of the organization from 1882 to 1890; and he is a member of the University Club of Boston. He was married September 7, 1892, to Miss Mary Talcott Briggs, daughter of General Henry S.

GEORGE H. TUCKER.

Briggs, and grand-daughter of Governor George N. Briggs.

TUCKER, Joseph, of Pittsfield, ex-lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth, and present justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire, was born in Lenox, August 21, 1832, eldest son of George J. and Eunice (Cook) Tucker. His father was the second son of Joseph Tucker, who was the son of John Tucker who came to Stockbridge from Lester in Worcester County about 1770. Joseph Tucker, the grandfather, was elected treasurer of Berkshire County in 1812 and re-elected until his death in 1847, when he was succeeded by his son, George J., who held the office till his death in 1878, and was succeeded by his youngest son George H., who now holds the office. Thus the grandfather, son, and grandson have held this important office, by popular election for eighty-two years. [See Tucker, George Henry.] Joseph Tucker, the present, was prepared for college at the Lenox Academy; and, entering the sophomore class of Williams in 1849, graduated with it in 1851. He at once began the study of law in the office of Rockwell & Colt in Pittsfield, and passed a year in the Harvard Law School; and he was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1854. After a short sojourn in Detroit and Chicago he opened a law office in St. Louis, Mo., and was gradually building up a good business, when illness compelled a return to the East. He left St. Louis in the autumn of 1860 with the intention of returning in the following spring; but the outbreak of the Civil War prevented, and instead he opened an office in Great Barrington. There he remained until September, 1862, when he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and became first lieutenant of Company D. In December following he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the troops of Banks's Expedition, in New York City; and, soon after the arrival of his regiment in Louisiana, he was appointed an aide on the staff of the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Gulf. On the 21st of May, 1863, while doing staff duty, in the battle of Plains Store, near Port Hudson, La., he was wounded by a shell in the right knee, necessitating amputation of the right leg. As soon as possible he came home; and in November Governor Andrew appointed him superintendent of recruiting in Berkshire County. His public career began as a member of the General Court, to which he was elected to represent Great Barrington in 1865. During 1866 and 1867 he represented Southern Berkshire in the State Senate, taking an influential part in the important legislation of those years. In 1868 Chief Justice Chase appointed him United States register in bankruptcy for the Tenth Massachusetts Congressional District. From 1869 to 1872 inclusive he was lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth, three years with Governor Claflin and one year with Governor Washburn. In 1873 he was appointed justice

JOSEPH TUCKER.

of the District Court of Central Berkshire, and has held this position continuously from that date. Since 1892 he has been president of the Berkshire County Savings Bank, the oldest and largest savings bank in that county: and he is also president of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway. For the last three years he has been chairman of the School Board of Pittsfield. In December, 1894, he was elected Commander of W. W. Rockwell Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Tucker was married September 20, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Bishop, daughter of Judge Henry W. and Sarah (Buckley) Bishop, of Lenox. Mrs. Tucker died February 12, 1880, leaving no children.

TUCKER, William Emerson, M.D., of Ipswich, was born in Salisbury, near Amesbury, Essex County, March 7, 1849, son of Ebenezer and Ethelinde (Wadleigh) Tucker. His paternal grandfather, James Tucker, was a farmer, and his maternal grandfather, Henry Wadleigh, a shipbuilder. His general education was acquired in the public schools of Amesbury and by private instructor, and he studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, L.I., taking his degree at the latter in 1870. Beginning the practice of his profession in October following his graduation, in Ipswich, he has remained there ever since, engaged in a large and successful business. In July, 1888, he was appointed medical examiner for his district, which position he still holds. Since 1888 he has also been attending physician to the Essex County House of Correction. He has served two terms, 1880–81, on the School Board of Ipswich. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Massachusetts Medico-legal Society. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1872, a member of the John T. Heard Lodge, and has been an Odd Fellow since 1875, member of the Agawam Lodge. Dr. Tucker is unmarried.

W. E. TUCKER.

WASHBURN, George Albert, of Taunton, banker, was born in Swansea, February 5, 1836, son of George and Diana Northam (Mason) Washburn, and moved to Taunton in 1841, where he has since lived. He is a direct descendant on the paternal side of John and Margaret Washburn, who came to Duxbury, New England, from Stratford on Avon, England, in 1632. John Washburn was a member of Captain Myles Standish's company, was one of the original purchasers of ancient Bridgewater, and was the ancestor of all of the Washburns of Massachusetts, including the noted family, children of Israel Washburn, of Maine. On the maternal side Mr. Washburn is descended from Sampson Mason, who fled to New England on the ascent of Charles II. to the throne of England, having been in Cromwell's army, settled in Rehoboth, and whose descendants for one hundred and eight years were known as the "Mason Elders," and were pastors for that period from father to son of the first Baptist church in Massachusetts. He was educated in the schools of Taunton, public and private. At the age of sixteen he entered the store of Albert G. Washburn, in Taunton, dealer in hardware, iron, and steel, and thence went into the employ of Wood & Washburn in the same business, with whom and their successors he remained a number of years. He became a member of the firm in 1857, when it was known as Hunt, Harris, & Co., and so continued, subsequently under the name of John Hunt & Co., till April 16, 1861. Then, on the first call for troops for the Civil War, he left his business, and enlisted in the United States service. He went out as sergeant of Company G, Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, the first company to leave Taunton, and also the first company of the first regiment to leave Massachusetts, for the front, arriving at Fortress Monroe April 20. By an interesting coincidence his grandfather, Isaac Washburn, was in the first company (a "minute-man") to leave Taunton April 19, 1775, and arrived at his destination April 20, 1775. He served three months to the end of his term, and then at once re-entered the service as first lieutenant in Henry Wilson's Regiment, the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years. He was attached to the first division, First Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the battle of Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, and taken prisoner; was some time in Libby Prison. Subse-

quently he was promoted to a captaincy to date from July 11, 1862. He was mustered out to date from January 5, 1863, and received official notice

GEORGE A. WASHBURN.

of discharge March 8, 1863. On the very next day he was elected treasurer and collector of taxes of Taunton; and this office he held for twenty-nine years in succession, resigning on the 24th of December, 1891, to assume the duties of president of the Taunton National Bank. Other municipal offices which Mr. Washburn has from time to time held are those of clerk of the Overseers of the Poor (from 1865 to 1882 inclusive), member of this board (1883 to March, 1891), clerk of the Board of Assessors (1869–75), member of the City Council (1892–93–94), and secretary and treasurer of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners (1878 to 1892). He is at present (1895) secretary of the latter board. He is a trustee of the Morton Hospital, trustee of the Taunton Savings Bank, and member of the Investment Committee, and a director of the Taunton Street Railway Company. He was married first to Miss Elizabeth Gordon Pratt, daughter of Nathan and Lydia Pratt, and second to Miss Ellen Dutton Reed, daughter of Edgar Hodges and Ellen Augusta Reed. He has one daughter and three sons: Harriet Mason (now wife of Charles A. Austin, of Brockton), Edgar Reed, Elliott (now a practising physician), and Charles Godfrey Washburn (now a law student at Boston University).

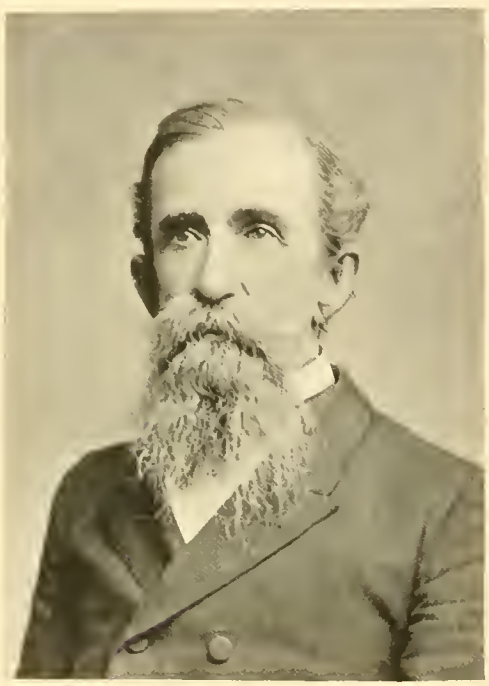
WELLS, Daniel White, of Hatfield, farmer, is a native of Hatfield, born April 17, 1842, son of Elisha and Louisa (Field) Wells, of Hatfield. He is a descendant of Hugh Wells, of Wethersfield, Conn., one of the first settlers there, in direct line from his son Thomas, who came to Hadley in 1660. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the common schools. Subsequently he engaged in farming on his own account, and followed the occupation of a farmer successfully for a quarter of a century. He has been for many years prominent in town affairs, and represented the Third Hampshire District two terms in the General Court (1883–84), the second term serving on the joint committee on taxation. He has also been a director of the First National Bank of Northampton for sixteen years, and president of the trustees of the Smith Charities in Northampton for four

DANIEL W. WELLS.

years. He served in the Civil War, enlisting as a private in Company K, Fifty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in 1862. He

is a member of Post 86, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Resolute Grange of Hatfield. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Wells was married October 19, 1875, to Miss Hannah A. Belden, of Hatfield. They have had two children: Reuben Field and Louisa Belden Wells.

WHEELER, John Wilson, of Orange, manufacturer, is a native of Orange, and has always resided there with the exception of a year or two spent in Fitchburg. He was born November 20, 1832, the second of nine children of Wilson and



JOHN W. WHEELER.

Catherine (Holmes Warden) Wheeler. His education was attained in the public schools. For a year or two after his majority he worked as a carpenter. From 1856 to 1862 he was employed in a general store in Orange. Then for a few months he was occupied in the claim agency business, and in 1863 he entered mercantile business on his own account. Four years later, at the age of thirty-five, associating himself with others, he engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines, under the firm name of A. F. Johnson & Co. In 1869 a corporation was organized in place of the firm under the name of the Gold Medal Sewing Machine Company, by which the business was known until 1882, when the corporate name was changed to the New Home Sewing Machine Company. From the start Mr. Wheeler has been the financial manager and one of the controlling spirits of the enterprise; and it has grown from small beginnings until now it employs nearly six hundred men, and turns out nearly four hundred finished machines a day. In January, 1881, he was elected a trustee of the Orange Savings Bank, and five years later was made president, which position he has since held. He has also been one of the directors of the Orange National Bank since June, 1880; in January, 1888, was elected vice-president, and in January, 1894, president. In 1891 he was elected president of the Boston Mutual Life Association of Boston. He was chosen president of the Worcester North-west Agricultural and Mechanical Society at Athol in December, 1890; and in 1893 was elected president of the Orange Board of Trade. In politics Mr. Wheeler is a Republican, and has been called by his fellow-citizens to various positions of responsibility and honor. From 1861 to 1867 he served as town clerk, in 1866 was one of the selectmen of the town, and in 1876 was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1888 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago which nominated President Harrison. He is a prominent Mason, one of the founders of Orange Lodge, organized in 1859, its first secretary, afterwards its treasurer; a charter member and first treasurer of Crescent Royal Arch Chapter, organized in 1884; and a charter member of Orange Commandery of Knights Templar, organized in 1894. Mr. Wheeler was married in Orange, October 9, 1856, by the Rev. Hosea Ballou, to Miss Almira E. Johnson, daughter of Daniel and Almira (Porter) Johnson. Three children have been born by this union, but only one survives: Marion L., now wife of John B. Welch. Mr. Wheeler resides about a mile from Orange Village on his "Grand View Farm," where, while still closely attending to business, he finds recreation in breeding fine horses and cattle, to which pleasant and interesting occupation he devotes a large share of his leisure time.

WIGGIN, Charles E., of Haverhill, banker, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Durham, November 29, 1843, son of Thomas and Caroline F. (Young) Wiggin. He is a direct de-

scendant of Governor Thomas Wiggin, who came from the west of England in 1631, and settled in Stratham, N.H. He was educated in the public

CHAS. E. WIGGIN.

schools of South Berwick and at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, graduating in 1865. His active life was begun as a clerk in the Merrimack National Bank, in which he spent a year. Then he engaged in the shoe business, and on the 1st of January, 1869, began the manufacture of shoes. In this branch he continued successfully for upwards of twenty years, retiring in November, 1891. Since that time he has confined himself mostly to his banking interests. He is now (1895) president of the Haverhill Safe Deposit and Trust Company, president of the Merchants' National Bank, and treasurer of the Haverhill Electric Company. He is a member of the Haverhill Commandery of Knights Templar, and of the Pentucket Club. Mr. Wiggin was married November 25, 1869, to Miss Sarepla Churchill, of Lowell. They have two children: May C. and Alice C. Wiggin.

WOOD, CHARLES WATSON, of Worcester, member of the Worcester bar, is a native of Worcester, born June 26, 1844, son of Watson L. and Mary (Richards) Wood. His father was of Brookfield, and his mother of Hopkinton. He was educated in the public schools of Worcester, and, soon after, leaving the High School at the age of eighteen, entered the volunteer army, enlisting in the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. His regiment was in the field two years and eleven months, and saw hard service, participating in fully twenty-five engagements, including Fredericksburg, Antietam, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, and the Crater, in all of which he had a part. At Cold Harbor he was struck in the right shoulder by a rifle-ball and sent to the hospital, but he managed to escape and rejoin his regiment. He also suffered from two severe fevers contracted through exposure and hardships in the field. Returning to Worcester at the close of the war at the age of twenty-one, he entered a business college, from which he graduated in March, 1866, at the head of his class. Then he engaged in active business, and was for several years intimately associated with various industries of Worcester. But his one ambition was to enter the legal profession; and, finally aban-

CHARLES W. WOOD.

doning business, he applied himself energetically to study for it, reading in the law office of Rice & Blackmer, and in March, 1882, was admitted to

the Worcester bar. He rose rapidly in the profession, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. Early in his career he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been among the foremost in advancing its interests. It was largely due to his energy and influence that the Odd Fellows' Home was established in Worcester, and it is a peculiar satisfaction to him to see it placed near what was formerly his father's estate. On the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone he was chief of staff. He has been frequently called upon to deliver addresses before the order on other important and special occasions. He is now a member of the Grand Lodge and a past grand of Central Lodge, No. 168, having occupied the various minor offices. He is also connected prominently with numerous other fraternal societies, among them the Bay State Commandery, No. 151, Knights of Malta, of which he is Sir knight commander, Regulus Lodge, No. 71, Knights of Pythias, and Commonwealth Council, No. 3, of the American Mechanics. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, member of Post No. 10; is commanding officer of the W. S. Lincoln Command, No. 18, Union Veterans Union; and major-general, commanding the department of Massachusetts of the latter order, elected to the headship at the annual department convention held in Worcester in October, 1894. General Wood was first married in March, 1867, to Miss Eugena K. Arnold, of Lancaster, who died January 2, 1871, leaving two children. He married second, June, 1872, Miss Lottie C. Wetherell, of Hardwick, who died, childless, in April, 1873; and third, July 7, 1875, Miss Lizzie M. Burr, who is still living. He has one son and three daughters: Charles H. (born July 2, 1868), a graduate of the Boston University Law School, and now associated with him in his law practice; Clara Eugena (born September 18, 1870), now the wife of F. L. Gaines, of Greenfield; Florence L. B. (born December 6, 1876); and Grace E. R. Wood (born August 11, 1880).

PART VI.

ABBOTT, JOHN EDWARD, of Watertown, member of the Suffolk bar, and having his law office in Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Norridgewock, November 30, 1845, son of John S. and Elizabeth T. (Allen) Abbott. On the paternal

JOHN E. ABBOTT.

side he is descended (being in the eighth generation) from George Abbott, who emigrated from Yorkshire, Eng., and settled in Andover, Mass., about 1643; and on the maternal side (in the tenth generation) from George Allen, who came from England in 1635, and first settled in Saugus, in 1637 removing to Sandwich, where he lived until his death in 1648. Mr. Abbott's father, the Hon. John S. Abbott, was for thirty years a prominent lawyer in Maine, at one time attorney-general of the State. Removing to Massachusetts in 1860, he made his home in Newton until 1875, and practised law in Boston from 1860 until his death in 1881. The well-known authors, Jacob Abbott and John S. C. Abbott, were cousins of John S. Abbott. The mother of John E. Abbott, Elizabeth Titcomb (Allen) Abbott, daughter of William Allen of Norridgewock, was a woman of unusual culture and refinement. She died in the prime of life, greatly lamented. Two of her brothers, the Rev. Stephen Allen, D.D., and the Rev. Charles F. Allen, D.D., became prominent in Maine as clergymen of the Methodist denomination. John E. Abbott's early education was acquired in public schools in Norridgewock and in Newton, until 1862. He was subsequently fitted for college at Allen's Classical School, West Newton, and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me. He first entered Yale in the class of 1869; and, at the end of the first term there, entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1869. After graduation he taught for two years in G. W. C. Noble's private school in Boston, and studied law in the office of his father. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1872, to the United States Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts in 1874, to the New York Supreme Court and United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern District of New York in 1877, and to the United States Supreme Court in 1885. From 1872 to 1876 he practised law in Boston in partnership with his father, from 1876 to 1879 was a member of the law firm of Abbott Brothers, New York City, and since 1880 has practised alone in Boston. He was a member of the Legislature in 1893 and 1894, representing the towns of Watertown and Belmont, and during his second term was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading. He is a member of the Episcopalian Club, of the Middlesex Club, of the Watertown Historical Society, and of sundry other associations. He was married June 12, 1878, to Miss Alice G. Cochrane, daughter of the Hon. M. H.

Cochrane, of Compton, Canada, senator in the Dominion Parliament. They have four children: Charles M., Mabel L., Harriette F., and Eleanor A. Abbott.

ABRAHAM, Ferdinand, of Boston, pioneer manufacturer of meerschaum goods, is a native of Germany, born March 28, 1844. He was educated in public schools and through private lessons, and was well trained in mercantile business in Frankfort and Mayence, Germany, before he came to this country. He first started business in Boston in October, 1868, as a tobacconist, established at the South End, on the corner of Washington and Union Park Streets. Beginning in a small way, he early developed a special trade in meerschaum goods, and expanded his business in other directions. In 1879 he removed down town to No. 25 Court Street, and about ten years later (in 1888) leased the adjoining store, extending to Franklin Avenue, making of the two one store, the largest retail store in this branch of trade in the city. He has become the largest

F. ABRAHAM.

manufacturer of meerschaum goods in New England, and also an extensive manufacturer of smokers' articles of various sorts, and of cigars, at his factory at the foot of State Street. Mr. Abraham is prominent in the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and other orders, holding numerous positions. He is a Freemason, member of the Germania Lodge, the Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem, Mount Olivet Chapter Rose Croix, Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second grade, and Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine; in the Order of Odd Fellows is a past grand of the Herman Lodge, and a past chief patriarch and past high priest of Mount Sinai Encampment; and in the Royal Arcanum a past regent of the Sumner Council. He is also a past president of the Moses Mendelssohn Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, now representative of this lodge to the United States Grand Lodge; and a member of the executive committee of the latter organization. Other organizations to which he belongs are the German Turnverein, the Hebrew Benevolent Association, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, the German Aid Society, and the Temple Adath Israel. He has for some years been a notary public and justice of the peace. Mr. Abraham was married November 18, 1868, to Miss Jette Jeselsohn. They have had five children. The eldest son, Leopold Abraham, is in business with his father, admitted to the firm in February, 1894, and is also a notary public and justice of the peace. He is ex-president of the Roxbury Bicycle Club, and treasurer of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston and vicinity.

ALDEN, George Denny, of Bridgewater, justice of the Fourth Plymouth District Court, was born in Bridgewater, July 29, 1866, son of John C. and Mary (Carver) Alden. He is in the eighth generation from John Alden, of the "Mayflower's" passengers; and on the maternal side in the eighth generation from Governor John Carver. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Seth Alden, graduate of Brown University in 1814, and settled in Marlborough for a number of years; and his paternal grandmother was the daughter of the Rev. John Miles, and sister of the present Rev. Dr. Henry A. Miles, of Hingham. His maternal grandfather was Eleazer Carver, of Bridgewater, who founded the Carver Cotton Gin Works in that place, still well known. George D. was educated in the public schools of Bridgewater, at the Boston Latin School, and the academy at Sax-

ton's River, Vt., where he graduated in 1885. Without attending college, he began preparation for his profession, entering at once the Boston University

GEO. D. ALDEN.

Law School. After a year here he became a student in the law office of Morse & Allen, Boston. A year later he returned to the Law School, taking the middle and senior year, and graduated with his class in 1888, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar soon after his graduation, and immediately began practice in Boston, where he has since been established, doing a good and growing general business. He has been quite active in politics, having been on the stump every year up to the present, since 1888, when he made many speeches for the ticket of Cleveland and Thurman. He was first nominated for the position of judge of the Fourth District Court of Plymouth County by Governor Russell in 1891, to fill a vacancy; but the Republican Executive Council refused confirmation. After waiting a few weeks, his name was again sent in, and was again rejected. The governor refusing to make any other appointment that year, the position remained vacant until March, 1892, when he was for the third time nominated, and this time confirmed. He has held the position ever since, continuing also his practice in Boston, where he is associated with Samuel M. Child, with offices in Rogers's Building. In the autumn of 1891 he received the nomination for representative in the Legislature for the district comprising Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, and West Bridgewater, a district which has never sent a Democrat to the General Court, and overwhelmingly Republican. He made a notable run, coming within a very few votes of election. He is a member of the University Club of Boston. He is not married.

AMES, Frank Morton, of Boston and Canton, was born in Easton, August 14, 1833, son of Oakes and Eveline O. (Gilmore) Ames. He is in the direct line of descent from William Ames, born at Bruton, Somersetshire, England, settled in Braintree in 1635, the line running: John, settled at West Bridgewater, Thomas, Thomas John, Oliver and Oakes Ames. He was educated in the public schools of Easton and at the Leicester and Andover academies. After completing his education, he entered the famous shovel works of Oliver Ames & Sons at North Easton, and there spent several years acquiring a practical knowledge of the details of the manufacture and an intimate acquaintance with the business management. He moved to Canton in 1858 to take charge of the business of the Kinsley Iron & Machine Company (owned by the Ames family), and ultimately became the principal owner of the works. Meanwhile he became connected with railroad and other interests. He was for several years trustee in possession and manager of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad; and is now a director in various corporations, and president of several, among others the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company. He is interested in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, and has a plantation of over twelve thousand acres, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite the city of New Orleans, where he usually has under cultivation about fifteen hundred acres of sugar cane, and a large area of corn, several hundred acres of the remaining portion being used for grazing. Mr. Ames has been active in public affairs, and has represented Canton in both branches of the General Court. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1869, and again in 1882, and a senator in 1885, declining a re-election.

While in the House, he served on the committee on railroads: and in the Senate was a member of the committees on drainage and on manufactures, and chairman of a special committee on the subject of a metropolitan police; and it was largely through his efforts that the present Board of Police for Boston was established. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. In early life he was connected with the State militia, joining it in 1853 as sergeant major of the Second Battalion Infantry, which afterward became the Fourth Regiment. From this rank

F. M. AMES.

he was promoted first to quartermaster, and then in 1857 to major, which position he resigned in 1860. He is a member of the Merchants' Club of Boston, of the Boston Merchants' Association, of the Home Market Club, the Unitarian Club, the Boston Art Club, and of several political clubs. He was married November 13, 1856, to Miss Catherine H. Copeland, daughter of Hiram and Lurana (Copeland) Copeland, of Easton. They have had seven children, all but one of whom are still living: Frank A., Alice L., Oakes, Anna C., K. Evelyn, and Harriet E. Ames. Mr. Ames's residence in Canton is his summer home: his town house is on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

ANGELL, GEORGE THORNDIKE, of Boston, founder with others of the "Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," of the "American Humane Education Society," and of the "Parent American Band of Mercy," and devoted for over a quarter of a century to the advancement of humane work the world over, was born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 5, 1823. His father was the Rev. George Angell, formerly of Providence, R.I., whose life is to be found in "The Annals of the American Baptist Pulpit" (New York: Carter & Brothers), also in other Baptist publications. His mother was Rebekah (Thorndike) Angell, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Paul Thorndike, of Tewksbury, Mass., a lady distinguished through life for religious devotion and deeds of charity. Left fatherless at three years of age, his early training was altogether in the hands of this excellent woman; and by her his primary education was directed. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846. For the next three years he taught a Boston school day times, and studied law nights and vacations. The next two years he was in the Harvard University Law School, and the Boston law offices of Charles G., F. C., & C. W. Loring, eminent counsellors. In December, 1851, he was admitted to the bar; and, through the influence of the Messrs. Loring, was at once offered a partnership with the distinguished commercial lawyer, Benjamin F. Brooks, and another with the Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, one of the most learned members of the bar. He accepted the latter, and entered immediately upon a successful and lucrative practice. In 1864, *two years before the forming of the first society in America for the prevention of cruelty to animals*, and when he did not know that there was any such society in the world, Mr. Angell (being then unmarried) gave by will a large portion of his property, after the death of his mother and himself, to be used in circulating in secular and Sunday-schools humane literature for the prevention of cruelty to animals; and in 1868, the driving to death in a forty-mile race of two of the best horses of the State, moved him to action for the establishment of a Massachusetts society for that purpose. He promptly wrote to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, announcing his willingness to give both time and money to establish such a society, and stating that, if there were any other persons in Boston willing to unite with him in this object, he should

be glad to be informed; and the next morning, being called upon by an influential Boston lady, Mrs. William Appleton, who told him that she had been trying to form a similar society, and also by other prominent citizens, he found himself engaged in a work which led him to abandon his profession, and to devote himself and his means without any pecuniary compensation to the protection of dumb animals from cruelty and to the humane education of the American people. He first obtained an act of incorporation from the Massachusetts Legislature for the new society, and wrote and caused to be adopted the constitu-

GEO. T. ANGELL.

tion and by-laws under which it has acted ever since; then, with the aid of Chief Justice Bigelow and the Hon. William Gray, prepared the laws under which its prosecutions have been made ever since, and obtained their enactment by the Legislature. These accomplished, he succeeded in getting the city government of Boston to put under his personal orders for three weeks seventeen policemen, picked from the whole force, to canvass the entire city, houses, and stores, for funds to carry on the work; and so, with the aid of gifts from various citizens, he raised about thirteen thousand dollars. Next, in behalf of his society, he started the first paper of its kind in the world for the protection of dumb animals, which he named *Our Dumb Animals*, and caused to be printed two hundred thousand copies of the first number. These he distributed through the Boston police in every house in Boston, and, through the aid of the Legislature and of General Burt, then postmaster of Boston, in every city and town in the State. He next caused twenty drinking fountains for animals to be erected; and, by his exposures of the terrible condition of the Brighton slaughter-houses, laid the foundations of the Abattoir which took their place. In 1869, worn out by the arduous night and day labors of organizing this new institution, Mr. Angell crossed the ocean for rest, but immediately on reaching England became engaged in a work quite as important as that he had left. He addressed the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London, and twice the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and her friends, and so brought about the establishment in England of a paper similar to his own, which is now widely circulated by the Royal Society throughout the British possessions; and also obtained the organization of a Ladies' Humane Educational Society or Committee, in connection with the Royal Society, of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has ever since been the president, and which has done a great work in behalf of humane education in Great Britain, and led to the establishing there of the first "Band of Mercy" in the world. During this trip Mr. Angell attended the meetings of many of the continental societies for the prevention of cruelty, and attended as the only American delegate, and addressed, the World's Convention of these societies held at Zürich, Switzerland. In his address on this occasion he spoke of his society as "now striving to unite all religious and political parties on one platform for the purpose of carrying a humane literature and education into all the schools of the country, and thus not only insure the protection of animals, but also the prevention of crime, unnecessary wars, and forms of violence. When the leading minds of all nations shall act together on this subject, and the nations shall be humanely educated, wars between nations will end." Returning to America, Mr. Angell went at once to Chicago, perhaps the cruelest city in the world at that time, and, at a personal cost to himself of about six hundred dollars and several months' time, succeeded in establishing there the Illinois Humane Society, which has ever since

been protecting from cruelty millions of cattle and other animals in the great stock-yards, as well as animals, previously without any protection, in and about that city. It would require a volume fully to record Mr. Angell's work in his humane cause from that day to the present. He has given addresses and aided in forming humane societies as far South as New Orleans and as far West as North Dakota. He has addressed State legislatures, national and international conventions of educational men, agricultural and religious conventions, union meetings of churches,— as notably, in Minneapolis, a union meeting of all the evangelical churches there, presided over by the Governor of the State,— also numerous colleges and universities in various parts of the country. He twice addressed the National Grange at Washington and at Richmond, and once addressed eight hundred and thirty-six of the police of Philadelphia, officers and men, and once about three thousand drivers of horses gathered in the Boston Theatre. In the winter of 1885–86 he addressed, during sixty-one days, all the high, Latin, normal, and grammar schools of Boston one hour each. In 1882 he started the "American Band of Mercy," of which he has since caused to be formed over twenty-one thousand branches, with probably between one and two million members. In 1889 he formed the "American Humane Education Society" (the first of its kind in the world), and obtained its incorporation by the Massachusetts legislature, with power to hold half a million dollars free from taxation. For this corporation he has employed missionaries forming humane societies in the South and West; has caused nearly two million copies of "Black Beauty" to be circulated in English and other European and Asiatic languages; has, through the offering of large prizes, obtained other humane stories as sequels to "Black Beauty," which are now being extensively circulated over this country and abroad; has furnished his paper, *Our Dumb Animals*, regularly to nearly all the professional and educated men of his own State, and to the editors of every American newspaper and magazine north of Mexico. In his autobiographical sketches it appears that in the one year from November 1, 1890, to November 1, 1891, he had printed by his two humane societies about one hundred and seventeen million and eighty thousand pages of humane literature, being probably far more than was printed in the same time by all other humane societies in the world combined. His writings are circulated not only over the United States, but largely in Europe and somewhat in Asia, some of them being used in places as far distant as China, Japan, and in the public schools of New Zealand. At a single meeting of the National American Teachers' Association he presented to the teachers, in behalf of his societies, one hundred and ten thousand copies of humane publications. He has offered many prizes to all American editors, all American college and university students, and to many others, for best essays on humane subjects. His wide correspondence numbers sometimes more than two hundred letters in a single day's mail; and his exchange lists bring to his office not infrequently more than a hundred newspapers and magazines daily. As a director of the American Social Science Association he has given much money and time in exposing the sales of poisonous and dangerously adulterated foods and other articles, which resulted in a Congressional report containing about a hundred manuscript pages of evidence which he had collected, and of which he had more than a hundred thousand copies sent over the country, laying the foundations for the various laws on the subject which have since been enacted in various States. Though now in his seventy-second year, Mr. Angell is still busy developing and carrying out new plans to increase his work. He was married in 1872 to Eliza A. Martin, of Nahant.

BAILEY, Edward Willis, of Boston, merchant, was born in North Scituate, November 5, 1849, son of John Wade and Priscilla L. (Vinal) Bailey. His father, mother, and grandparents were all natives of Scituate. Both grandfathers were sea-captains, and his paternal grandfather was in the War of 1812. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town, and continued in the Boston schools, to which city the family removed when he was a boy of ten. He attended the Brimmer School here, then on Common Street, and graduated in 1865, a Franklin medal scholar; and subsequently the English High School, then on Bedford Street, from which he graduated in 1868. In September following he went to work for his uncle, Job F. Bailey, dealer in doors, windows, and blinds, wholesale and retail, as an office boy. From this position he was before long

raised to that of book-keeper. Then he became a salesman, and ultimately the manager, which place he held till the 1st of January, 1891, when he bought his uncle's interest. The business was established in 1846 by Bailey & Jenkins, both Scituate men, and has occupied the premises No. 24 Kneeland Street since February, 1869. The present style of the firm is E. W. Bailey & Co. Mr. Bailey's residence has been for sixteen years in Newton. He is especially prominent in fraternal organizations, belonging to numerous orders, and at the head of a leading one. He is a member of the Newton Royal Arch Chapter, Dalhousie Lodge, Free Masons; of Newton Lodge, No. 92, Odd Fellows; of Garden City Lodge, No. 1901, Knights of Honor; of Newton Council, American Legion of Honor; Mt. Ida Council, Royal Arcanum; Newton Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, all of Newton; also of the Grand Lodges of Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Royal Arcanum; and he is at the present time grand dictator of the Knights of Honor of Massachusetts, which has 10,000 members in 138 lodges in the State, and in the national organization 126,000. In politics Mr. Bailey is a Republican, active in the party organization in his city. He has been a member of the Newton ward and city committee for six years, and two years its secretary. He was married February 12, 1874, to Miss Emma J. Polley, of Boston. They have five children: Marion W., Alice P., Sarah J., Edward R., and Evelyn W. Bailey.

E. W. BAILEY.

BAILEY, JAMES ALDERSON, JR., of Arlington, member of the bar, was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington), March 25, 1867, son of James Alderson and Marietta (Peirce) Bailey. On the maternal side he is of the old New England families of Peirce and Locke, a direct descendant of Captain Benjamin Locke, who fought at Lexington and at Bunker Hill: and on the paternal side is of the English families of Bailey and Johnson. His father was a soldier in the Civil War, and held important town offices. He was educated in the Arlington public schools, graduating from the High School in 1883, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1888, *summa cum laude*, and with honors in political science. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1891, LL.B. and A.M. He worked his way through both college and law school. While in college, he was particu-

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larly interested in the study of political economy and of history. He took an active part in the debates of the Harvard Union, and was an officer of that society. He was also a director of the Harvard Republican Club, of the Harvard Dining Association, and of the Co-operative Society. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1890; and began practice immediately after his graduation from the Law School, establishing himself in Boston. Quite early in his career he was engaged in several important cases, which attracted considerable attention. He was in 1894 associated with Causten Browne in the preparation of a new edition of "Browne on the Statute of Frauds." He has been active in politics since his college days. He has served as chairman of the Arlington Republican town committee for three years, and is a member of the Eighth Congressional District Republican Committee. As secretary of the latter body in 1892, he took a large part in the management of the successful campaign of the Hon. Samuel W. McCall for Congress against the Hon. John F. Andrew, and spoke a few times on the stump. In the autumn of 1893 he was nominated by acclamation for representative in the Legislature for Arlington and Winchester, and was elected by a large majority, the youngest man ever sent to the House from this district. In the campaign of that year he also spoke occasionally on the stump. In the Legislature he served as clerk of the committee on the judiciary, as a member of the committee on elections, and as secretary of the Republican caucus committee. His work upon the elections committee, in connection with the "Ward Seventeen" (Boston) case, was a feature of the session. Dissenting from his six colleagues, he made the fight alone, and succeeded in having the House substitute his resolve declaring vacant the seats of the sitting members for the report of the committee "leave to withdraw." This contest made Mr. Bailey one of the most prominent members of the Legislature of 1894. He is a member of Hiram Lodge, Freemasons, and of Menotomy Royal Arch Chapter; of Bethel Lodge, Odd Fellows; of the Arlington Boat Club (a trustee), of the Middlesex Club (treasurer), of the Sirloin Club, and of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi. He is unmarried.

BARRETT, Harry Hudson, of Malden, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Malden, March 10, 1851, son of Henry and Lucy Theodora Gellineau (Stearns) Barrett. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Colonel James Barrett and Captain Nathan Barrett, who took part in the Concord fight, April 19, 1775. His maternal grandmother, Marianne Theresa Saint Agnan, was born on the island of Grenada, one of the West Indies, and early an orphan. When very young, she came with slaves to this country for her education, under the care of Judge Rogers, of Exeter, N.H., and afterward attended private school in Newburyport and Salem; and in 1821 she married Richard Sprague Stearns, the youngest son of Dr.

HARRY H. BARRETT.

William Stearns, of Salem. Her father, Michael Saint Agnan, was a native of France, where the name of Saint Agnan has been borne by several noble families of distinction. Her mother, Marianne Theodora Gellineau, was a daughter of Charles Anthony Gellineau, who came from France, and settled in Port of Spain, Trinidad, and of Lucie Poincette, a native of Castile, in Spain. Her maternal aunt, Lucette Gellineau, was the friend and room-mate of Empress Josephine at the Martinique Convent. Harry H. was educated in the Malden Grammar School, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, also at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, graduating from the latter in

1870, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in the class of 1874. From college he entered the Harvard Law School, which he attended from 1874 to 1879, also studying in Boston in the offices of E. R. & Samuel Hoar, Charles G. Fall, and Stearns & Butler. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882, and has since been engaged in general practice. He was a representative for Malden in the lower house of the Legislature in 1891, the only Democrat representative elected from that place since 1861. He has been a civil service examiner (State) for Malden since January, 1892. He is much interested in the institutions and affairs of his city, and is now serving as a member of its park commission. He has been a trustee and clerk of the Malden Hospital since its organization in 1890. He has been long a member, and was some time president, of the Malden Deliberative Assembly (organized in 1875), and is also a member of the Kernwood Club. In politics, while classed as a Democrat, he is a Democrat with independent proclivities. Mr. Barrett is unmarried, and lives with his mother and unmarried sister at the homestead in Malden.

BARRY, David Franklin, of Boston, sales agent, member of the Board of Aldermen, was born in Boston, on Sturgis Place, a part of old Fort Hill, February 29, 1852. His father, David Barry (now deceased), was well known in Boston over forty years ago. He carried on the business of a wheelwright and shipwright in East Boston, and in 1845 enlisting in the United States volunteer service, subsequently went to the Mexican War. In 1849 he moved from East Boston to the city proper, and established his business on Cove Street, where it flourished for seventeen years. Thence he removed to Castle Street with his family, which consisted of two sons and a daughter. The latter died at sixteen years of age. David F.'s mother was Mary E. (Welch) Barry. He was educated in Boston public schools, graduating from the Quincy Grammar School in the class of 1867. During his boyhood he had an ambition to acquire a knowledge of advanced studies, and accordingly devoted his evenings and spare hours of the day to reading. About 1874 he became a sales agent for Marshall, Son, & Co., wholesale book-binders' machinery, and has been so employed ever since. In 1879 he was elected by the Democrats of Ward Sixteen a member of the Common Council, and through regular re-elections served in that branch of the city government for fourteen consecutive years. For five years of this period, 1887 88 91 92 93, he was president of the body. In 1894 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, being elected by the people at large, and receiving the highest vote of any of the twelve successful candidates; and in the December election was re-elected for the term of 1895. His services in committee work have been notable and valuable, covering nearly all of the different committees appointed to supervise and report measures pertaining to the progress and

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development of Boston. He was the prime mover in the scheme for the "municipal ownership of public docks," and presented and ably advocated the petition to the Board of Aldermen of 1894, signed by over eleven hundred prominent merchants of Boston, calling attention to the pressing need of a system of public docks owned by the city, the result of which was the appointment of a special committee to look into the matter, and a favorable report, which was unanimously accepted by both branches of the city council. Mr. Barry's public spirit and progressive ideas have been displayed in numerous other acts. He has favored all appropriations for public schools, and has al-

ways striven for the passage of all orders pertaining to public schools. He has also been an ardent and steadfast supporter of the City Hospital, and his efforts in its behalf have met the warm approval of the trustees. Speaking of his value as a public official, the Boston *Herald* of November 22, 1891, says: "Mr. Barry is, first of all, a diplomat; and he often succeeds by diplomacy where the excellent flowers of rhetoric would fail. A self-made man, his success along the political line of endeavor has been acquired through diligence, using the means at hand, and sedulously working for the best interests of those he is elected to serve. Mr. Barry owes nothing to the schoolmaster, except it be the rudimentary brushing he received by the light of the torch at Henry Morgan's evening school. The opportunity afforded some of his colleagues to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge was not his to enjoy. God gave him natural talents, however, in abundance: and these he has used to their fullest extent. He has a strong will, vigor, and the faculty of doing well whatever he undertakes. He is an earnest speaker, guardedly careful of the rights and feelings of others, and often wins his point through his own personal magnetism, what others would lose though they had the verbal magic of a Burke." He has always been a firm and constant friend of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic; and they have on many occasions attested their belief in his sincerity and appreciation of his endeavors in their behalf. Mr. Barry was married May 15, 1871, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Madden. They have one son, John Marshall Barry, now (1895) in the sophomore class at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst, studying landscape engineering.

BATES, Rev. Lewis Benton, D.D., of Boston, pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, is a native of Massachusetts, born in North Easton, November 26, 1829, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Webster) Bates. He is in the ninth generation from John Rogers, the martyr. His first ancestor in America was Nathan Bate, who came in 1635, and was the first white man to land on the shore of what is now Hingham. From him he is in the eighth generation. His education was acquired in the public schools, which he attended until he reached the age of fourteen years, and at the Dartmouth and Falmouth academies. He entered the Methodist ministry in August, 1848, when but eighteen years of age; and he has been continuously engaged since,

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laboring zealously in numerous fields. In 1849 he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in South Scituate. In 1850 and 1851 he had charge of the church in South Yarmouth. The latter year, in April, he became a member of the New England Conference. From 1852 to 1855 he was settled over the church in Lebanon, Conn. The next three years he was pastor of the church in West Thompson, Conn. The latter was a circuit with twenty-two monthly preaching places. During the year 1857 he preached one hundred and twenty-two successive evenings, and out of this revival three Methodist Episcopal churches were established. To-day seven Methodist churches occupy the ground where he labored alone. From 1858 to 1861 he was pastor at North Easton, 1861 to 1863 at North Dighton, 1863 66 at Millville, conducting revivals in all of these churches; from 1866 to 1869 at New Bedford, where more than five hundred persons were converted in four months and more than four hundred united with the church, in one day one hundred and fifteen persons being baptized; and from 1869 to 1872 at Taunton, pastor of the First

Methodist Episcopal Church, where more than three hundred were converted. In 1872 he was transferred from the New England Southern Conference to the New England, and became pastor of the Mount Bellingham Church in Chelsea. Here he remained until 1875, when he was stationed at the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church in South Boston. Remaining here three years, in 1878 he was assigned to the Bethel, East Boston, which was his field of labor for sixteen years. During this long and successful pastorate he received more than fifteen hundred persons into the church, and gave church letters to more than thirteen hundred persons who went to all portions of the globe, to become connected with other churches. He baptized more than thirteen hundred, and attended the funerals of more than eighteen hundred, hundreds of them being sailors. In September, 1894, the authorities of the church placed him in charge of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the heart of the city. In three months the congregation had more than doubled, and all the work of the church appeared to be reviving. During the forty-six years of his ministry Dr. Bates has preached at the dedication of two hundred and thirty-nine churches, and raised more than a million dollars for church property. He has given a good portion of his time also to aiding church organizations, in evangelical work in the churches, and at special meetings, and camp meetings. For the last thirty-five years he has averaged one sermon or gospel address per day. Every year revivals have attended his ministry. On one Sunday in 1876 he baptized forty-five persons by immersion and forty-five by sprinkling, in the town of Middleborough. He has preached in all the New England States and in a number of States outside of New England; and in 1888 spent four months abroad, in Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. He has served five years (1868–73) as chaplain of the Third Regiment, Massachusetts militia, and one year (1870) as chaplain of Bristol County jail. He has been president of the Methodist Ministers' Relief Association from 1882 to the present time; president of the New England Conference Preachers' Aid Society from 1891 to date; was president of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting for two years, 1871 to 1873; and is a director of the Lay College and of the New England Evangelist Association. His long work in East Boston was largely among seamen. He conducted the "World's Christian Mission" established in 1878 "for seamen and all others in need," with which was connected a free reading-room and library, and through which aid in various forms was given and shipwrecked sailors helped; and in the spacious Bethel had three services every Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, each to crowded congregations. He received the degree of D.D. from Claflin University in 1881. He is a member of the Methodist Social Union, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Young Men's Christian Union. Dr. Bates was married June 12, 1850, to Miss Louisa D. Field, of Taunton. They have had five children: Lewis Webster, Myra Louisa (now Mrs. Gilchrist), John Lewis (member of Massachusetts House of Representatives for the second term, 1895), Lillian G. (now wife of Mayor George H. Carter, of Chelsea), and Emma May Bates.

BINNEY, ARTHUR, of Boston, naval architect and yacht broker, was born in Boston, December 2, 1865, son of Henry P. and Josephine (Hayward)

ARTHUR BINNEY.

Binney. His grandfathers were Dr. Amos Binney and Joseph H. Hayward; and his great-grandfathers, Colonel Amos Binney and Dr. Lemuel

Hayward. He was educated in the Dudley Grammar and the Roxbury Latin Schools, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking a special course at the latter. For a short time after leaving the institute he was with the Whittier Machine Company to learn practical machine work. Then he was for three years with Hook & Hastings, church organ builders, as draughtsman; and the next year was spent in Germany in study. Upon his return he obtained a position in January, 1888, with the late Edward Burgess, the distinguished naval architect, and worked and studied under him from that time until the latter's death in June, 1891. In September following he formed a partnership with George A. Stewart, who had also been associated with Mr. Burgess, and under the firm name of Stewart & Binney purchased the data, calculations, and drawings made by Mr. Burgess, and continued his business. This partnership held until the death of Mr. Stewart, June 21, 1894. Since the death of his partner Mr. Binney has conducted the business alone. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, the Hull Yacht Club, the Massachusetts Yacht Club, and the Boston Athletic Association. He is unmarried.

BLAKE, Christopher, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Belcamb, near Balbriggan, County Dublin, Ireland, December 24, 1830, son of Matthew and Anne (Carton) Blake. His paternal grandfather was Christopher Blake, and his great-grandfather, Matthew Blake, of the same county, as were also his maternal grandfather, James Carton, and great-grandfather, John Carton. He was educated in private schools. He came to Boston in September, 1846, and was apprenticed to J. L. Ross, then a furniture manufacturer on Hawkins Street. After serving his time, he worked as a journeyman at his trade until 1854, when he entered business on his own account as a manufacturer of furniture, establishing himself at No. 94 Utica Street. His enterprise prospered; and in 1865 he built and occupied the large factory on Dorchester Avenue, South Boston. This he conducted successfully for twenty-two years, and then in 1887 retired with a competence. He has been long connected with the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, is a director of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, a member of the Charitable Irish Society, and of the Old

CHRISTOPHER BLAKE.

Dorchester Club. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine McMahon, died in 1875; and his children now living are Mrs. Mary E. Merrick, Mrs. Caroline Young, Catherine F. Blake, Joseph Blake, and Edward F. Blake.

BOUTWELL, Harvey Lincoln, of Boston and Malden, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Illinois, born in the town of Meredosia, April 5, 1860, son of Eli A. and Harriet W. (Weeks) Boutwell. His father was a lumber manufacturer, held various town offices in Hopkinton, N.H., for twenty years, and was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1879 on the Republican ticket. His maternal great-grandfather, William Weeks, a graduate of Harvard College, was a major and aide-de-camp to General Washington during the war of the Revolution. He was educated in New Hampshire, in district schools, at the Hopkinton Academy, the Contoocook Academy, and the New Hampshire State College, graduating from the latter in 1882. His first occupation was that of a school-teacher, teaching as principal of the gram-

mar school at Claremont, N.H., in 1882–83; in the Boston Asylum and Farm School in 1884; and for ten years as principal of the Eliot Evening School in Boston. His law studies were begun in the office of John Y. Mugridge at Concord, N.H., continued in the office of Wilbur H. Powers, Boston, and completed in the Boston University Law School, where he graduated *cum laude* in the class of 1886. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in July following his graduation, he has practised continuously since in Boston, engaged chiefly with civil causes. As a resident of Malden, he has been concerned in municipal affairs, and has served in the Common Council (1893–94), elected as a candidate of the citizens' party. In 1894 he was elected as a Republican representative to the Legislature for the Ninth Middlesex District. He is a member of the Malden Deliberative Assembly (president in 1890), of the College Alumni Association (president in 1888), and belongs to the orders of Odd Fellows, Good Templars, Sons of Veterans, Golden Cross (representative to the Supreme Commandery in 1891–92), and United Workmen. He was married December 28, 1886,

H. L. BOUTWELL.

to Miss Nellie C. Booth, of Norwich, Vt. They have two children: Robert Dewey and Louis Evans Boutwell.

BOYNTON, Rev. Nehemiah, D.D., of Boston, pastor of the Union Church, Columbus Avenue, was born in Medford, November 21, 1856, son of

N. BOYNTON.

Eleazar and Mary (Chadbourne) Boynton. He is of sterling New England stock, his father a native of Rockport, and his mother of Lyman, Me. He passed through the Medford public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1873: was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, graduating therefrom in 1875, entered Amherst and graduated in the class of 1879; then took the regular course of the Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1882. In the autumn of the latter year he was ordained, at Littleton, and installed as pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church in that place. In 1884 he was called to the associate pastorate, with the Rev. Dr. R. H. Seeley, of the North Church, Haverhill, and a year later, Dr. Seeley dying, was made sole pastor. He remained in Haverhill four years, preaching acceptably, and then, at the age of thirty-one, was called to the Union Church, Boston, where he has met with notable success. In 1894 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College. Dr. Boynton is a trustee of Bradford Academy, and of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and is also

officially connected with many of the Congregational denominational enterprises. He is a member of the Monday Club and of the Boston Congregational Club. He was married July 5, 1882, to Miss Mary Ella Wilcox, daughter of D. W. Wilcox, of Medford. Their children are: Daniel Wilcox, Edward Chadbourne, Morrison Russell, Grace Morrison, Elizabeth, and Marjory Boynton.

BRADY, Rev. James Boyd, B.D., Ph.D., D.D., of Boston, pastor of the "People's Temple," was born in the Province of Ulster, County

J. B. BRADY.

Antrim, Ireland, September 7, 1845, son of James and Isabella (Boyd) Brady. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Scotch on his mother's side. His education was begun in local private schools, those of the Rev. Dr. Close and of the Rev. Mr. Gawn, and continued at the Belfast Model School, and at the Ballymena Diocesan Classic-Mathematic School. Coming to America in 1867, he entered Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, N.J., and was there graduated Bachelor of Divinity in 1869. Subsequently, in 1892, he was graduated to the Doctorate of Philosophy by the New York University. His training for active life was active life itself. He entered the Newark Conference immediately after graduation from Drew, and at once engaged in most active work, in the course of a few years filling, under the itinerant system, the leading pulpits of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Newark Conference. Beginning his ministry at the Union Church in 1869 where he served a year, he was next assigned to Glenwood from 1870 to 1871, then to Otisville, N.Y., 1871-73, next to Summit, N.J., 1873-75, then to Hoboken, 1875-78, then to Jersey City, 1878-81, then Newark, 1881-84, to Jersey City again, 1884-87, to Passaic, 1888-91, to Newark again, 1891-93. In 1877 he made a tour through Europe as a wedding trip, and in 1887-88 made a journey round the world. The chief characteristic of his ministry has been progress all along the line,— progress in numbers, in financial condition, and in the moral and spiritual power of his churches. He has preached as a rule to overflowing houses. During his two pastoral terms in Newark, from which he came to Boston, he lifted the Central Methodist Episcopal Church (known there as the Cathedral Church) into a great popular and influential institution; and his preaching drew throngs. Of him and his work there it is said in the latest history of that city "he is probably the most talked of preacher in Newark, because he strikes fearlessly at modern iniquities, and lives for the people of these times and this place. . . . He stands for essentials, but tears down obstructions. He pursues his own diplomacy, and calls no man master, although he consults with his official brethren. . . . He is a man of the people; and, when roused in their behalf in the pulpit, he springs on his antagonists like a lion rushing on the prey. In response to his sympathy and uncompromising loyalty to their cause the people crowd his church to feel the warm glow of his heart. Men who go nowhere else to church hear him gladly; and so hundreds have been lifted to a new life by his ministry, while thousands upon thousands have been lifted to nobler habits of thought, feeling, and action." His work, begun October 15, 1893, in Boston is carried forward on similar lines. Under his pastoral administration the People's Temple has gradually and rapidly become, as it has been called, "the Faneuil Hall of religious inspiration and instruction, the great rallying place of the people." Something of importance is going on at the temple every evening. From seven to ten thousand persons visit it weekly. As a rule, over two

thousand seats are all taken half an hour before the main service begins. After that frequently hundreds stand throughout, and other hundreds go away for want of standing room. Dr. Brady is a member of the American Society of Comparative Religion, the seat of which is New York University, New York City. He was also treasurer of that society before coming to Boston. In politics he is a Republican, but now belongs to that "emerging class who are looking for the equalization of the rights of all." He is a member of the Committee of One Hundred of the City of Boston, and of the executive committee of the Boston Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Brady is now in the zenith of his power. He is a man of vigorous physique, stout heart, clear mind, and devotes himself with unflagging courage to anything he undertakes. He never yet has failed. Such is the magnetic influence of his preaching that it is impossible to keep his vast audiences from breaking into frequent applause. He was married June 11, 1877, to Miss Josephine Louise Wood, of New York City, a lady of affluent family and broad culture. They have had five children, three of whom, Florence Isabella, Howard Wood, and Paul, are living: the others, James Boyd and Bessie Grace, died in infancy.

BREED, Francis William, is a native of Lynn, born in 1846. At seventeen years of age he had begun business life. First employed in the responsible position of teller in a bank, the First National of Lynn, at eighteen he was engaged in the shoe business, and at twenty-one was a manufacturer, in partnership with Philip A. Chase. Eight years later, in 1875, he bought out his partner, and, continuing the business alone, increased and enlarged it, speedily making it one of the largest and most important in Lynn. His present extensive factories, one in the city and one in the country, have a capacity of about six thousand pairs of shoes per day, and employ large numbers of workmen. While developing his shoe business, he also early became prominent in other interests in Lynn and elsewhere. He is now a director of the Central Bank of Lynn, of the Lynn Institution for Savings, and of the Eliot National Bank of Boston; member of the executive committee of the Boston Merchants' Association and of the Boston Associated Board of Trade. In politics he is Republican, a leading member of his party in the State; and his name has been frequently mentioned for a high position on the party ticket. In 1892–93, as one of the Massachusetts members of the World's Columbian Commission, he served on important committees of the Fair management at Chicago; and it was through his influence and exertions that the classification was so arranged as to bring all the shoe and leather exhibits into the special shoe and leather building. He was also one of the committee which successfully interviewed Congress on the matter of the loan to the Exposition. He has been an extensive traveller in his own land and abroad, visiting every State of the Union and every country in Europe. He visited the last two Paris Expositions and the Brussels Exposition, spending much time at each. He was married in 1873 to Miss Alice Ives, of Illinois, and has five children: Francis M., Alice E., F. W., Jr., Ralph H., and Ruby Constance Breed. His residence on Ocean Street, in Lynn, overlooking the sea, is one of the most attractive estates on the North Shore.

FRANCIS W. BREED.

BROOKS, John Franklin, of Boston, merchant, was born in Salem, October 5, 1838, son of

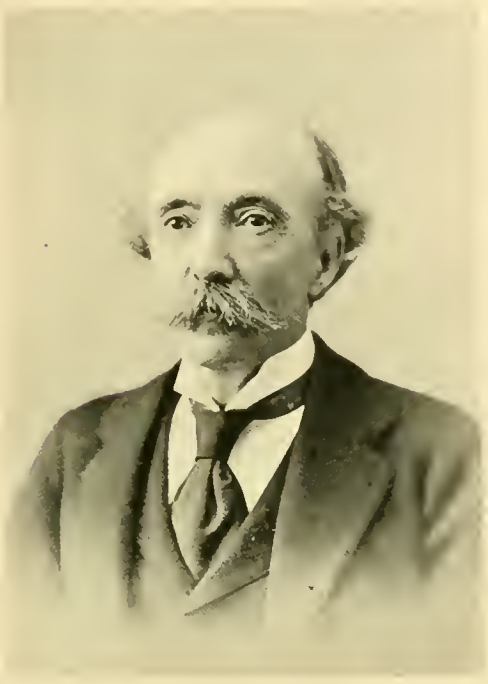
John and Susan E. (Vanderford) Brooks. Both parents were also natives of Salem, his father born June 17, 1812, and his mother November 17, 1813. The latter was the eldest child of Captain Benjamin Vanderford, who early in life commanded a number of Salem's finest ships trading with India and the Fejees, and later was the pilot of the United States South Sea Exploring Expedition squadron under Commander Wilkes, to whose merits and valuable services the commodore pays a high tribute of due praise. John F. Brooks obtained his education in the Salem schools, finishing at the Salem Latin School. On March 3,

JOHN F. BROOKS.

1853, he entered the counting-house of Edward D. Kimball, of Salem, engaged in trade with the West Coast of Africa, and began at this early age to trade on his own account by sending adventures. In April, 1858, he went to the West Coast of Africa as supercargo of the brig "Falmouth," owned by E. R. Ware & Co., of New York. Upon his return, in 1859, he induced Matthew Bartlett, of Boston, to extend his African business to the Gold Coast, and in 1862 went there as Mr. Bartlett's agent, having the consignment of the barks "Said bin Sultan" and "D. Godfrey," making two very successful voyages. Upon his return from these enterprises, in 1863, he entered into partnership with Matthew Bartlett; and this association continued until the death of Mr. Bartlett in 1880. Since that time he has continued the business alone, becoming a large exporter of American merchandise and importing many African products, principally palm oil, spices, gums, and hides. He now owns the barks "Nineveh," "D. A. Brayton," and the brig "Lucy W. Snow," and charters many vessels. He is one of the few old-style merchants left in Boston. In addition to his African trade, he represents in this country the Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale of Marseille, France. He was a director of the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company now gone out of business, and is at present a director of the China Mutual Marine Insurance Company. He was a member of the Salem city government in 1874 and 1875. His residence is now in Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Country, Algonquin, Nahant, and Eastern Yacht clubs. Mr. Brooks married Miss Rebecca S. Knight, daughter of Benjamin Knight, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has two daughters, Frances Elizabeth and Mary Bartlett. Mrs. Brooks died in 1884.

BUGBEE, James McKellar, of Boston, advertising manager of Walter Baker & Co., is a native of Maine, born in the town of Perry, December 17, 1837, son of William and Deborah (Hanscom) Bugbee. He is a direct descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Bugbee, who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. His education was received in the public schools in Perry, Me., and Melrose, Mass. At the age of seventeen he became entry clerk in a French importing house in Boston. Four years later (in 1858) he was employed as reporter on the Boston *Courier*, then a morning and evening daily. In 1860 he became city editor of the paper. In 1862 he was appointed mayor's clerk, which position he held until 1866, when he was elected clerk of committees to the City Council. In 1875 he resigned that office, to accompany the Hon. Henry L. Pierce to Washington as his private secretary. In 1878 he was appointed on the first Police Commission for the city of Boston. He was elected a representative to the General Court from the Ninth Suffolk District for 1880-81. He served as chairman of the committee on engrossed bills, as a member of the committee on

the liquor law, and as a member and some time secretary of the special committee (which sat during the recess) on the revision of the public



JAMES M. BUGBEE.

statutes. As a member of the committee on the liquor law, he made an elaborate minority report on the regulation of the liquor traffic (House Document 149, 1881), opposing the views of the majority of the committee, which favored prohibitory legislation; and subsequently he reported and secured the adoption of the law requiring the publication of the names of applicants for licenses and preventing the granting of licenses to objectionable persons, or to be exercised in places where the owners of adjoining real estate refused their consent. From 1881 to 1884 he was in business as a law book publisher. In 1884 he was appointed by the governor on the first Civil Service Commission, and served as chairman for two years. He was also appointed at the same time by the mayor on the commission to revise the City Charter of Boston. In 1887–88 he was treasurer of the Boston Post Publishing Company. Shortly after he became connected with the house of Walter Baker & Co. as advertising manager, which position he now holds. Mr. Bugbee has been much engaged in literary and historical work since the beginning of his connection with the press. He has been a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *North American Review*, and many other magazines and newspapers. He edited the Revised Ordinances of Boston, 1876 (pp. 1023), and the Memorials of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, 1890 (pp. 573). He delivered an address on the "Origin and Development of Local Self-government in England and the United States" before the American Social Science Association in 1880; contributed the chapter on "Boston under the Mayors" to the Memorial History of Boston; and wrote the essay on the "City Government of Boston" for the Johns Hopkins University Studies. He is a member of the Union Club, Boston; of the Exchange Club, Boston; of the Reform Club, New York; of the Massachusetts Historical Society; of the American Historical Association; and was one of the founders and the first secretary of the St. Botolph Club, Boston. In politics he was a member of the Republican party until the nomination of Blaine in 1884. He has acted independently since.

JOHN F. CALLAHAN.

CALLAHAN, John Francis, of Boston, was born in Boston, November 25, 1852, son of John and Elizabeth (Callinan) Callahan. His parents

were natives of Ireland, and came to Boston about the year 1848. He was educated in the Boston public schools. At the age of twelve he was at work as a boy in a grocery and wine store; and at twenty-seven was in business for himself, beginning on the 15th of March, 1879. He was a director of the public institutions of Boston during the years 1887–88–89. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of several institutions and societies. He was married January 15, 1874, to Miss Mary C. Donovan, of Boston. They have four children: Frank J., George A., Joseph, and Mary Callahan.

CAPEN, Ernest Thurston, of Boston, real estate agent, was born in Canton, August 12, 1865, son of Ezekiel and Emma (Poelien) Capen. He is of old New England stock. His father moved from Sharon to Canton, and, engaging there in business, became the principal merchant in Norfolk County. He was also deacon in the Baptist church. Ernest T. attended the Canton public schools, and

E. T. CAPEN.

on account of ill-health finished his education under private instruction. After a full course at a commercial college, which he completed in three months, he entered a real estate office in Boston. Here he remained two years; and then (1889), acting under the advice of his employer, engaged in the business on his own account, opening his office at No. 113 Devonshire Street, where he has since continued. He has pursued the business alone, although he has had several advantageous offers of partnership. He is much interested in social questions and in occultism (not as a spiritualist, but as a student of the phenomena of hypnotism, telepathy, etc.), and has a fondness for literary pursuits. He was at one time active in amateur journalism, and still retains membership in the local club and in the national association; and he has also been engaged to a slight extent in professional work. He is a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Young Men's Congress, an organization of progressive young men in various businesses and professions, and was clerk of the congress for two sessions, declining further to serve. He is prominently connected with the New South (Unitarian) Church, now serving on the standing committee, and having been church clerk since 1891. He is treasurer of several other organizations, and a member of the Art Club. He is interested in public affairs, though not actively engaged in politics. He was a stanch supporter of the subway scheme for rapid transit through the "congested district" of Boston, and is now equally zealous for municipal docks. He is unmarried.

CARPENTER, Frederick Banker, of Boston, insurance business, was born in Wakefield, April 21, 1862, son of George O. and Maria J. (Emerson) Carpenter. He is on both sides of old New England stock. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Richard Carpenter, died a prisoner of war in the hands of the British; and his maternal great-grandfather, Thomas Emerson, of South Reading (now Wakefield), took part in the battle of Lexington, when a young man of eighteen years. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Emerson, was also of South Reading. His paternal grandfather, George Carpenter, and his grandfather, Samuel Carpenter, were both born in Boston. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and in William Nichols's private school in Boston. He began business life in 1880, when he was eighteen years old, as clerk in his

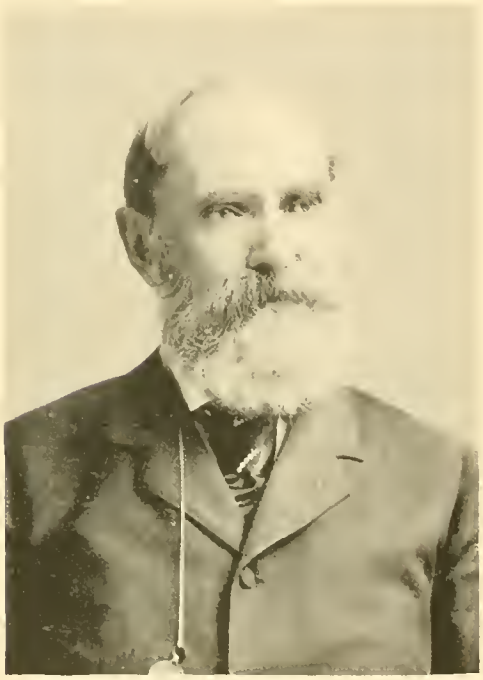
father's insurance office in Boston; and in 1885 was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming George O. Carpenter & Son. He is vice-

FRED B. CARPENTER.

president of the Boston Protective Department, and president of the Insurance Library Association. He is also a director of the South Reading National Bank at Wakefield. He is interested in military affairs, and has for ten years been a member of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, now a non-commissioned staff officer. He is a member of the Boston Art, Athletic, and Exchange clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Carpenter was married April 7, 1886, to Miss Alice Beebe, of Wakefield. They have two children: Morris Beebe and Marjorie Carpenter.

CARPENTER, George Oliver, of Boston, merchant, president of the Carpenter-Morton Company, is a native of Boston, born at No. 63 Charter Street, Copp's Hill, "North End," December 26, 1827, son of George and Mary Bentley (Oliver) Carpenter. His parents were also natives of Boston, his mother connected with one of the old families of the town. His father was for many years an officer in the appraiser's department of the custom-house, there contemporary with Nathaniel Hawthorne. George O. was educated in the Boston public schools, beginning at the age of four years in a primary school then kept at the North End near his home, taking the full six years' course of the famous old Eliot School, from which he graduated in 1840 as one of the six receiving the Franklin medal; then, spending part of a school year in the English High School, of which Thomas Sherwin was head-master, being unable, on account of ill-health, further to proceed with his studies. Mr. Carpenter's business career was begun immediately upon leaving the English High School. In June, 1841, he entered the house of John N. Barbour & Brother, commission merchants and pioneers in the Texas trade, then on Lewis Wharf. This firm failing a few years after, he found another position, and thereafter was variously employed as clerk or book-keeper until March 15, 1847, when he became connected with the house of Pratt, Rogers, & Co., No. 107 State Street, dealers in paints, oils, and varnishes, where he became firmly fixed. Beginning as book-keeper for the firm, he was, two years later, on the first of January, 1849, admitted to the business as a partner in the firm of Banker, Crocker, & Co., which then succeeded Pratt, Rogers, & Co. In November, 1851, this firm name was changed to Banker & Carpenter, and so remained until January 1, 1864, when it became Carpenter, Woodward, & Morton, the name by which it was known until the incorporation of the business in 1893, under the title of the Carpenter-Morton Company, with Mr. Carpenter as president. Mr. Carpenter has also for many years been actively engaged in the insurance business and connected with banking interests. He was president of the Boston Fire Underwriters' Union, 1876–77, and has been a director of the Eliot National Bank of Boston for twenty-five years, for a long period vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, and for forty years a director of the National Bank of South Reading (now Wakefield), where he formerly resided. He has been associated with numerous local organizations since early manhood, and has displayed much interest in the development of Boston institutions, commercial, philanthropic, literary, and social. At the age of fifteen he was made librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library Association, which position he held two years. He has been connected with the Charitable Mechanic

Association since 1870, and has served three years on its board of trustees; was one of the incorporators of the South End Industrial School, and is still a member of its finance committee; was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, and one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library in 1870–71; was an early member of the Old School Boys' Association, and its president in 1886–87; was one of the organizers and first president of "The Vowels," a club of past presidents of the Eliot School Association; is now a director of the Bostonian Society; was one of the original members of the Paint and Oil



GEO. O. CARPENTER.

Club of New England, its president in 1891–92; was an early member of the Commercial Club, its secretary for many years, and its president in 1872–73; and is now a member of the Art, Algonquin, and Exchange clubs. In Wakefield he is also vice-president of the South Reading Mechanic and Agricultural Institution. In early and middle life he was considerably interested in military affairs, joining the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia as a private in the old Washington Phalanx, when but sixteen years of age. At that time this company was under the command of John Kurtz, who first, it has been asserted, introduced the practice in this country of drilling from bugle notes. Mr. Carpenter removed to South Reading in 1847, and in 1851 organized there the Richardson Light Guards. At this time he was adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; and in 1858 he became brevet major of the Second Brigade under General Joseph Andrews. Ten years after, in 1868, he was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was also commander of the "Old Guard of Massachusetts," an organization composed of past and present commissioned officers of the State militia. He early joined the Masonic fraternity, and has passed through all the degrees, including the thirty-third. Mr. Carpenter was married February 6, 1850, at South Reading, to Miss Maria Josephine Emerson. They have two sons: George O., Jr., now general manager of the St. Louis department of the National Lead Company; and Frederick B. Carpenter, now a partner with his father in the fire insurance firm of George O. Carpenter & Son.

CHALMERS, Alexander, of Boston, insurance business, was born in Fredericton, N.B., July 17, 1849, son of William and Matilda (Brown) Chalmers. His father was a native of Aberdeen, and his mother of Paisley, Scotland. Both came to this country when young, and were married in New Brunswick. They were both of families engaged in manufacturing industries. He was educated in the common schools of St. Andrews, N.B.; and at the age of sixteen began business life, entering the employ of a dry-goods merchant, J. S. Magee, in St. Andrews. He came to Boston when nineteen years old, and here first found employment in the store of William G. Harris on Hanover Street. Subsequently he had charge for some time of the mourning-goods store of William Lawson on Winter Street. In 1873 he engaged in business on his own account, entering into partnership with O. T. Taylor, in a dry-goods store in South Boston. Four years later he entered the employ of R. & J. Gilchrist on Winter Street, and there continued until 1890. Then he assumed the management of the Boston office of the Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield, and also engaged in a general insurance business, which he has since pursued. Mr. Chalmers has been an active leader in social circles, as well as in business life. He is a past regent of the Royal Arcanum, past leader of the Home Circle, and connected with

numerous other benevolent associations. He has been an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, for the past twenty-five years, serving as member of the official board and of the Board of Trustees, member also of the Methodist Social Union and of the Municipal League of Boston. In politics he is a Republican, with no aspirations for public place, desiring only to aid the advancement of good government. Mr. Chalmers has been twice married: first in August, 1878, to Miss Lu M. Putnam, daughter of Rufus Putnam, of Boston. She died in 1885, leaving no children. He was married a second

A. CHALMERS.

time in October, 1890, to Miss Evalen M. Smart, daughter of Samuel Smart, of Portland, Me. By this union there are two children: Edwin Atwood and Everett Putnam Chalmers.

CORBETT, Peter Brian, of South Boston, auctioneer, real estate and general insurance agent, also justice of the peace and notary public, was born in Castletown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, March 29 (Good Friday), 1850, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Loughman) Corbett. He is of one of the branches of the Corbett family which traces back to the eleventh century. The name is of Norman origin; and the founder of the family was a knight named Corbeau, who with his two sons, Roger and Robert (both of whom subsequently assumed the name Corbett), accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and were given extensive estates in Shropshire, which are still in possession of their descendants. From Sibil, daughter of Robert, were descended the Herberts and Finches, Earls respectively of Pembroke and Winchelsea. A Robert Corbett was with Richard Cœur de Lion at the siege of Acre, July 12, 1191, where he bore for arms the two ravens, since borne by all his descendants, the motto being "Deus, pacit Corvos." At an early date some of the family made their way to Ireland. John Corbett was constable of the castle of Limerick in the time of Edward III.; in 1675 Myles Corbett, called "one of the regicides," was Cromwell's chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer; and in 1671 Samuel Corbett was given a grant of seven hundred and thirty-four acres of land in Wexford. The descendants of these adventurers found homes and brought up families in several parts of Ireland, but principally in Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, becoming in time "more Irish than the Irish themselves." Two of the family were officers in King James's army at the siege of Limerick and the battle of the Boyne. In this country the name is found among the earliest settlers. Robert Corbett lived in Weymouth, Mass., and fought in King Philip's War. A representative was on the American side at the Battle of Bunker Hill. There are Corbetts in many parts of this country and in Nova Scotia. First Lieutenant John Corbett, of Whitehall, N.Y. (a cousin of Peter B.), was killed in the late war. The Grand Army Post, when first established in his town, was named in his honor. He was the son of Michael of Kilcash, Tipperary. On the maternal side Mr. Corbett is descended from such pronouncedly Celtic stock as the O'Gradys, O'Connors, and O'Briens. His grandmother, Jane O'Brien, born in Limerick in 1784, daughter of John and Mary O'Connor O'Brien, was a descendant of the elder branch of the O'Briens, princes of Thomond, the direct descendants of Brian Borughme. He left Ireland with his parents, two brothers, and three sisters, July 12, 1864, and landed in Quebec, Canada, September 2 of that year, which was their home till July, 1868, when the family came to Boston. With the exception of fifteen months spent in the West and South in 1871-72, Mr. Cor-

bett has since resided in that city. His early education was acquired partly in a private school and partly in the national school of Whitechurch, County Kilkenny, in the latter taking a special course preparatory to entering the office of a large lumber house in Quebec. When, however, the position was offered in 1866, not liking the business, he declined. Subsequently he took a course in a commercial college in Boston. He had in the meantime learned his father's trade of stone-cutter and general mason, but gave it up in 1872, because, although being the best paid at the time of any of the mechanical trades, he could see

P. B. CORBETT.

in it but little opportunity for any material advancement. In 1872 he entered the employ of W. L. Richardson & Co., booksellers and publishers' agents, of Boston, as collector, and remained with this firm until 1886, the last three years being in charge of the collecting department. Then in 1886 he determined to enter business of some kind on his own account, and his taste and training led him naturally to the real estate and insurance business. Accordingly, he opened an office at No. 389 Broadway, South Boston, and has since continued in this business, being at the present time one of the best known auctioneers and real estate men in Boston. In 1892 he purchased the building Nos. 321 to 327 Broadway, and removed to his present office there. Dealing principally in city and suburban property, he has handled and negotiated the sale of many hundred estates, amounting to several millions of dollars. He also manages the Boston estates of numerous non-residents, and is in frequent demand as an expert in realty values. He is the South Boston representative of the Agricultural and Westchester Fire Insurance Companies of New York, the London and Lancashire and Manchester Fire Insurance Companies of England, agent for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company of England. Mr. Corbett is a member of numerous associations, the list including the South Boston Citizens' Association, the North Dorchester Improvement Association, the South Boston Building Association, the Catholic Union of Boston, and the Charitable Irish Society of Boston. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, South Boston Council, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Mt. Washington Lodge; and was State secretary of the Massachusetts Independent Order of Foresters from 1879 to 1882. He was chairman of the citizens' committee for the Farragut day celebration, June 28, 1893, when the statue of Admiral Farragut was unveiled at Marine Park, City Point. In politics, though never an aspirant for or holding any political office, he has always been a Democrat. Mr. Corbett was married October 22, 1874, to Miss Mary Frances Hurley. They have four children: Nicholas Desmond (born August 7, 1875), Mary Gertrude (born July 2, 1878), Frederick Augustine (born August 27, 1880), and Ernest Brian Corbett (born August 23, 1884). His residence is at No. 12 Pleasant Street, Dorchester District, Boston.

CRANE, Rev. Oliver, D.D., LL.D., of Boston, clergyman, Oriental and classical scholar, poet and author, was born in Montclair, N.J., July 12, 1822, son of Stephen F. and Matilda H. (Smith) Crane. His first ancestor in America, Jasper Crane, came from England in 1639, and became one of the original founders of Newark, N.J. His maternal grandfather, Peter Smith, was private secretary of General Washington during the winter of 1779–80, at his headquarters in Morristown, and after the war a magistrate, and for many years clerk of Sussex County, New Jer-

sey. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native place; and by dint of energy and perseverance, preparing for college, he entered Yale in the sophomore year, and graduated in the class of 1845 with honor, being the first student who had ever been granted there the optional of Hebrew in the senior year. After graduation he taught for a year, keeping up his classical and Hebrew studies, and taking botany in the fields as a recreation. Then he entered Andover Theological Seminary a year advanced, and, *ad eundem*, Union Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1848. He was li-

OLIVER CRANE

censed to preach in April, ordained by the presbytery of Newark June 18, married to Miss Marion D. Turnbul September 5, and sailed under appointment of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for Turkey the same year. His life in Turkey was full of duties, occupying in all about nine years. During this time he resided in five different cities of the empire, travelled extensively both in Asiatic and European provinces, and acquired a fluent command of the Turkish language in its purest as well as provincial usages. Among other work accomplished he organized and conducted the first theological class in Central Turkey, the pioneer of the present Theological Seminary in Marash, taking it through a course of systematic theology, homiletics, and exegesis. As a missionary, his labors were incessant, arduous, and responsible. He was, moreover, frequently in his travels exposed to dangers, having been no less than six times intercepted by robbers in journeyings, and once shot at by a robber, but escaped unharmed. Upon his return to America he accepted a pastorate in Huron, N.Y., and later in Waverly, N.Y., declining calls from other churches. In 1864 he was elected to a chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature in Rutgers Female College, New York, established expressly for him, but declined it to accept a unanimous call to a church in Carbondale, Penna. This pastorate he held until 1870, when he resigned, though urged to remain, and retired from active ministerial duties, devoting himself thereafter mainly to study and literary pursuits. He had already published numerous addresses and sermons, and articles in various magazines and papers, and had received numerous honors in recognition of his scholarship. In 1855 he was elected a corporate member of the American Oriental Society, of which he is now a senior member. In 1867 the honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the New York Eclectic Medical College in recognition of his previous medical study and practice of medicine while in Turkey; in 1880 the degree of D.D., by the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio; and in 1888 that of LL.D. by the Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.,— the latter a tribute to his scholarship shown in the translation of Virgil's Æneid in dactylic hexameter, literal and linear, a work of much discrimination and critical study, published in 1888, and receiving high testimonials from some of the ripest scholars. The same year Dr. Crane also published a volume of poems. In 1880 he was elected secretary of his college class, and prepared an exhaustive class record in encyclopedic form,— a work of protracted labor, which was much appreciated by his classmates. For nearly four years (1887–91) he was, by appointment of the governor of New Jersey, a member of the Board of Examiners of the Scientific and Agricultural College of that State, which position he finally resigned to take citizenship in Massachusetts. He has been elected a member of several State historical societies and literary associations, among them the New Jersey Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the Webster Historical

Society of Boston, the American Society for University Extension, and the Theological Library Society, Boston. In each case of his election to membership in historical and literary societies Dr. Crane was chosen wholly without his solicitation. He was married September 1, 1891, to Miss Sibylla Bailey, a lady accomplished and cultured, proficient as a linguist and musician, as well as active in several educational, literary, and charitable associations in Boston, her native city. Their home is in Boston.

CRAWFORD, Fred Erastus, of Watertown, member of the Suffolk bar, was born at Guildhall, Essex County, Vt., July 7, 1857, youngest son of the Hon. Oramel and Catherine (Bothell) Crawford. The family is of Scottish origin. Andrew Crawford, a Cromwellian soldier, carried the name to the north of Ireland, whence came most of the Crawfords in America. He is descended through John, his grandfather,— who, with several brothers, settled near the White Mountains at the close of the last century, giving the name to

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Mount Crawford and the Crawford Notch,—from James Crawford, who came to Boston in 1726 from Castle Darwason, County of Derry, Ireland. He attended the district school of his native town until he was thirteen years of age, then the public schools of Watertown, graduating from the High School in 1875. He fitted for college at Allen's English and Classical School, West Newton, entered Harvard, and graduated in 1881. He pursued his legal studies at the Harvard Law School and in a Boston law office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1884. Since then he has been in the active and successful practice of his profession, with offices in Watertown and Boston, in the latter place in connection with William E. Spear, United States commissioner. For some years he has been employed as counsel by the town of Watertown. In 1892 and 1893 he was president of the Watertown Board of Trade. He has always been interested in religious and charitable matters, especially in the Young Men's Christian Association and Sunday-school work, and is now on the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Watertown. He is in politics a stanch and active Republican, but has never sought public position, and has held only minor town office. Mr. Crawford was married February 15, 1888, to Miss Mattie Sturtevant Coolidge, daughter of John and Martha J. (Sturtevant) Coolidge, of Watertown. They have two children: Calvin Dinsmore (born April 27, 1889) and Frederick Coolidge Crawford (born March 19, 1891).

CRATHERN, Rev. Charles Frank Hill, of Boston, pastor of the First Parish Church of Charlestown, is a native of England, born in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, September 14, 1864, son of George Frederick and Reubena (Parsons) Crathern. His paternal grandfather was William Crathern, professor of music in London; and his maternal grandfather, the Hon. Read Parsons, attorney, also of London. He was educated in England, graduating from the grammar school at Aylesbury, Howard College, Thame, Oxford, the Theological Seminary, Nottingham, and afterward taking a special course at St. John's College, Cambridge University. After travelling extensively in Europe and North Africa, he settled in this country, and was ordained and installed at Mason, N.H., on the first of September, 1886. Two years later he returned to England to finish his collegiate studies. After leaving the university, he accepted a call to his old pastorate in Mason, where he labored for twelve months.

Then, receiving an urgent call to the historic First Parish Church of Charlestown, he came to this city. His ministry here began on the first of January, 1893; and he was installed on the 3d of May following. The First Parish Church is the third oldest church in the country, organized in 1632; and it has had for its ministers such men as John Harvard, Dr. Jedediah Morse, Dr. William I. Buddington, and Dr. James B. Miles. Mr. Crathern is a frequent contributor to the secular and religious press. He was married May 24, 1893, to Miss Sadie G. Tarbell, of Brooklyn, N.Y. They have one child: Alice Tarbell Crathern.

C. F. HILL CRATHERN.

CURRY, SAMUEL SILAS, of Boston, dean of the School of Expression, is a native of East Tennessee, born in the town of Chatata, November 23, 1847, son of James Campbell Curry, a descendant of the Campbells of Scotland, and Nancy (Young) Curry, of Abingdon, Va. He is of sterling ancestry. His paternal great-grandmother had eight brothers in one battle under Marion in the Revolutionary War. To his mother he is indebted for his perseverance, sensitive nature, and strong intuitions; and to his father he owes his love of scholarship. During the Civil War his education was carried on under difficulties. He prepared for college in most studies without any teacher. He planned to enter one of the Eastern colleges, but through the influence of Dr. Cobleigh, president of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, was persuaded to go to Athens. He entered college in 1869, and took his A.B. in 1872, with the highest honors of his class or of any previous class of the institution, having done four years' work in about two and a half years of residence. For one year after entering he was absent teaching, but during that time he kept up his studies. As a student, he was noted for originality. In mathematics, for example, his demonstrations were most original. His classmates often laughed; but the professor, even while laughing with them, would say: "The process of reasoning is logical, and the result is true. It is all right." He has a highly imaginative and artistic temperament, and possesses great facility in accomplishing various kinds of work. Literature, from earliest childhood, has been the goal of his ambition; and, had he followed Dr. Cobleigh's advice, he would have adopted it as a profession on leaving college. At that time a position of assistant editor was offered him, but he declined it. Instead he came to Boston, and entered the Boston University. During the next eight years he took successively the degrees of B.D., A.M., and Ph.D. Much of his work was done in the Boston Public Library. He pursued many courses of reading and of independent investigation. Upon the death of Professor Lewis B. Monroe, dean of the Boston University School of Oratory, in the summer of 1879, and the consequent discontinuance of this school by the university, Mr. Curry was called to carry on its work in the College of Liberal Arts and the School of All Sciences; and, to prepare himself more thoroughly for this service, he made two trips to Europe. He studied with M. James, for twenty years the assistant of Wachtel, with Requier, and others, and later with Shakespeare in London and the elder Lamperti on Lake Como in Italy. He was also the pupil for many years of Steele Mackaye; and he has numerous letters and certificates from Mackaye, stating that he had gone further than any other student in studies with him. Subsequently Mackaye offered him a tempting salary to come to New York and take charge of the School of Acting there, and never forgave him for refusing. In addition to his tech-

nical training he studied every phase of science and art which bore in any way upon expression. By the advice of William D. Howells he went to Italy, and studied the old masters. Oratory was made an elective in the School of All Sciences for the degree of A.M., and this department of the university under his direction became a marked success. In addition to the regular required work in the university there were a large number of special students organized into private classes. In 1883 Dr. Curry was made Snow professor of oratory in Boston University. In 1884 he was given the privilege of arranging the special classes into a private school. The possibilities of the work grew: and finally, in 1888, he presented the alternative to the university,—either to allow him to endow a separate department, offering to raise one hundred thousand dollars to that end, or to accept his resignation. An increase of salary was offered him with other advantages, but the university declined again to recognize officially a School of Oratory. Thereupon he resigned his position, and gave himself more fully to the School of Expression. This was incorporated in 1888.

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He has since sought for endowment and a permanent building, that the school might do its work more adequately. Its aims are to show the relation of vocal training to education, to make the spoken word the exponent and servant of the highest literature, and thus save elocution from becoming merely mechanical and artificial. Among its most important achievements are its recitals. Over one hundred of these have been given, with the result of raising the standard of public taste and proving the possibility of reading the best literature in public entertainments. They have embodied studies in every form and phase of literature, such as Browning's "Monologues," studies from the Iliad, Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," and from "Les Misérables." Dr. Curry maintains that a true study of nature in her processes is fundamental to a true method, and to this end has insisted on the tests of all art being applied to delivery. Accordingly, a study of the best in all the arts is a part of the discipline afforded students in the school. Through friends he succeeded in interesting Henry Irving, who gave a recital for the benefit of the school in 1888, the proceeds of which endowed the Irving Lectureship. The number in the school has always been limited to fifty regular students, in order that the work may be thorough and systematic. Dr. Curry has also undertaken a series of works upon his investigations and discoveries in regard to the voice,—training, pantomime, vocal expression, and delivery, and the relation of these to art,—and aims to publish all of his methods that have been embodied and tested in the School of Expression. The first work of this series, "The Province of Expression," was published in 1891. A "Text-book on Vocal Expression" will follow in 1895, and others are in preparation for 1895. In the summer of 1894 Dr. Curry made another visit to Europe especially to gather additional material for his art lectures, which have grown out of the method of studying the relation of all the arts to each other to find universal principles of art. He possesses probably the finest stereopticon illustrations on art of any one in the country. They have been gathered in every part of the world. Dr. Curry has also filled the position of instructor in oratory in Harvard University since 1891, has been acting Davis professor of elocution and oratory in Newton Theological Institution since 1884, and instructor at the Yale Divinity School since 1892. He is a member of the Episcopalian Club and of the Boston Art Club, and has served the latter for several years as librarian. Dr. Curry was married

May 31, 1882, to Miss Anna Baright, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., a graduate of the Boston University School of Oratory, at the time of their marriage principal of the School of Elocution and Expression, and previous to the death of Professor Monroe one of the latter's assistants in the School of Oratory. Mrs. Curry is of Quaker descent. Her great-grandfather, Joseph S. Dean, was a progressive thinker and was among the earliest contributors to the *Index*. Her maternal grandmother was the youngest daughter of General Samuel Agustus Barker, who was in the Revolution and the War of 1812.

DARLING, Linus, of Boston, proprietor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, was born in Middleborough, May 11, 1830, son of Darius and Alice (Drake) Darling. He was educated in the public schools of Middleborough and at Adelphian Academy, North Bridgewater, now Brockton, making his home on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. At that time he entered the employ of William Buckminster, founder and then proprietor of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, as collector, and so continued for ten years, when, the paper being sold, he was made by the new owners business manager. After fifteen years of service in the latter position he left the *Ploughman*, and, with Joseph L. Keith as partner, bought the *New England Farmer*. This he carried on successfully for seven years, and then sold, his health having failed. The succeeding two years were devoted to rest. Then, having regained his health, he purchased the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, and re-entered the journalistic field. He immediately changed the shape of the paper from the "blanket sheet" to the eight-page form, and added numerous new and valuable departments, which brought it into the front ranks of agricultural journals of the day. He has also made the "Farmers' Meetings," conducted by the *Ploughman* six months of the year, a distinctive and notable feature, his paper being the only one which has ever undertaken this work. These meetings are attended by the first farmers and agriculturists in the country. In politics Mr. Darling has always been a Republican; but he has had no time for political life, having put his whole energy into his newspaper work. He is a trustee of the New England Agricultural Society, the *Ploughman* being the official organ of that association. He enjoys a wide acquaintance among farmers and agriculturists. Mr. Darling was married November 29, 1855, to Miss Caroline

LINUS DARLING.

Alden, of Bridgewater, a descendant of John Alden. They have four children: Carrie M., Harriet A., Annie N., and Albert L. Darling.

DICKINSON, Rev. Charles Albert, of Boston, pastor of Berkeley Temple, is a native of Vermont, born in Westminster, July 4, 1849, son of Alvin and Elizabeth (Titcomb) Dickinson. On the paternal side he is a descendant of the Dickinsons of Revolutionary fame, and of the Adamses who gave two Presidents to the country. His education was begun in the common school at Westminster and in Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H. He was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and graduated from Harvard in 1876, class-day poet. His early life was spent on the farm; and at the age of sixteen he was a school-teacher, teaching the district school in Putney, Vt. He followed this occupation for about five years, during the year 1869-70 teaching in the Albany Academy at Albany, N.Y., and earned by it and by writing for young

people's periodicals enough money to secure his academic training. He began his ministry in the Second Parish Church of Portland, Me., in the

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autumn of 1879, and remained there until January, 1883, when he was settled over the Kirk Street Church, Lowell. Four years later he was called to the Berkeley Street Church of Boston, beginning his labors there in November, 1887. He was connected with the Christian Endeavor movement when it was first started in Portland, and has held an official relation to it ever since. The third society in the country was formed in his Portland church. He has been called all over the country to speak in the interests of this movement, and in 1891 he went on a speaking campaign through England. In 1894 he presided at the great Christian Endeavor Convention in Cleveland, where the aggregate meetings during the four days numbered over two hundred and fifty thousand. The Berkeley Temple, into which the Berkeley Street Church has been transformed, has the honor of being the first to bear the name Institutional; and Mr. Dickinson's chief work in life is the organizing and developing of this pioneer Institutional Church, which doubtless stands throughout the country as the typical church of the new movement. It is a free church, open every day and all day, with many-sided activities. It has a Dorcastry, with reading-room and classes, under the superintendence of a matron; a young men's institute, including a reading-room, gymnasium, outing club, and various classes; numerous institutions for young folk, among them a boys' brigade, a class in sloyd, kitchen gardens, sewing-schools, and kindergartens; a relief department ministering to the worthy poor; a temperance guild or gospel reform club; and various religious and devotional meetings. During the busy season thirty-seven gatherings are held weekly under the church roof, and from six to ten thousand persons in the aggregate pass through its doors. Connected with the Temple is a floating hospital, in which hundreds of infants and mothers are cared for in the summer months, a vacation home for young women, and an orphanage for homeless boys. Under these varied institutional methods the Temple has grown from a membership of about three hundred to over a thousand. Mr. Dickinson was a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1886–92; he has been a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor since 1880, and a trustee of Kimball Union Academy since 1892; and he is now also president of the Golden Rule Company, which publishes the *Golden Rule*, the Christian Endeavor organ. He was married July 2, 1879, to Miss Esther Dickinson Goodridge, of Westminster, Vt. They have two adopted children.

DUNN, Edward Howard, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Boston, born August 27, 1826, son of James T. and Rebecca B. (Howard) Dunn. His father was a sea-captain, born in Richmond, Va., and lost at sea in 1832; and his mother was of Boston. He was educated in the old Eliot School, Boston, and at the academy at South Reading. He entered a leather store at fourteen years of age; and, engaging in business on his own account soon after reaching his majority, he has been a hide and leather dealer in Boston for fifty years. Since 1880 he has been the senior member of the house of Dunn, Green & Co. He has also been some time connected with banking interests and insurance matters, and is now a director of the Shoe & Leather National Bank of Boston, a director of the Hudson National Bank, Hudson, a trustee of the Home Savings Bank,

Boston, and a director of the Fireman's Insurance Company. In 1872 he served as a member of the Executive Council through the term of Governor Gaston; and he was a presidential elector, voting for Grant. At a later period he was inspector of the Massachusetts State Prison for a term of three years. He has served his city as a member of the School Board, first in 1879, and again elected in 1893 for the regular term of three years, receiving the largest vote ever cast for any candidate for this board, his name appearing on all the tickets in the field. He is prominent in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, being president of the Boston Wesleyan Association, ex-president of the Methodist Social Union, a trustee of Boston University, and a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston; and he is an ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association. When a lad of fifteen, he joined the Boston Mercantile Library Association, and continued an active member of that organization for ten years; and he is now a member of the Boston Art Club, of the Vowel Club, composed of past presidents of the Eliot School Association, and of other kindred

EDWARD H. DUNN.

associations. He was president of the Eliot School Boys' Association, and president of the Old School Boys' Association in 1887–88. He has been a justice of the peace for many years. Mr. Dunn was married in October, 1859, to Miss Jennie G. Willis, daughter of Henry P. Willis, of New Bedford. Their only child, Danforth Richardson Dunn, died at the age of twenty-two years.

FITZGERALD, John Francis, of Boston, real estate and insurance business, member of Congress for the Ninth Massachusetts District, was born in Boston, February 11, 1865, son of Thomas Fitzgerald. He acquired a thorough education in the Boston public schools,—attending the Eliot Grammar, the English High, and the Boston Latin Schools,—at Boston College, and at Harvard, where he took a partial course. After leaving college, he studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed to a position in the Boston custom-house, under Collector Saltonstall, and was there engaged from 1886 to 1891. Then he entered the real estate and insurance business, which he has since followed. His interest in political affairs was early manifested, and he soon became active and influential in Democratic party matters. In 1892 he served as a member of the Boston Common Council. The next two years, 1893–94, he was a member of the State Senate for the Third Suffolk District (embracing Wards Six, Seven, and Eight, Boston, and Ward Three of Cambridge), and in that body was the recognized leader of his party. During his first term he held the chairmanship of the committee on engrossed bills, and was a member also of the committees on election laws and on liquor laws; and in 1894 he served on the committees on rules, on liquor law, on taxation, and on rapid transit. He was identified with the legislation of the latter year directed against stock-watering by railway, gas, and water companies, with the advance of sundry labor measures,—among them bills establishing an eight-hour day for laborers employed by the State, a day of ten hours in eleven for street-car conductors and drivers, and ten hours in twelve for steam railroad employees,—and introduced and advocated numerous other measures in behalf of the people. He was nominated for Congress in the autumn of 1894, and was elected after a spirited campaign, the only Democratic Congressional candidate in New England that year successful at the polls. Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Charitable Irish Society, of the Young Men's Catholic Asso-

ciation of Boston College, of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Fitzpatrick Court, Order of Foresters, of the Knights of Columbus, of the

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Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Young Men's Democratic and the Bay State clubs. He has been some time on the Democratic Ward Committee of Ward Six, Boston, in which he resides; and is now vice-president of the Democratic city committee, and member at large of the Democratic State Committee.

FLAGG, HIRAM PEABODY, of Boston, artist, was born in Somerville, March 7, 1858, son of Hiram B. and Laura T. (Peabody) Flagg. His education was acquired in the public schools of Charlestown and of Wakefield. At the age of eighteen he entered the Massachusetts Normal Art School in Boston, where he remained two years. In 1881 he went abroad, and there further pursued his art studies for three years, studying in Paris at Julien's, under Boulanger and Lefebvre the first year, and the succeeding two years under Carolus Duran. Returning to Boston in 1884, he at once opened his studio, and has since been engaged there, painting in oil and water colors, and exhibiting in the principal exhibitions throughout the country. Among his most important pictures are three painted in Brittany, entitled "La Plage at Concarneau," "A Rainy Day at Quimperlé," and "Market Day at Concarneau," and one called "Old Fish Houses at Port Lorne," Nova Scotia. He has been most successful with street scenes. Of his work in general a well-known Boston critic has written: "Mr. Flagg's street scenes possess a fine local feeling. They are more than memoranda, yet retain the graphic first impressions coupled with the studied phases. This same fidelity is noticeable in his landscape water colors. He never fails to give us the surface of the broad fields in true perspective and coloring, and one cannot but appreciate his artistic compositions. Besides all these features, so essential in good art, his painting qualities are ever evident, so that, all told, we have worthy results,—good pictures, poetic and valuable transcripts from nature." In 1892, a fire occurring in the building in which he had his studio, Mr. Flagg suffered the loss of all his pictures there, studio effects, and valuable sketches,

H. PEABODY FLAGG.

which represented years of hard work. He has been a member of the Boston Art Club since 1884, and was some time a member of the Paint and

Clay Club. He was married August 13, 1887, to Miss Julia L. Horther, of Boston. They have no children.

FLETCHER, Herbert Hervey, of Boston, manager of the New England Associated Press, was born in Granby, Hampshire County, August 10, 1855, son of Erastus and Elmira (Hervey) Fletcher. He is of English ancestry, and a descendant in the eighth generation of Robert Fletcher, founder of the American branch of the family, who settled in Concord, Mass., in 1630. His early life was spent on a farm; and he acquired a liberal education through difficulties and not a little privation. Starting in district schools, at the age of fifteen he managed to secure one term at the town grammar school, and at sixteen two terms at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham. For the next two years he was assistant teacher in Betts Military Academy at Stamford, Conn., receiving for his services his support and instruction in the class preparing for Yale. At the close of this work he tried successfully the examination at Wesleyan University. Unable, however, to enter, being without resources, he returned to Betts Academy as a regular teacher for another year. Then, having accumulated a small fund, he entered Williams College in the autumn of 1875, and worked his way through, engaging in various business ventures, and serving as correspondent for various newspapers. He received numerous class honors,—was "Jackson supper orator" in his freshman year, president of his class in the senior year, and ivy orator on class day,—and won a number of prizes, the list embracing second declamation, second Greek, honorable mention history, in the sophomore year; first history, second German, and Warren scholarship, in the junior year; and Graves essay, prize for prizes, and the Van Vechten prize, senior year,—the latter prize a cash award made at the end of the senior year, by vote of the Faculty and students of the college, to that member of the class who, in their opinion, had attained the greatest efficiency in the art of extemporaneous speaking. He was also president of the *Athenæum* editorial board during his senior year. Upon leaving college his purpose was to return to teaching; but, not finding at once a satisfactory position, he engaged in newspaper work, taking a small place in the office of the Springfield *Union*. After about two years' service on the *Union* he came to Boston (in the winter of 1882), and took a hand in organizing the United Press, at first the rival of, and later the successor of, the New York Associated Press. The succeeding five years were devoted to the laborious task of developing the news service of the United Press in New England, in which the older organization was strongly intrenched; and in 1887 this work had become so successful that a consolidation of the United Press and the New England Associated Press was effected. Two years later, February 1, 1889, Mr. Fletcher was appointed manager of the New England Association, which position he has since held. Of the

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value of his work in the interest of the United Press, Walter P. Phillips, general manager of that organization, has written in high praise. In an article in the *Journalist* of March 16, 1889, Mr. Phillips says that, when as manager he came to "size up" the United Press, he found among its possessions "a pair of modern Napoleons in the persons of H. H. Fletcher, representing the New England States, and Henry M. Hunt, . . . who was supposed to stand guard on the watch towers of Chicago. These men furnished four-fifths of all the news that the United Press handled. Where they got it was always a mystery to me. . . . It is no exaggeration to say that between

them they covered the country, and often beat the Associated Press papers on news which originated with that comprehensive news organization. . . . But it is as a writer of original matter that Mr. Fletcher excels. Given a few general facts and half a dozen details, a picture is at once presented to his ingenious imagination." Under Mr. Fletcher's management the news service of the New England Associated Press has been placed upon a high plane of efficiency. It has been extended to cover every phase of the varied interests of the New England press and New England people, has been put in intimate touch with the moving forces of society; while the leaders in politics, education, science, religion, and reform have learned to co-operate with it as an indispensable adjunct to the proper dissemination of intelligence of their doings. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the New England Free Trade League, of the Massachusetts Reform Club, of the Boston Art Club, and of the Boston Press Club. He was married December 25, 1880, to Miss Alice S. Kellogg, at Granby. They have one child: Harold Hervey Fletcher.

FROTHINGHAM, Rev. Octavius Brooks, of Boston, is a native of Boston, born November 26, 1822, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Langdon Frothingham, minister of the First Church from 1815 to 1850, and Ann Gorham (Brooks) Frothingham. His father was son of Ebenezer Frothingham, a crockery merchant and appraiser of taxes in Marshall's Lane near "Boston Stone," a direct descendant from William Frothingham, who came over in 1630 and settled in Charlestown as a general carpenter, and was made a selectman in 1634. Beyond him the line is obscure. Mr. Frothingham was educated in private schools, in the Public Latin School under Master Charles K. Dillaway, where he was fitted for college, and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1843 with honors. From college he entered the Divinity School, pursuing his studies there under George R. Noyes and Convers Francis, and graduating in the class of 1846. He was first settled as minister of the North Church in Salem from 1847 to 1855. Called the latter year to Jersey City, N.J., he remained there four years, after which he was settled in New York for twenty years, from 1859 to 1879. Then, resigning on account of ill health, he travelled in Europe; and the church organization was dissolved. Upon his return from abroad in 1881 he settled in Boston, and devoted himself exclusively to literary pur-

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suits, in which he had been much engaged while occupying the pulpit. He has been a copious writer. Besides the numerous sermons and lectures he has printed, and many articles in prominent magazines, he is the author of "Stories from the Lips of the Teacher" (1862), "Stories of the Patriarchs" (1864), "Religious History and Criticism" (translations from essays by Renan, 1864), "Religion of Humanity" (1872), "Life of Theodore Parker" (1874), "Child's Book of Religion" (1876), "Transcendentalism in New England" (1876), "Cradle of the Christ" (1877), "Life of Gerrit Smith" (1877), "Life of George Ripley" (1882), "Life of W. H. Channing" (1886), "Memoir of D. A. Wasson" (1888), "Boston Unitarianism" (1890), and "Recollections and Impressions" (1891). The last mentioned is the latest essay he has published. Of late years his life has been one of seclusion. Mr. Frothingham is associated with rational as distinct from ecclesiastical and dogmatic religion, and is in full sympathy with the largest interpretation of religious ideas. He is not "Jew" or "Christian" or "Buddhist," or

disciple of any special creed, but a believer in human, universal, ideal faith, spiritual and forward-looking. From 1867 to 1878, during its most active period, he was president of the Free Religious Association. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the St. Botolph Club, and of the Thursday Evening Club of Boston. In politics he is a liberal Republican. He was married in Boston in 1847 to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Curtis, daughter of Caleb Curtis. Elizabeth, wife of William L. Parker of Boston, is his only child.

GARGAN, THOMAS J., of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, October 27, 1844, son of Patrick and Rose (Garland) Gargan. His paternal grandfather, Patrick Gargan, took part in the rebellion of 1798 in Ireland. He was educated in the Boston public schools and through private instruction from the Rev. Peter Kroze, S.J., who trained him in literature and the classics and fitted him for college. His active life was begun in mercantile pursuits, starting in the dry-goods store of Wilkinson, Stetson & Co.;

THOMAS J. GARGAN.

and at the age of twenty he was Boston agent for the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. Meantime he had served in the Civil War, enlisting at the age of eighteen, and commissioned as second lieutenant of infantry. Having determined to enter the legal profession, he retired from mercantile business in the early seventies, and devoted himself to preparation therefor. His studies were pursued in the law office of Henry W. Paine and at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated LL.B. in 1875. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once actively engaged in practice. He had already been prominent in local and State politics, and had served two terms (1868 and 1870) as a Boston member of the lower house of the Legislature. In 1875 he was made a member of the Boston Board of Overseers of the Poor, and the next year again returned to the House of Representatives. In 1877 and 1878 he was chairman of the Boston license commissioners, and in 1880 and 1881 member of the Boston Board of Police. In 1893 he was appointed to the Boston Subway Commission, that year created and placed in charge of the work of constructing the subway along Tremont Street for street-car traffic. Mr. Gargan is a brilliant and eloquent speaker, and has been frequently heard on the stump and in more formal addresses. He was the Fourth of July orator for the city by invitation of the city council in 1885; the following year delivered the oration at the centennial celebration of the Charitable Irish Society of Halifax, N.S.; and in June, 1894, by invitation of the city government of Boston, delivered the eulogy at the commemorative services in honor of the late ex-Governor Gaston. In politics he has always been a Democrat, of late years acting with the progressive wing of his party. He is a member of the University Club, of the Massachusetts Charitable Irish Society (of which he was president in 1873 and 1874), and of the Catholic Union. He was married in 1867 to Miss Catherine L. McGrath. She died in 1892, leaving no children.

GAMMONS, ISAAC WENDELL, of Boston, manager of the Boston department of the *Boots and Shoes Weekly*, of New York, was born in Wareham, February 28, 1864, son of Stephen and Lydia (Dunham) Gammons. He is descended on the maternal side from the Dunhams, who came from England to New England in the seventeenth century. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, and also of Somer-

ville, to which place his family removed during his boyhood. He began his business career as a grocer, and was with one firm for thirteen years,

I. WENDELL GAMMONS.

doing newspaper work at leisure moments. Then he became more directly interested in journalism, and after experience in various capacities was in 1893 made New England correspondent and manager of the *Boots and Shoes Weekly*, the position he still holds. He is considerably noted as a specialist in advertisement writing. Mr. Gammons is a member of numerous fraternal organizations, including the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is unmarried.

GOODELL, Rev. Charles Le Roy, of Boston, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street, was born in Dudley, July 31, 1854, son of Warren and Clarinda (Healy) Goodell. His ancestry is Puritan in both lines. On the paternal side he is descended from Robert Goodell, who came to Salem from Yarmouth, England, in 1636. On his mother's side his great-great-grandfather had the distinction of being the first white child born in Dudley. Another noteworthy fact is that Mr. Goodell's mother, who died in Dudley a few years ago, was born, married, and spent her entire life in the same house. This homestead is now a cherished possession of the subject of this sketch. Frequent pilgrimages are made to this sacred shrine, and in summer he spends within its portals most of the usual vacation. A pleasing expression of his regard for his mother's memory is his dainty volume, entitled "My Mother's Bible," the central thought of which is "Christianity and the Home," a book which, besides being a tribute to the noble woman who nurtured him, has served a useful function in the guidance of youth. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at the Nichols Academy, Dudley. His collegiate training was at Boston University, where he was graduated in the class of 1877. His successful career as a preacher began in the town of Acushnet, but he was soon in demand for city work. Providence claimed him; and for three successive pastoral terms, each of the full length, that city enjoyed his gifted ministrations. He was admitted to the Providence Conference (afterward

CHAS. L. GOODELL.

New England Southern) of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1879. The year following he was stationed at Broadway Church. His term expir-

ing in 1883, he was then called by the Chestnut Street Church, his next assignment, in 1886, being for a three years' term at Trinity Church in the same city. At all these churches he drew large and ever-growing audiences during the entire nine years; and it was his distinction, while at Trinity, to have under his care a Sunday-school numbering twelve hundred members, the largest in New England. In April, 1889, requisition was laid upon him by the Methodism of Boston. This necessitated his transfer to the New England Conference; and at the urgent request of the Winthrop Street Church he was appointed pastor of that charge, remaining in this position, with the most successful results, for the full and now extended term of five years. In Boston Mr. Goodell has grown rapidly in public estimation. When he left Winthrop Street, the membership of that charge was the largest of any Methodist church in the city. In April, 1894, he was called to the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Temple Street, where his success has equalled, perhaps exceeded, that won in former pastorates. Mr. Goodell's elements of strength are marked and varied, and are summarized by one who best knows him as follows: "His physical presence, suggestive of fine health and good-nature, could not fail to make a favorable impression; and this is naturally heightened by the magnetism of his superb sociability. It is not hard for him to be amiable and helpful. It seems, indeed, to be only natural for him to exhibit these qualities. In his relations to his ministerial brethren in and around Boston he has shown himself to be a royal soul, who seems always to think of himself last; and it is this characteristic, no doubt, which, more perhaps than his unusual ability, has caused them to confer upon him several positions of honor. He is a preacher of rare effectiveness, fine presence, wholesome thought, polished diction, rich feeling, sympathetic voice, and a general style in the delivery of his sermons which is seldom surpassed. These gifts cause him to be in frequent demand as a lecturer, yet his one great work is that of a minister of the gospel." Mr. Goodell has been for several years an officer of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting, was president of the Roxbury Evangelical Alliance in 1893 94, and is now vice-president of the Methodist Social Union of Boston. He is also a member of the Twentieth Century Club. He has one son, Le Roy Lucius Goodell.

HALSALL, William Formby, of Boston, marine painter, is a native of England, born in Kirkdale, March 20, 1841, son of John P. and Mary

WILLIAM F. HALSALL.

(Formby) Halsall. Between the ages of ten and twelve he went to sea, and followed the life of a sailor for about seven years. Coming to Boston when a youth, he learned the trade of a fresco painter, and was some time with William E. Norton, then painting also marine views. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and served during 1862 and 1863 as master's mate. Returning to Boston after the expiration of his term of enlistment, he again took up fresco painting, but finally abandoned it, and devoted himself entirely to marine painting. He studied for several years at the Lowell Institute, and was a special student at the Institute of Technology. Beginning with painting of yachts, he soon applied himself to larger studies; and in 1878 he produced his first important work, the "Arrival of the Winthrop Colony." This was shortly followed by "The Mayflower," now the property of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. Subsequently he painted the spirited "Fight between the Monitor and Merrimac," now hanging in the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington; the historical picture of General Paine's yacht, "The

Volunteer": "To the Rescue," now owned by the Boston Art Club; and "Niagara Falls," in the possession of B. W. Kilburn. He has also done a great deal of black and white work, illustration for books and magazines. His studio is on Atlantic Avenue, close by the harbor; and he takes frequent trips in pilot boats and other craft in search of material for his brush. He is a member of the Boston Art, of the Paint and Clay, and of the Boston Yacht clubs, and honorary member of the Massachusetts Yacht Club. He was married November 28, 1866, to Miss Josephine A. Nickerson, of Roxbury. They have no children.

HAMILTON, Samuel King, of Wakefield and Boston, member of the bar, is a native of Maine, born in Waterborough, July 27, 1837, son of Benjamin Ricker and Sarah (Carl) Hamilton. He is of Scotch descent. His ancestors emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Berwick, Me., then a part of Massachusetts. His preparatory education was acquired in the district schools of his native town,

S. K. HAMILTON.

at the Limerick (Me.) Academy, and at the Saco High School, and his collegiate training was at Dartmouth, where he graduated from the Chandler Scientific Department in 1859. He immediately began the study of law with the Hon. Ira T. Drew at Alfred, Me., and, with the exception of a portion of the time spent in teaching, pursued it until 1862, when he was admitted to the bar of York County. He then formed a copartnership with Mr. Drew, which continued until 1867, when it was dissolved by Mr. Hamilton's removal to Biddeford, where he remained until the latter part of 1872. He then removed to Wakefield, Mass., and opened an office in Boston, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession. While a resident of his native town, he served on the School Committee two years. In 1869 and 1870 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen, Biddeford, and in 1872 represented that city in the Maine Legislature. Early after his settlement in Wakefield he became prominent in municipal affairs, serving ten years on the School Committee (1876 to 1886), nine of which he was chairman, four years as chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and many years as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Beebe Town Library; and he has been for twenty years counsel for the town. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in 1883 candidate for district attorney for the Northern District of Massachusetts, and in 1894 the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District. He is president of the Quannapowitt Club of Wakefield, treasurer of the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, president of Terminal City Company and of the Wakefield Water Company. Mr. Hamilton was married February 13, 1867, to Miss Annie E. Davis, of Newfield, Me.

HANNUM, Leander Moody, of Cambridge, real estate and mortgage broker, was born in Northampton, December 22, 1837, son of Alexander C. and Laura A. (Moody) Hannum. He was educated in the public schools of Northampton and Chicopee, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at the English and Classical Institute, Springfield. After he had finished at Williston, then seventeen years old, he went to California, where he spent two years in the mining fields, and upon his return in 1856 resumed his studies at the Institute at Springfield, remaining there a year. He was employed for the next two years as salesman in the wholesale grocery house of J. W. Hale & Co., Springfield. Then, going to New York, he

was there employed as cashier and correspondent for Mr. Howe, of the "Howe Sewing Machines," until 1864. Coming at that time to Cambridge, he

LEANDER M. HANNUM.

soon became extensively engaged in the grocery and ice business, and later in the business of real estate, which he has since followed with gratifying success. Mr. Hannum has been in public life for upwards of twenty years, and has served the community in which he lives in various capacities. He was first elected to office in 1873 as a member of the Common Council, where he served one year. In 1874 and 1875 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1876 and 1877 he represented his city in the House of Representatives, serving as chairman of the committees on public buildings and on street railways. In 1881 and 1882 he was a member of the Senate, and there served as chairman of the committees on prisons and on State House, and member of that on insurance. He has also served for several years as special commissioner for Middlesex County, and for twelve years as one of the water commissioners of Cambridge. In politics he has been always a Republican, and long active in party affairs. For seven years he was chairman of the Republican city committee. He has been especially prominent in municipal politics, and is a member of the Library Hall Association and of city as well as of State Republican clubs. His church connections are with the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Cambridge, where he has served many years as chairman of the parish committee. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member and past master of Amicable Lodge, and chairman of its board of trustees, member and past officer of the Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter, and member of the Boston Commandery; is a fine member of several military organizations and Grand Army Posts; a member of the Cambridge and Colonial clubs of Cambridge, of the Cambridge Citizens' Trade Association, and of the Real Estate Association. Mr. Hannum was married December 15, 1869, to Miss Anne Howard Demain. Of this union there are no children now living.

HARDING, Herbert Lee, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Lancaster, May 10, 1852, son of Samuel Lee and Catherine (Bond) Harding. His early education was acquired at well-known private schools — the Allen

H. L. HARDING.

English and Classical School, West Newton, and W. N. Eayrs's school in Boston — and under a private tutor; and he graduated from Harvard,

A.B., in the class of 1874. From college he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated LL.B. in 1876, and A.M. in 1877. His physical as well as mental training for active life was admirable, as he was devoted to the best of athletic sports and at college given especially to rowing. After graduating from the law school, he studied in the office of Morse, Stone, & Greenough, in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November, 1877, and the same year formed a partnership with Richard H. Dana, 3d, as Dana & Harding, with office at No. 30 Court Street, Boston. A year later this partnership was dissolved; and he returned to Messrs. Morse & Stone, with whom he made a business connection. This continued till 1886, when he took the office with George Wigglesworth which had been vacated by Judge Bishop upon the latter's appointment to the bench. He is at present in the same office with Mr. Wigglesworth, in Fiske Building, No. 89 State Street. In 1887, upon the formation of the Citizens' Association of Boston, Mr. Harding became the secretary and counsel of that influential organization, which positions he has since held, in his official capacity taking a leading part in advancing municipal reforms and in checking unwise or questionable legislation. He has been actively interested in municipal affairs since the early eighties, and from 1884 to 1886 inclusive served as a member of the Common Council. In politics he is Republican, with independent principles and practices. He is a member of the Union, Exchange, Country, and Tiffin clubs, of the Hull Yacht Club, and of the Eliot Club of Jamaica Plain, where he resides. He was married October 13, 1886, to Miss Lucy Austin, daughter of F. B. Austin, of the Charlestown District. They have one child: Frank Austin Harding, born October 1, 1887.

HARRIS, Elbridge Nelson, of Malden, with office in Boston, manufacturer, was born in Ashburnham, October 23, 1828, son of William and Hepsebeth (Flint) Harris. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at the Winchendon Academy, where he spent three terms, and graduated in 1848. He began the making of water wheels when twenty years of age, and has been in this business ever since, with the manufacture of all kinds of machinery pertaining to mill-work. During this period he has been treasurer and is now president of the Rodney Hunt Machine Company, manufacturers of turbine water wheels, horizontal and vertical, and other mill machinery, with shops in Orange

ELBRIDGE N. HARRIS.

and one of the business offices in Boston. Their shops and foundry were all built new and equipped with new machinery since 1882. Mr. Harris is also a director of the Miller's River National Bank of Athol. In politics he is a Republican. He was married March 19, 1851, to Miss Luellyn L. Merriam, of Princeton. They have had two sons and one daughter: Nelson E., William O., and Bertha A. Harris (now Mrs. F. B. Annington, of Providence, R.I.). His sons are both associated with him in business, Nelson E. being treasurer of the Rodney Hunt Company, and residing at Orange, and William O. secretary. Mr. Harris resides in Malden.

HARRIS, James Greenwood, of Boston, treasurer of the Union Pacific Railway System and constituent companies, was born in Boston, November 1, 1843, son of James Watson Harris and Elizabeth Andrews (Nevers) Harris. He is of New England descent, and several of his ancestors were early settlers of Boston and adjoining towns. He is a lineal descendant of Thomas Urann, one

of the "Boston Tea Party," who was a prominent member of St. Andrew's Lodge and of the "Sons of Liberty." He was educated in the public grammar school. In 1859, at the age of sixteen, he entered the service of the Cambridge Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and remained there until June, 1861, when he made a short trip to sea before the mast, returning in December of the same year. On January 29, 1862, he enlisted in the United States Navy, and was in that service during and after the Civil War, receiving his discharge in June, 1865, when he returned to Boston. Soon after this he entered the employ of Low, Hersey, & Cary, leather merchants, Boston, and a few months later engaged with another firm in the same business. His connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company began in 1869. In July of that year he took the position of "office boy" in the company's Boston office. After a few weeks, however, he was promoted to a clerkship, and on September 15 of the following year was elected transfer agent. He became assistant treasurer on October 1, 1885, and on April 25, 1888, was elected treasurer of the entire Union

JAMES G. HARRIS.

Pacific System, which position he still holds. As treasurer of this system, he is also treasurer of fifty-eight constituent companies. Mr. Harris has held office in a number of secret and benevolent societies. He is a past president of the Brimmer School Association, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of Edward W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic, of the United States Navy Veteran Association, of the Union and Cambridge clubs of Cambridge, and of the Algonquin Club of Boston. He has always been a stanch Republican, but has invariably declined to accept political office. He was married December 31, 1872, to Miss Sarah Louise Roberts, of Cambridge. They have no children.

HARRIS, Nelson Elvirus, of Orange, manufacturer, was born in Athol, January 20, 1852, son of Elbridge N. and Luellyn L. (Merriam) Harris. He was educated in the public schools of Athol and at the Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., where he graduated March 24, 1868. He served the next five years in the hydraulic and civil engineering office of the Essex Company at Lawrence, and left that office, on the 1st of October, 1873, to engage in the water wheel and mill engineering business. Five years more were spent in practical mill work in its various branches with the long-established Rodney Hunt Machine Company, manufacturers of turbine water wheels and woollen machinery at Orange; and then on December 20, 1878, he entered the office of the company to take charge of the draughting and to do general office work, removing his family from Lawrence to Orange a few days previous. In January, 1882, a fire nearly destroyed the shops of the company, and he was given the charge of making plans for new buildings of brick. These were erected on a new site alongside of the tracks of the Fitchburg Railroad, the designing, construction, and equipment being under his supervision. After the completion of the new works he became superintendent, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1890, when he was elected treasurer and superintendent, which office he has since held. In 1886 he received a patent on a new water wheel, which has been manufactured by the Rodney Hunt Machine Company exclusively since that time. Other patents have since been received by him, two being for a system of mounting horizontal shaft water wheels; and the wheels of the company have been mounted in quite large and growing numbers from year to year in accordance with his

system. In 1892 Mr. Harris superintended the building of a large addition to the shops and equipment, having supervised previous additions to the machinery at different times. Although the water wheel made by the Rodney Hunt Company previous to Mr. Harris's patent was held in high esteem by manufacturers, and sales had been quite large, the new wheel soon took a leading rank among the other makes of wheels, and sales increased from year to year, in a few years amounting to more than double the number per year over sales of the old wheel. Mr. Harris, while a resident of Orange, has served on various town committees, but has declined to be a candidate for any town office. He is not a member of fraternal orders or of clubs. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist, a member of the Congregational church of Orange. He was married January 25, 1873, to

NELSON E. HARRIS.

Miss Evie Sophia Sawyer, of Boxford. They have had five children: Herbert N., Edward E. (died August 3, 1894), Evie L., Carl C., and Philip T. Harris.

HARRIS, William Orlando, of Malden, manufacturer, was born in Athol, May 19, 1855, son of Elbridge Nelson and Luellyn (Merriam) Harris. His education was begun in the common schools of his native town, and completed in a grammar

W. O. HARRIS.

school and at a business college in Lawrence, to which place the family moved when he was a boy of twelve, after living two years in Boxford. He began work at the age of seventeen with the Rodney Hunt Machine Company, and has been connected with it ever since. Beginning as an apprentice at the trade of mill-work, and serving an apprenticeship of five years, he next became foreman on outside work. Then, after a service of five years in this capacity, he travelled a number of years as salesman for the concern, and on the 1st of January, 1894, was elected secretary of the company, the position he now holds. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows as a member of the United Brothers Lodge of Lawrence. In politics he has been a steadfast Republican, always voting the "straight" ticket. He was married September 5, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Gemmell, of Lawrence. They have had five children, four of whom are now living: Mertie, Bertha, Raymond, and Elmer Harris. After a residence of twenty-five years in Lawrence Mr. Harris moved to Malden in the summer of 1894.

HARRISON, FRANK, of Boston, publisher and teacher of shorthand, is a native of Ohio, born in Springfield, June 13, 1857, son of Edward and Virginia Frances (Gelwicks) Harrison. He is of the Harrison family of Virginia. His education was begun in the common schools, and developed in the printing-office and by self-teaching. He started at the age of ten as "printer's devil," studied shorthand, and at thirteen was employed as a stenographer; and at eighteen, moving to New York, became there a general verbatim reporter. His first regular work as a stenographer was with the Hon. John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, in whose office he remained three years, 1870–73. In 1874–75 he was stenographer for James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio. After his removal to New York he was some time in 1876 stenographer to the late Hon. Leon Abbett, of New Jersey; in 1877–78 79 was stenographer in General Chester A. Arthur's office; in 1880 was private secretary to A. M. Palmer, theatre manager; and in 1881 private secretary to James Redpath, journalist. From 1882 to 1888, while continuing work as a general verbatim reporter, he was also much interested in journalism, printing, and publishing. In 1891 he moved his business from New York to Boston, where he has since been established. He has published *Frank Harrison's Shorthand Magazine* since 1888, and *Frank Harrison's Family Magazine* for two years, both publications being successful and enjoying large circulations. Since 1886 he has also been largely engaged in conducting shorthand schools in New York, Newark, N.J., and Boston, and at present conducts one in the latter city. He has trained upward of three thousand stenographers. He enjoys excellent health, vigor, and energy, as a result, he is satisfied, of the plain, simple life he leads, as much as possible in the country, and of his activity. He works at many things each day, is an optimist, and thinks the world is getting better every second. In politics he is an Independent. He is a member of the Orange, N.J., Lodge of the order of Elks, of the Boston Press Club, and honorary member of shorthand societies in all parts of the world. He has never married.

FRANK HARRISON.

HAYNES, STILLMAN, of Fitchburg, member of the bar, is a native of Townsend, born April 17, 1833, son of Samuel and Eliza (Spaulding) Haynes. He is of Puritan and Revolutionary ancestry, whose religious belief was thoroughly evangelical, all firm adherents of Orthodox Congregationalism, his father and mother, brothers and sisters, also being members of that church. After a preliminary training in the public and private schools of his native town he attended Leicester Academy, the Normal School at Lancaster, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., where he graduated in 1859, ranking well, and excelling particularly in mathematics. During the years of preparatory study he taught advanced village schools at several places to obtain funds to enable him to acquire a thorough education in languages, literature, higher mathematics, and engineering; and, whenever the earnings from this occupation fell short of the needed sum, he resorted to manual labor. He was also some time an associate teacher at New Ipswich Academy, and a student with Elihu T. Quimby, afterward professor of mathematics and civil engineering at Dartmouth College. After reading some of the elementary works upon law, he entered the office of Bonney & Marshall at Lowell, in 1859, as a law student, and on the 19th of June, 1861, was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He remained with Messrs. Bonney & Marshall several months longer, and then began practice in Ashburnham.

A year later, in 1863, he returned to Townsend, and opened an office there, continuing in practice until 1868, when he removed to Fitchburg, where he has since been steadily engaged, retaining many of the same clients through the entire period. His business has been largely conveyancing, probate, and insolvency, being especially well versed in everything that pertains to bankruptcy and insolvency practice. Thoroughly honorable in all his dealings, and indefatigable in his efforts for those who intrust their affairs to him, he has attained a good standing and rank in his profession. He is devoted to his family, and of the cleanest private life, and has the moral courage to stand up for his convictions, regardless of popular clamor. Mr. Haynes has always taken an interest in the highest welfare of the community, especially in all things working for the general intelligence. He was elected to the School Board in his native town when twenty-one years of age, at the first annual meeting when a voter, and was rechosen several times thereafter; and since his removal to Fitchburg he has served nine years on the School Board of that city. In Townsend also he was

STILLMAN HAYNES.

frequently chosen as moderator at annual and other town meetings, served as a member of the Board of Selectmen, and on the Board of Overseers of the Poor. He is thoroughly loyal to the heritage which has come down to the Congregational Church from Puritan forefathers, holding the Puritan faith as it has been broadened and liberalized by the remarkable scholarship of that church. He was very active in the founding of the Rollstone Congregational Church in Fitchburg, being one of the provisional board of managers and upon its committee for pastoral supply, and also prepared and obtained the charter for the society. He is a member of the Fitchburg Congregational Club. In politics he has always been an adherent of the Republican party, and has frequently been a delegate to and chairman of its caucuses and conventions. He was married October 8, 1863, to Miss Harriet M. Kimball, of Temple, N.H. They have five children, in whose education he has taken the greatest interest. The eldest, John, is a graduate of Williams College, has studied economics and sociology at Johns Hopkins University, and is now a professor of sociology in the Woman's College of Baltimore. The Rev. Charles S., the second son, is now studying theology in the University of Berlin in Germany, being the holder of the Dwight Fellowship of the Yale Divinity School, from which he graduated in 1894 at the head of his class. William K., the youngest son, is still in the city schools at home; and the two daughters, Frances E. and Harriet T. Haynes, are now students at Mt. Holyoke College.

HAYNES, Tilly, resident proprietor of the United States Hotel, Boston, is a native of Sudbury, Middlesex County, born February 13, 1828, son of Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Haynes. He is a lineal descendant of Walter Haynes, who came to America in 1635 from the parish of Sutton-Mandeville, Salisbury, County of Wilts, England, and was one of the founders of Sudbury; and on the maternal side he is descended from William Hunt, who came from England also in 1635, and was one of the founders of the town of Concord. When he was a child of two years, the family moved to Billerica; and there he received his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he had begun active life as a boy in a country store at North Reading. Three years later he became a clerk in the first and for some time the only store in what is now Lawrence, kept by one Josiah Crosby; and at twenty-one he embarked in business for himself, opening a store in

Springfield for the sale of men's goods. In this enterprise he prospered, and subsequently engaged in manufacturing. He was one of the original stock-

TILLY HAYNES.

holders of the Indian Orchard Mills; in connection with others he built a small button factory in Springfield, manufactured flax machines at Mill River, and made sewing machines at Chicopee. In 1857 he built a music hall and theatre in Springfield; and, when this was destroyed in the great fire of 1864, he replaced it by the larger music hall and the Haynes Hotel, which was opened in less than twelve months after the fire. While a citizen of Springfield, he was prominent in local affairs and in State politics. He served in the first city government of Springfield in 1852; was a member of the lower house of the Legislature four terms, 1867–70; a State senator four terms, 1875–78; and a member of the executive council two terms, 1878–79, during the administrations of Governors Rice and Talbot. When in the Legislature, he served on a number of important committees, and was a business member. He was chairman of the committee on the State House in 1869, when the interior of the structure was largely reconstructed, and in 1876 was chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Ames a member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. In 1876 he sold out his hotel and music hall in Springfield, which he had successfully conducted since the opening, and temporarily retired from business. After spending some time in travel, and establishing himself in Boston, he accepted the invitation of the directors of the United States Hotel to take charge of that property, and in the autumn of 1880 began his prosperous career as a Boston hotel manager. Under his management the value of the property considerably increased, and the house was early enlarged. In 1892 he extended his operations to New York, taking the old Grand Central Hotel and reopening it, reconstructed and modernized, as the Broadway Central Hotel. Mr. Haynes was married in 1853 to Miss Martha C. Eaton, daughter of Archelaus and Elizabeth (Hacket) Eaton, of Salisbury. They had no children. Mrs. Haynes died in 1876.

HECKMAN, JOHN FRANKLIN, of Boston, merchant, was born in Kennebunkport, Me., December 25, 1846, son of Jacob and Mary Ann

JOHN F. HECKMAN.

(Hutcheson) Heckman. The Heckman family from which he descends originally came from Amsterdam, Holland, in the sixteenth century and

settled in New York. On his father's side he is also a direct descendant of Ambrose Allen, cousin of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame, and Hannah Lee, of Salem. On his mother's side he inherits the Scotch blood of the Hutcheson family and the Cook family of Haverhill. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen he left home, and went to work in a grocery store in Biddeford, Me. Coming to Boston in 1864, he entered the employ of Horace Billings & Co., leather merchants, as a boy. Not long after he became book-keeper and then salesman, and in the latter capacity speedily developed his business talent. He remained with the several successors of this firm until 1882, when he was admitted to partnership in the firm of Billings & Eaton. In 1890, the firm of Billings & Eaton having dissolved, he became senior partner in that of Heckman, Brown, & Co., which succeeded to the business of Billings & Eaton; and on the 1st of January, 1893, on the retirement of Mr. Brown, the firm was reorganized under the present name of Heckman, Bissell, & Co. From 1869 to 1874 Mr. Heckman resided in Medford, and since the latter date his home has been in Newton Highlands, where he has become prominent in local, municipal, and church affairs. He has served two terms (1883–84) in the Newton city government; was elected to the vestry of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Newton Highlands, in 1883, and is still serving; is president of the Highland Club, first elected in January, 1893, and member of the Newton Club; and director of the Newton Co-operative Bank. He was married in Boston, August 16, 1869, to Miss Anna W. Currier, of that city. Their children are: William Wallace and Mary Alice Heckman.

HENDRY, George Henry, of Boston, wool merchant, is a native of Connecticut, born in Enfield, May 1, 1861, son of Joseph and Mary (Foxwell) Hendry. He removed with his parents to Boston in 1863. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the Roxbury High School in 1877. Upon leaving school, he entered the office of a boot and shoe manufacturing house as clerk, and remained there four years. Then he became book-keeper for an oil house. He entered the wool business in 1885 on his own account, and has been so engaged ever since. He is an active member of the Boston Municipal League, as a representative of the Christian Endeavor Society. In politics he is a Republican.

GEO. H. HENDRY.

He was married July 8, 1892, to Miss Hilma M. Ekman, of Boston. They have one son: Arthur Ekman Hendry.

HILL, Frank Alpine, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, is a native of Maine, born in Biddeford, October 12, 1841, son of Joseph S. and Nancy (Hill) Hill. On his father's side he traces back to Peter Hill, planter, who came from Plymouth, England, to what is now Maine, in 1633, and was a member of the court of the short-lived province of Lygonia in 1648, several of whose descendants in Biddeford figured conspicuously in church and town affairs, in the Indian wars, in the General Court at Boston, and in the Revolutionary War; and on his mother's side he is a descendant of the Hills of Stratham, N.H., whose ancestors also came from England. Both of his parents were teachers before their marriage. After marriage his father was for several years a manufacturer of woollen goods, with mills on Spring's Island, Biddeford, where he enjoyed a prosperous business. His father dying young, the boy was left at the age of six

under the care of his mother. She was a cultivated and ambitious woman, who took great pains to set before him worthy ideals. His early training was in the schools of Biddeford. At the age of eleven he entered the High School there under Horace Piper, a graduate of Bowdoin College, as principal, and graduated at the age of fifteen. He entered Bowdoin in 1858, and graduated in 1862, near the head of his class. Since graduation he has been secretary of his class. When he was ready to enter college, his share of his father's money was about exhausted. During his college course he managed to earn money enough by teaching schools through the long winter vacations to keep himself largely, but not wholly, out of debt. During his freshman vacation in the winter of 1858–59, and again during the fall term and winter vacation of his sophomore year, 1859–60, he served as an assistant teacher in the Biddeford High School. In the winter vacation of his junior year, 1860–61, he had charge of a district school in Biddeford, and in his senior vacation, 1861–62, of a district school in Calais. After graduation, in the autumn of 1862, he became principal of the Limington Academy, Maine. In the winter of 1862 he was elected principal of the Biddeford High School, from which he had graduated a little over four years before. In 1864 he resigned this position to study law with the Hon. John M. Goodwin, of Biddeford. He prepared himself for admission to the bar, but never entered upon the practice of the profession. In 1865 he was selected by the city government of Biddeford to pronounce a eulogy upon Abraham Lincoln. That year he resumed teaching, coming to Massachusetts as principal of the Milford High School. In 1870 he resigned this charge to become principal of the Chelsea High School. After sixteen years of service in Chelsea he was appointed headmaster of the new English High School in Cambridge. Here he was closely associated with the establishment and development of the Cambridge Manual Training School for Boys, founded by the public spirit of Frederick H. Rindge, and conducted by Harry Ellis, its superintendent,— a school whose wealth of advantages Mr. Rindge generously offers to the boys of the English High School without expense to them or to the city. In July, 1893, the head-mastership of the Mechanic Arts School of Boston having been tendered to him, he resigned the Cambridge position to enter upon the work of organizing and equipping the new school. He was engaged in this work when, in February, 1894, he was appointed secretary of the State Board of Education; but he did not assume the duties of this office until the 1st of May following. In every station to which he has been called he has won commendation for the excellence and thoroughness of his work. When he retired from the Chelsea High School to take the Cambridge appointment, a public reception was given him, at which the Hon. Eustace C. Fitz spoke for the citizens, expressing their appreciation of his services and their regrets at his departure; and he and his wife were both presented with substantial gifts. And in Cambridge, when the announcement of his call to Boston was published, the *Tribune* made an earnest appeal for his retention there, declaring that his departure would be "a great blow to the educational interests of the city." Mr. Hill is a member of the Schools Examination Board of Harvard University, of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He has served as president of the Worcester County Teachers' Association, of the Massachusetts Classical and

FRANK A. HILL

High School Teachers' Association, of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, of the Mas-

sachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, and was for three years chairman of the New England Association of College and Preparatory Schools to confer with the Commission of Colleges in New England. He has contributed numerous articles to the press and to educational magazines, and has been associated with Professor Holmes, of the University of Virginia, in editing the Holmes series of school readers, and with John Fiske, the historian, in preparing his "Civil Government" and his "History of the United States" for the use of schools. At one time he did considerable lecturing on the lyceum platform, and he has given many educational and other addresses. In 1894 Bowdoin College, upon the occasion of its hundredth anniversary, conferred upon him the degree of Litt. D. In politics Mr. Hill has voted the Republican ticket in State and national elections, but has ignored party lines in local elections. He inclines, under present conditions, to moderate protection, but holds that protection as a principle should be gradually but steadily eliminated from the policy of the government, in the belief that ultimately the country can get along with little or none of it. He belongs to the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, the Cambridge Club, the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and several organizations of a less public character. He was married February 28, 1866, to Miss Margaretta S. Brackett, of Parsonsfield, Me. They have three children: Myron Francis (H.C. 1890), Lewis Dana (H.C. 1894), and Frederick Brackett Hill (H.C. 1895).

HUTCHINGS, GEORGE SHERBURN, of Boston, church organ manufacturer, was born in Salem, December 9, 1835, youngest of a family of six, four boys and two girls, children of Ebenezer and Harriet (Symonds) Hutchings. He is on both sides of English ancestry. His education was acquired in the Salem public schools. Losing his parents when little more than a child, and not wishing to be a burden upon his relatives, he set about gaining his livelihood at an age when most lads are engaged in the absorbing occupation of kite-flying and other boyish games. He had a decided aptitude for mechanics; but, being too young to find an opening for his talent, he spent the first two of his working years in a store. He then apprenticed himself to his brother, who was a carpenter and builder, and, while thus engaged, attracted the attention of William Hook, the well-known furniture manufacturer of Salem, by a remarkable piece of cabinet work. This work so pleased Mr. Hook that he wrote to his sons, E. E. and G. G. Hook, the celebrated organ-builders of Boston, calling their attention to him; and an offer followed to enter their factory as a case-maker, which he gladly accepted. This was in 1857. When he had been in the factory but a few months, the foreman of the case-makers left, and the position was offered to him. He at first declined it, feeling that it belonged to one of the older employees; but his employers insisting, and

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the men in the department joining in the request, he finally accepted. He continued as foreman until 1861, when, upon the first call for men at the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and went to the front. He remained with the army for two years; and then, after a long illness caused by exposure and the privations of army life, he re-entered the factory of the Messrs. Hook. Starting this time in the action department, he went rapidly through every department, and was then made superintendent of the entire factory, which position he held until 1869, when (in October) he engaged in the business on his own

account, in connection with Dr. J. H. Wilcox, M. H. Plaisted, and G. V. Nordstrom, forming the firm of J. H. Wilcox & Co. In 1872, Dr. Wilcox retiring on account of failing health, and the interest of Mr. Nordstrom being purchased by the two remaining partners, the firm name became Hutchings, Plaisted, & Co.; and since 1884, when Mr. Plaisted left the East to settle in California, and the latter's interest was purchased by him, Mr. Hutchings has continued the business alone under the firm name of George S. Hutchings. In the twenty-five years during which the business has been running Mr. Hutchings and his associates have built over three hundred and sixty-five organs, which are scattered over the United States from Maine to California. The number includes some of the most noted instruments in this country, among which may be mentioned those in the Old South Church, the Church of the Advent, St. Paul's, Park Street Church, Second Church, Emmanuel Church, the Spiritual Temple, and the Mt. Vernon Church on Beacon Street, and that in the private residence of J. Montgomery Sears (besides many smaller instruments), all in Boston; a very large instrument in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and that in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, one of the four or five largest instruments in the world, completed during the summer of 1894. From small beginnings Mr. Hutchings has built up a very extensive business, and he has now the largest and best equipped organ establishment in the country. Mr. Hutchings is connected with numerous fraternal orders, being a member of the Amicable Lodge, Free Masons, the Warren Lodge, Odd Fellows, the Franklin Council, Royal Arcanum, the Dana Council, American Legion of Honor, and the Plymouth Rock Commandery, United Order Golden Cross; and he is also a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In politics he is a Republican. He has been twice married: first, December 25, 1856, to Miss Lydia Augusta Foster, the issue of which union were two daughters, Alice Augusta and Susie Mabel Hutchings; and second, January 18, 1872, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Cook, of Salem. They have one daughter: Florence Cook Hutchings.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN FREDERICK, of Lexington, real estate broker, with office in Boston, is a native of New Hampshire, but for more than twenty-five years has been a resident of Lexington. He was born in the town of Brookline, Hillsborough County, N.H., January 6, 1856, son of John Q. A. and Amanda R. (Wadsworth) Hutchinson. He was educated in the public schools of Lexington, the Lawrence Academy, Groton, and at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Boston. For about twenty years he was in the wholesale produce business in Boston, and then entered the real estate business, in which he is still engaged, his present office being at No. 7 Water Street. He is now (1895) president of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. In Lexington affairs he has for some years had a prominent part. In 1889 he represented the town in the Legislature. He is president of the Senior Finance Club of Lexington called the Lexington Associates, a member of the Old Belfry Club, and marshal of Simon W. Robinson Lodge of Masons in Lexington. In politics he is a Republican. He was married March 8, 1882, to Miss Mary W. Lund. They have two children: John Chester and Bertha May Hutchinson.

J. F. HUTCHINSON.

JENNINGS, CHARLES EDWIN, of Everett, real estate operator, was born in Andover, August 13,

1853, son of Alexander E. and Clarissa A. (Stone) Jennings. His education was acquired in public schools in West Andover and Charlestown and

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at a private school in Charlestown, attending the latter while engaged in selling newspapers in Boston. He became a newsboy when he was twelve years old, and continued to sell papers for seven years. Before that, however, he was at work, at the age of eleven employed as helper on a wagon of Niles & Co., Dover, N.H., express. He remained in the express business for twenty-five years, early occupying positions of responsibility. At eighteen he was agent in Boston for Morrill & Penniman's Lowell and Nashua Express, and afterward was president and manager of the International Express Company, operating between St. John, N.B., and New York, until the sale of its franchise and property to the United States Express Company. During his management of the International Company its business so extended and expanded that the property, for a half-interest in which, at the beginning, he paid $300, was sold out for about $50,000. Mr. Jennings moved to Everett in 1871, and since his retirement from active participation in the express business he has been engaged in the real estate business in that city and in Boston. He has taken an influential part in both town and city affairs in Everett, and held numerous local offices. He was for four years auditor of the town (1879–80–81–82) and water commissioner (1891), served as the first president of the Board of Aldermen when the town became a city in 1892, was a member of the board of 1894, and a candidate for mayor of the city for 1895, coming within ninety-eight votes of election. He is treasurer of the Everett Co-operative Bank, and one of the largest tax-payers of Everett. Mr. Jennings was married August 13, 1874, to Miss Florence Waters, of Chelsea. They have had three sons, two of whom are now living: Charles Edwin, Jr., aged nineteen years, and Fred Everett Jennings, aged seventeen years. He resides on Pleasant Street, in one of the most attractive residences of the place, a house in the colonial style with the most modern improvements.

KELLOGG, Frederick Tucker, of Springfield, manufacturer, was born in Palmer, May 7, 1859, son of Philo Pratt and Seraph Caroline

F. T. KELLOGG.

(Henshaw) Kellogg. He is of Scotch descent, the Kelloggs tracing their ancestry to two families, partisans of James VI. of Scotland, who

followed that prince to England when he ascended the throne as James I. They came to New England in 1639. His father, Philo Pratt Kellogg, belonged to the Connecticut branch of the family which settled in Hartford and Colchester, being a direct descendant of Joseph Kellogg, a captain in the Revolutionary army under General Washington. Frederick T. went through the public schools of Springfield, graduating from the High School in 1876, fitted for college at the Adams Academy, Quincy, and passed examination for Harvard in 1877, but, preferring business to professional life, did not take the college course. In 1878 he entered the employ of the National Papeterie Company of Springfield, and remained there five years, learning the business of making envelopes and papeteries in the various departments of that concern. In 1883 the firm of P. P. Kellogg & Co. being established for the manufacture of envelopes, he at once became a partner, and has since devoted his time and attention to this business. He is now principal owner of the establishment, P. P. Kellogg, his father, having died in 1892. He is also a director of the Columbian Paper Company of Buena Vista, Va., and of the Second National Bank of Springfield. He is a member of the Nyasset and Winthrop clubs of Springfield. In politics he is not interested. Mr. Kellogg is not married.

KITSON, Henry Hudson, of Boston, sculptor, was born in England, near the town of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, son of John and Emma (Jagger) Kitson. The Kitsons were for many generations concerned in the woollen trade, and originally came from Halifax. He was one of a large family of which several members have displayed marked ability in the arts, in sculpture, painting, and literature. As a child, he disclosed a talent for drawing and carving; and, being ambitious to learn, he was sent to the evening class of the Mechanics' Institute in Huddersfield, when he was but eight years old. At twelve he had won several prizes, among them the first prize given by the Mechanics' Institute for design. At thirteen he came to this country, and, joining his brother, John William, in New York, who was there engaged in stone carving, went to work on the Astor Memorial for Trinity, then building. He had a hand also in other and the best work of his brother's shop, including the friezes and panels for the Vanderbilt houses, most of which he modelled. Thus he gained valuable knowledge and experience in the handling and use

HENRY H. KITSON.

of the carver's tools before he had got far in his teens. In 1882 he went to Paris, and there entered the École des Beaux Arts and the École des Arts Décoratifs. In the former he studied in the ateliers Dumont and Bonnassieux, and in the latter with Millet and Ganter. In the Salon of 1883, his second year in Paris, he exhibited his first bust from life, that of Angelo Schütze, musician and painter. The same year he executed a bust of "Amour," which was much praised. Then he opened a studio of his own, and broadened his studies and work. His "Music of the Sea," first exhibited in the Salon of 1884, and bringing him fame, subsequently receiving the gold medal of honor at the Prize Fund Exhibition in New York in 1885, and a gold medal at the Charitable Mechanic Association Exhibition in Boston, was here produced. And soon after the "Fisherman's Wife" and the "Singing Girl" appeared. In the autumn of 1884 Kitson returned to New York. His first work after his return was a bust of John McCullough, the actor, for which he took a death-mask at Philadelphia. Then followed the delicate bas-

relief of "Easter," a three-quarters head and arms of a maiden, the portrait of Miss Theo Alice Ruggles, exhibited in marble in the Salon of 1888, and the statue of the late Mayor Doyle of Providence now in Providence. In 1888 he was commissioned by the Roumanian government to execute a portrait bust of Queen Elizabeth, "Carmen Sylva," and upon its completion received the decoration of commander of the Royal Order of Bene Merenti and the queen's medal. Among his later most notable works are a figure of "Christ on the Cross," life size, modelled for the Drexels of Philadelphia; the fountain for the Dyer Memorial in Providence; and the bronze statue of Farragut, for the city of Boston, now in the Marine Park, South Boston, pronounced one of the best portrait statues in pose, finish, and likeness in the city. He has since been commissioned by the government to make a statue of Robert Fulton for the Congressional Library at Washington. Mr. Kitson has received, besides the gold medals for his "Music of the Sea," the only medal awarded for sculpture in the American Section in the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1889. He exhibited four works at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, and was awarded four gold medals. He is a member of the Ethnographical Society, and of the Société Américaine de France. He first established his studio in Boston in 1887. Mr. Kitson was married June 29, 1893, to Miss Theo Alice Ruggles. They have a daughter: Dorothy Kitson.

LANSIL, Walter Franklin, of Boston, marine painter, is a native of Maine, born in Bangor, March 30, 1846, son of Asa P. and Betsey T. (Grout) Lansil. He is a descendant of Charles V. Lansil, a native of Havre, France, who came to this country in 1792, and settled in Chatham, Mass.; and, on the maternal side, of Captain John Grout, a Puritan, who came here in 1637. Ancestors of his served in the Indian, colonial, and Revolutionary wars. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor, and there also first studied art, taking lessons from J. P. Hardy. He came to Boston in 1870, opening his first studio in Studio Building. He at once became identified with the art life of the city, and painted a number of canvases which attracted attention. In 1883 he was one of the jury of awards for the Dominion of Canada at the Fine Art Exhibition at St. John's, N.B. In 1884 he went to Europe and entered Julien studio in Paris, studying under Boulanger and Lefebvre, then visited Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, devoting considerable time to painting in Venice. He has been a frequent exhibitor, and his work appears in many private collections and in various institutions. "Crossing the Georges," one of the earliest of his important paintings, is owned by the Boston Marine Insurance Company. "Fishermen Becalmed" is at Smith College, Northampton; "In Vineyard Sound," at Wellesley College, Wellesley; "Trawlers Making Port" and "Midnight Arrival" hang in the Adams House, Boston; "Dutch River Crafts" is owned by the Boston Art Club; "Veteran of the Heroic Fleet," by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; engagement between the "Enterprise and Boxer, 1813," owned by the State of Massachusetts, is on the United States nautical training ship "Enterprise"; "Waiting for the Tide" is in the private collection of ex-Governor Oliver Ames; "Becalmed," in that of the Hon. Frank M. Ames, and "A Dead Calm" in that of Amos W. Stetson, of Boston; "Sunset, Vineyard Sound," is the property of Mrs. General Landor, of Salem. Three of his earlier works were owned by the late John Quincy

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Adams; "Coming Storm, Dordrecht Harbor," is owned by the Old Colony National Bank, Plymouth; "Nantasket Beach," by ex-Secretary Vilas of the Interior Department; "Departure of the Fishing Boats," by the Hon. Jonathan A. Lane, of Boston; "In the Harbor of Venice," by Captain George H. Perkins, United States Navy, of Boston; "The Enterprise at Sea," by Commander John F. Merry, United States Navy; "Off Portland," by Charles G. Wood, late president Boston Art Club; "Near Dordrecht, Holland," by Colonel A. A. Pope, of Boston. He received medals in 1878, 1881, and 1884. Mr. Lansil is a member of the Boston Art Club, Boston; president (1894–95) of the Unity Art Club, Boston; and is prominently connected with the Masonic order, having been master of the Lodge of Eleusis of Boston, 1892–93, member of St. Paul Royal Arch Chapter, of St. Bernard Commandery Knights Templar, and of Worshipful Masters' Association. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Lansil is unmarried. His studio is at No. 56 Studio Building, Boston; and his home in the Dorchester District of Boston.

LANSIL, Wilbur Henry, of Boston, cattle painter, was born in Bangor, Me., February 24, 1855, youngest son of Asa P. and Betsey T. (Grout) Lansil. (For ancestry, see Lansil, Walter Franklin.) He was educated in the Bangor public schools. In 1872 he removed to Boston, and first engaged in mercantile pursuits, entering the employ of Lewis Coleman & Co., commission merchants. But his inclinations were all toward a professional rather than a business life; and, after twelve years' service with Messrs. Coleman & Co. he withdrew, and went abroad for study, sailing in August, 1884. He studied cattle painting exclusively, first in France, and afterward in Holland, and also visited Belgium, Germany, and Italy. Returning, he established his home and studio in the Dorchester District of Boston. Here he has kept a fine herd of cattle for several years, for subjects for his works. His paintings are owned principally in Boston and its neighborhood. Among his best known pictures are "Sundown on the Coast," "Repose near the Sea," and "The Hillside Pasture," in the private collection of L. C. Conant, Brookline; "Stable Interior," in the collection of Mrs. B. F. Sturtevant, Jamaica Plain; "Resting near the Seacoast," in that of J. L. Grandin, Boston; "On the Seacoast," owned by B. C. Clark, Boston; "The Return at Sundown," owned by Henry E. Wright, Charlestown; "The Return of the Herd," owned by William B. Kimball, Bradford; "Banks of the Neponset," in the collection of H. D. Dupee, Dorchester. Mr. Lansil is a member of the Lodge of Eleusis, Freemasons, of the Boston Art and Unity Art clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He is unmarried.

W. H. LANSIL.

LEWIS, Isaac Newton, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Walpole, December 25, 1848, son of William and Judith M. (Whittemore) Lewis. He comes of a family honored and respected from earliest colonial times, which has furnished one signer of the Declaration of Independence and a number of jurists, statesmen, and military generals. His direct line is as follows: William and Amy Lewis from England, 1635, to Roxbury, Mass.; John and Hannah Lewis, Lancaster, Mass., 1653; Captain Barachiah and Judith (Whiting) Lewis, Dedham, 1690; Isaac and Mary (Whiting) Lewis, Dedham, 1734; Isaac and Abigail (Bullard) Lewis, Walpole, 1774; and Isaac and Susannah (Ware) Lewis, Walpole, 1803. His early education was acquired in the Walpole High

and Classical School and the Eliot High School, Boston. He graduated A.B. from Harvard in 1873, LL.B. from the Boston University Law School, and was the first person honored by Boston University with the degree of A.M. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on January 31, 1876. Immediately after his graduation from Harvard College he went abroad for further observation and study, and after graduation from the law school took a second foreign trip. Upon his return he established himself at No. 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, his present office, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1887 he made an

ISAAC NEWTON LEWIS.

extended tour around the world, scenes from which were made well known in his "Pleasant Hours in Sunny Lands," published on his return. He is a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, and author of several quite popular books. He is also known as an enthusiastic artist, which led him to search after and find in England a portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, a life-size copy of which he presented to his native town at its first anniversary celebration, one hundred and sixty-eight years after it received Walpole's name in December, 1724, arousing by his presentation address a healthy and active public spirit in the whole community. Besides occupying numerous trust positions, Mr. Lewis is president of two corporations. His first office was that of justice with power to hear cases, to which he was appointed in 1876; and for twenty years he has been justice of the peace, notary public, and in other like positions to which he has been appointed by Governor Alexander H. Rice, down to the present time. He has also often served as commissioner, auditor, and on the School Board of his town, and has been active as teacher in high school, professor in academy, and in various other ways in the cause of education. He was of the original members of the Norfolk Bar Association, is president of the Middlesex *Tribune* Publishing Company, president of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association, member of the Forest Hills Cemetery Association, Boston; president of the Lyceum and Reform Club, Metropolitan Artist Club; and member of the Historic Genealogical Society, especially interested in genealogy and historical matters since publishing his family history, "In Memoriam," in 1872, and the first book of the Records of Deeds of Suffolk County. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, as his father was a Free Soiler, but inclined to reform and progress in political affairs. He was married in 1895 to his cousin, Miss Etta A. Lewis, of Newark, N.J. His attractive home in Walpole, of stone and brick, and ornamental grounds surrounding, was of his own design, and is filled with portraits, paintings, and other artistic work of his own hands.

LINDSAY, Rev. John Summerfield, of Boston, rector of St. Paul's Church, is a native of Virginia, born in Williamsburg, March 19, 1842, son of Thomas and Caroline (Martin) Lindsay. His father was of an ancient Scotch family, and his mother of English descent, some of her ancestors bearing the name of Durham. His early education was acquired in the schools of Williamsburg, taught by graduates of American or English colleges; and he entered William and Mary College, but left in 1860 without graduating, on account of ill-health. Afterward he was a student at the University of Virginia and at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was ordained to the deaconate (Episcopal Church) in 1869, by the Rev. John Johns, D.D., LL.D., bishop of Virginia, and to the priesthood in 1870 by the Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle, D.D., Bishop Johns's assistant. From 1869 to 1871 he was

assistant minister in Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va., and then became rector of St. James's Church, Warrenton, Va. Here he remained until 1879, when he was called to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. From 1883 to 1885 he was chaplain of the National House of Representatives, as well as rector of St. John's Church. While at Georgetown he received from his Alma Mater — William and Mary College — the degree of D.D. (in 1881). In 1887 he was elected bishop of the diocese of Easton, in the State of Maryland, but declined the office. The same year he accepted the call

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of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., to its rectorship, and here remained until his call to St. Paul's Church, Boston, in 1889. In 1890 he was elected assistant bishop of Alabama, which position he declined. In 1892, when Dr. Phillips Brooks was elected bishop of Massachusetts, he was chosen to the place in the standing committee of the diocese of Massachusetts made vacant by Dr. Brooks's elevation to the episcopate; and in 1893 he was elected by the Diocesan Convention one of the four clerical deputies to the General Convention, which offices he still holds. He has had great success in holding together a strong parish in the down-town business section of the city, a task by no means an easy one. Dr. Lindsay is a man of excellent judgment, and therefore of influence in council. He has much tact, good nature, and common sense, and is a hater of strife. Under his rectorship St. Paul's has set the example to the whole diocese of maintaining a religious service of great beauty, dignity, and simplicity, thoroughly churchly, and yet in no way "ritualistic." There is a fine vested choir of thirty-six men and boys under the direction of Warren A. Locke, who is also choir-master at Harvard University. In contributions for charitable objects and to maintain church work, St. Paul's parish stands second only to Trinity Church. Dr. Lindsay has published sermons, reviews, and other papers, and has been for many years a contributor to the periodical press. He was married June 14, 1877, to Miss Caroline Smith, of Baltimore. They have three children: Mary Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultney, and Annie Berkeley Ward Lindsay.

LORD, Henry Gardner, of Boston, editor of the *Textile World*, was born in Boston, May 30, 1865, son of Henry and Rebecca (Greenleaf) Lord. His paternal ancestors came to this country from England in 1630, first settled in Ipswich, and afterward moved to Kennebunk, Me. His great-grandfather was a captain in the Continental army at Burgoyne's surrender, and his paternal grandmother was a direct descendant of Roger Conant. His mother was a daughter of the late Gardner Greenleaf, of Boston. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the English High in 1881. It was his intention to follow a professional career, but circumstances were such that at the time he should have fitted for college he took a different course. Accordingly, he entered business instead, beginning as a clerk for J. W. Field & Co., in the leather trade. Here he remained for over two years, much against his inclinations, which were all for professional work of some sort, but, nevertheless, rapidly advancing in the business. In October, 1883, he entered the employ of Wade & Miller, a brokerage firm that year formed. And Joseph M. Wade, the senior member, who had formerly been connected with textile journalism, soon founding a new trade journal in *Fibre and Fabric*, he was engaged from the start on that paper. A few months later, Mr. Miller retiring, a new firm was

formed, in March, 1884, under the firm name of Joseph M. Wade & Company, in which Mr. Lord had a half-interest. Thereafter, in order thor-

HENRY C. LORD.

oughly to acquaint himself with the practical details of the manufacturing business, he spent much time among the cotton and woollen mills. *Fibre and Fabric* proved successful; but, believing that a textile trade journal on radically different lines would also meet success, he finally sold out his interest to his partner, and in September, 1887, formed a new partnership with Walter B. Guild, under the name of Guild & Lord, for the publication of the *Textile World*, an illustrated monthly magazine in which were to be incorporated a number of new features in trade journalism. Mr. Guild undertook the work of "outside man," and Mr. Lord that of editor and inside manager. The enterprise was successful from the beginning, and gained rapidly in circulation and advertising patronage, early becoming a recognized leader in the field. It has always made a special feature of textile statistics, and is frequently quoted as authority in such matters. The firm of Guild & Lord also publish daily industrial news reports, the *Textile Advance News*, textile directories, and kindred publications. They have branch offices in New York and Philadelphia, and in the latter city a fine chemical laboratory. Mr. Lord was one of the originators of the Trade Press Club, an association of publishers and commercial journalists, and has been its secretary since its establishment. He is also a member of the Puritan Club of Boston. He is interested in politics as a Republican, and when living in Boston was active in ward work, holding minor offices in committees. He was married June 8, 1893, to Miss Adelaide Fargo, daughter of Charles Fargo of Chicago, and then established his residence in Brookline.

LORING, GEORGE FULLINGTON, of Boston, architect, is a native of Boston, born March 26, 1851, son of George and Harriet A. (Stoodley) Loring. His father was a native of Barnstable, born February 24, 1824, second son of David (born April 14, 1792) and Elizabeth Kelley) Loring, and grandson of David (born 1750) and Mary Gray Loring, also of Barnstable. His mother was a daughter of James Stoodley, a native of Berwick, Me., and Sarah (Waldron) Stoodley, a native of Newington, N.H. He was educated in the Boston public schools. After leav-

GEORGE F. LORING.

ing school, he entered the city surveyor's office, City Hall, as draughtsman, and was the head draughtsman there for many years. He began

the systematic study of architecture in 1880, and three years later opened an office, and engaged in its practice. In 1889 he formed a partnership with Sanford Phipps, of Watertown, under the firm name of Loring & Phipps, with office in Boston, which association has since continued. Among the more important buildings which Mr. Loring has designed are the Havemeyer School, Greenwich, Conn.; Everett High School; Athol High School; Montclair, N.J., High School; Miner Hall, Tufts College; the Glines and the Pope School, Somerville; and school buildings at Nashua, N.H., Braintree, Mass., Hingham, Melrose, Brookline, and Ware. Mr. Loring is a member of the Boston Society of Architects, a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to the Central Club of Somerville. He was married July 16, 1873, to Miss Sarah Frances Johnson, of Charlestown, daughter of the late John B. Johnson, a descendant of Captain Edward Johnson, Kent, England, who died at Woburn, Mass., in 1699, and of Jotham Johnson and Eunice Reed, of Burlington, her grandmother being Susanna Tufts of Charlestown, daughter of Samuel Tufts, and her mother, Sarah Ann (Poor) Tufts, daughter of Samuel Poor, of Woburn, and Lydia Sprague, of Malden. They have four children: Ernest Johnson, Ralph Stoodley, Gladys, and Marjorie Loring. Mr. Loring resides on Highland Avenue, Somerville, and has been closely identified with the interests of that city since 1868.

McDERMOTT, Charles Hubert, of Boston, editor of the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, is a native of England, born in Coventry, February 28, 1849, son of Hugh and Emma (Cox) McDermott. His father was Irish, and his mother English. The family came to this country in 1850, when he was a year old, and settled in Wisconsin, where his boyhood was spent. He attended the public schools at Kenosha, Wis., graduating at the high school, and studied three years at Michigan University, Ann Arbor, in the class of 1868. He first engaged in the tanning business at Kenosha, which he entered in 1868. Four years later he moved to Chicago, and there was employed on the daily press as a reporter for the Chicago *Times* and writer for other publications. In 1879 he began the publication of a trade paper, the *Shoe and Leather Review*. This he continued until 1884, when he sold out his interest and moved to Boston, where he joined with William L. Terhune in the publication of the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, now

CHAS. H. McDERMOTT.

the largest weekly trade paper in the world. In politics Mr. McDermott is a Republican. He is a member of the Algonquin, Old Dorchester, and Chickatawbut clubs. He was married April 1, 1877, to Miss Carlotta Gonzalez de Susini. They have two children living: Juanita Isabel and Charles Susini McDermott.

MACDONALD, Rev. Loren Benjamin, of Boston, pastor of the New South Church, Tremont Street, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in the town of Newport, January 21, 1857, son of Edward and Matilda (Mosher) Macdonald. His paternal grandparents were Scotch; and on the maternal side he is also Scotch, but farther back. He came to Massachusetts when he was a lad of seven, and has lived in the United States ever since. When he was about ten years old, his father died; and from that time he was obliged to make his way by his own efforts. By persistent effort and much self-teaching he managed to obtain a liberal education, while supporting himself through work of various kinds. He first attended

the public schools of Newton, afterward the Harvard Divinity School, and finally Harvard College, which he entered after preaching three years,

LOREN B. MACDONALD.

beginning in the junior class and graduating with the A.B. degree in 1886. From the age of sixteen to twenty-one he was clerk in a wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, and during that time prepared himself to pass the examinations for admission to Harvard by studying evenings; and he entered the Divinity School the next day after leaving the store. He graduated there with the degree of B.D. in 1881. The next three years, 1881 to 1884, he was settled over the Unitarian church at Ellsworth, Me. While a student in college he supplied the pulpit at Shirley, Mass., and continued there until 1887, his service covering two years. After graduation in 1886 his health gave out; but he soon recovered, and has been in good physical condition since. From 1888 to 1891 he was settled over the Unitarian church at Wolfeboro, N.H. Then he came to Boston to take charge of a new society on Huntington Avenue, called the Church of the Good Samaritan; and in 1892 minister and people went to the New South Church, on the corner of Tremont and Camden Streets, where he has since continued as pastor. This church has been in existence for thirty years, and before he took charge of it had had but two pastors,—the Rev. William P. Tilden and the Rev. George H. Young. The church itself is under the control of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches. It is a free church and aims to meet the needs of people in moderate circumstances. Under the present pastorate the congregations have slowly increased; and it has made its presence felt in the neighborhood, in charitable work among the needy. Mr. Macdonald is a member of the Boston Association of Ministers, and is secretary of the Suffolk Conference of Unitarian Churches. He is a Royal Arch Mason, but belongs to no clubs. In politics he is an Independent. He is unmarried, and lives with his mother, who has kept house for him for twenty years.

MEEHAN, PATRICK, of Boston, large real estate owner and operator, is a native of Ireland, born in County Fermaugh, March 15, 1834, son of Thomas and Katharine (McMorrow) Meehan. He was educated in the national schools in the town of Garrison, and also through private instruc-

PATRICK MEEHAN.

tion. Coming to this country in 1846, his first work here was on a Connecticut farm. Afterwards he was some time employed on the old

Boston, Hartford, & Erie Railroad, now part of the New York & New England system, and then went to New Orleans, where he followed steamboating for several years. Sympathizing with the Union cause and desiring to vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, he returned to Massachusetts in 1860. Subsequently he engaged in the contracting business in Boston, in which he prospered, retiring in the early eighties with a competence. Since that time he has been an extensive operator in real estate, largely in the Roxbury District of Boston, and is counted among the heavy tax-payers. He was one of the original owners of the Boylston Brewery. In politics he is classed as an independent Democrat, and he has been especially interested of late years in municipal politics. Mr. Meehan was married April 5, 1864, to Miss Mary Sheehan. They have nine children: Katie A., Thomas F., Minnie E., John J., William P., Annie G., Helen F., Alice M., and Florence C. Meehan.

METCALF, Erastus Lovell, of Franklin, merchant and manufacturer, is a native of Franklin, born July 4, 1814, son of Preston and Lucretia (Hill) Metcalf. He is of one of the early families of Norfolk County. His earliest known ancestor was Leonard Metcalf, bishop of Tetterford, England, born in 1545. Persecution caused Leonard's son Michael, born 1586, and wife, with nine children, to emigrate in 1637; and they settled in Dedham. In 1684 Ebenezer, son of Michael, Jr., settled in North Franklin on the banks of the Charles River, on land granted for services in the Indian wars. This grant was held entire in the family until 1830, and a portion still remains in its possession. Erastus L. was brought up on the farm, and his schooling was confined to the common country schools of his day. His training for what has proved to be a most active life was obtained in work on the old farm for his father until he was sixteen years old, and in the cotton mills for three years. Then he engaged in the building, lumber, and grain trade, which was his business for a long period. In 1840 his brother, Otis F., joined him under the firm name of E. L. & O. F. Metcalf; and this remained without a change or a break for forty years, when in 1881 he sold his interest to Otis F. and sons. During the partnership with his brother he took the outside business of the firm, and advanced a number of enterprises. What is now a village of Franklin was in 1840 a cow pasture, which the brothers bought at a low price, built upon, and sold when they could. In 1846–47 he took an active part in

ERASTUS L. METCALF.

the promotion of the Norfolk County Railroad. In constructing the road and the extension to Putnam, Conn., he furnished the sleepers to Blackstone, built the stations and wooden bridges, and the engine-house at Thompson Junction. In 1854 he bought the Frost water privilege in Franklin, rebuilt the dam, and filled the mill with woodworking machinery, which greatly advanced the work of his firm. It being too far from his home, however, in 1867 he built the steam mills, still standing, in his village, embracing log-sawing and grain mill (the only ones in town), box, planing, sash, blind, doors, moulding mills, and a carpenter shop for all work. These have been a financial success, and a great benefit to the public in building up Franklin and adjacent towns. After the completion of the railroad the town became a central point, and his business rapidly increased. In 1857 Mr. Metcalf engaged in a more distant enterprise, joining others in erecting a steam mill for building steamboats on the Ohio River in West Virginia. In 1861 this was entirely destroyed by the Confederates. From 1864 to 1867 he was engaged in town affairs, and again in 1874 and 1875 as select-

man and otherwise. In 1874, being vice-president of the Massachusetts & Rhode Island Railroad Company, he took an active part in building that road. In 1879, when president of the Farmers' Club, he conceived the idea of building a beet sugar mill in Franklin, similar to the one in Portland, Me., which was said to be a success. He was instrumental in forming a company, of which he became president, built the mill, and fitted it with German machinery. But, after working the first crop of beets, the farmers refused to cultivate them. Consequently, the enterprise was a failure. The excellent machinery, which had cost $60,000, was useless here; and, thinking it might be of some value in the cane region, in 1884 Mr. Metcalf went to Baton Rouge, La., organized a company there, built a brick mill, 50×100, seven stories high, and placed the machinery in it. Then he returned home. In 1882 he went to Hampton County, South Carolina, and bought twelve thousand acres of pine and cypress lands, intending to cut the wood for the market. Having an opportunity to sell, he embraced it, and bought five thousand acres in Southern Georgia. This he also sold soon after. In 1861 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the Franklin Cemetery Association (a corporation), which position he still holds. In politics he began a Jackson Democrat, but, when Lincoln became a candidate, voted for him and gave him his hearty support. He is now a Prohibitionist. Mr. Metcalf was first married April 28, 1838, to Miss Emeline Fisher, daughter of Perez Fisher, of Franklin. She died in 1873, leaving no children. His second marriage was in 1875 to Miss Eliza H. Sawyer. They have two children: Herbert L. and Ernest L. Metcalf.

MORGAN, Ernest Hall, of Boston, editor of the Roxbury *Gazette*, is a native of Connecticut, born in South Coventry, October 11, 1854, son of Miles Chandler and Eliza Philura (Hall) Morgan. He is of English ancestry on his father's side, a descendant of James Morgan, who came over in 1692, and settled in New London, Conn., and of Welsh on the maternal side. His paternal grandfather was one of the best of the old-time district schoolmasters; and it was his custom during the long winter evenings to drill the grandchildren visiting the old farm, and gathered before the great fireplace, in mental arithmetic, spelling, parsing, and reading. Both he and his wife lived to a great age, the latter reaching upward of ninety-eight years. She was a reader to the day of her death, and had a marvellous memory. They lived for seventy-five years in an isolated valley, out of sight of neighbors; but they managed to keep well abreast of the times through thorough reading of many newspapers and magazines of that period, which they carefully preserved, neatly bound. Mr. Morgan's father was also at one time a school-teacher, and subsequently became a fine mechanic and an inventor. He was a wide reader, and possessed an excellent library. Ernest H. was educated in district schools. At the age of eleven he went to work in the mills in Willimantic, whither he had moved, and thereafter worked winters in the mills and summers on the farms, by the month, until he was seventeen years old. In January, 1872, he came to Boston, and entered the employ of John H. Wilcox & Co., manufacturers of church organs. For the next few years he worked at various mechanical pursuits, devoting all his spare time to reading and study. Then, in 1890, he drifted quite accidentally into newspaper work. Thomas W. Bicknell,

ERNEST H. MORGAN.

having come into possession of the Dorchester *Beacon*, and having no time personally to attend to it, was casting about for a manager or a lessee,

and, casually meeting Mr. Morgan, suggested that he should take hold of it. He thought over the matter one night, and the next morning, absolutely without newspaper experience or capital, hired the paper, and went to work. Within a few months he established a job office, and two years later purchased the entire outfit. Then he branched out beyond his capital, met reverses, and was forced out of the business, leaving it, however, in good shape for his successor. During his management the *Beacon* was one of the best of suburban newspapers, and few could boast a better list of contributors. Numerous valuable historical papers by writers of repute were published in it, many original articles from Mr. Morgan's own pen, and a History of Dorchester, which has since appeared in book form. Its tone was dignified, and its columns clean. Immediately after his retirement from the *Beacon* Mr. Morgan was given the sole management of the Roxbury *Gazette* by ex-Congressman M. J. McEttrick, who had just come into possession of this property; and the singular spectacle of a paper owned by a Democrat, managed by a Republican, and run without friction, is the result. The policy is the same as that adopted for the *Beacon*. The paper is something more than a vehicle for local gossip. Broad questions are discussed briefly, and cheap sensationalism is avoided. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Dorchester Historical Society, of the Roxbury Military Historical Society, of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston, Suburban, and Massachusetts Press clubs, and of the order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is an independent, with Republican tendencies. He has never held nor sought office. He was married January 29, 1874, to Miss Amelia Blois, a native of Nova Scotia. They have had two children: Mabel Ernestine (living) and Alice Lincoln Morgan, who died at the age of seven. Mr. Morgan has two brothers: one, J. F., a Western business man; and the other, Forrest Morgan, editor of the *Travellers Record*, the clever little publication of the Travellers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., who came into wide notice a few years ago through his work as editor of the seven-volume edition of the works of the late Walter Bagehot, the English writer on political economy.

MORTON, JOHN DWIGHT, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Athol, born October 3, 1830, son of Jeremiah and Olive (Morse) Morton. He is a descendant of one of the Pilgrim families, his first ancestor in America having been George Morton,

J. D. MORTON.

who, as financial agent of the Pilgrims in England, purchased the "Mayflower," and took an active part in sending over that colony that landed at Plymouth in 1620, coming to Plymouth himself in 1623. Mr. Morton's great-grandfather, Richard Morton, was one of the first seven settlers of Athol. He was educated in the country schools, and at the age of fifteen began his business life in a country store in the adjoining town of Royalston. He came to Boston in 1853, entering the counting-room of Stimson & Valentine, dealers in paints, oils, and varnishes, remaining there until 1859, when he became connected with the house of Banker & Carpenter, in the same line of business, becoming a partner in that house in 1864. In 1868 the firm name was changed to Carpenter, Woodward & Morton, which continued until January 1, 1893, when the business was organized into a corporation under the name of Carpenter-Morton Company, Mr. Morton becoming treasurer and general manager. This company has become one of the largest paint and oil establishments in the country, largely engaged in both the manufacture and importation of paints,

varnishes, and artists' materials. Mr. Morton was also for many years, and until the formation of the National Lead Company, the New England manager of the St. Louis Lead & Oil Company. He has been especially prominent in the establishment of business organizations, local and national, which have become institutions of wide influence and importance, having been one of the founders of the Paint and Oil Club of New England (formed in 1884), and serving as its president during 1886 and 1887; also one of the founders of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, organized in 1888, of which he has also been president. He first suggested the formation of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, calling the first meeting of the representatives of its constituent bodies, and taking an active part in its organization, serving as its first vice-president, and, as chairman of its committee on postal affairs, was largely instrumental in securing improved mail service between Boston and New York. He is also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston Art Club, and a trustee of the Boston Penny Savings Bank. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Morton was married October 7, 1862, to Miss Maria E. Wesson, daughter of William C. Wesson, of Hardwick, and grand-daughter of the Rev. William B. Wesson, a well-known Massachusetts clergyman in his day. They have three children; Arabel (now wife of J. H. Goodspeed, treasurer of the West End Railroad Company), George C. (now associated with his father in business), and Clara Morton.

MURPHY, James Richard, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, July 29, 1853, son of James and Catherine Murphy. His early education was acquired in the Boston public schools; and he received his college training at Boston College and at the Georgetown University, Georgetown, D.C., where he was graduated in 1872. He was instructor in the classical departments of Loyola College, Baltimore, and Seton Hall College, New Jersey, for three years, and then began his legal studies, attending the law school of Boston University and reading in the Boston offices of the Hon. Benjamin Dean and Judge Josiah G. Abbott. He took the degree of LL.B. at the law school in June, 1876, and was admitted to the bar October 16 following, when he at once engaged in active work. He has developed a varied business, principally in cases arising out of large building contracts, many

JAMES R. MURPHY.

of them involving interesting questions of law which have been carried to the court of last resort. He has also engaged in several important capital cases and a number of cases of public interest. He is a firm believer in trials by jury. He has never aspired to political office, being devoted entirely to his profession. He is a member of the Catholic Union of Boston, of the Old Dorchester Club, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married November 21, 1881, to Miss Mary Randall, daughter of George Baker Randall, of Baltimore. They have two children: Gertrude E. and Mary Randall Murphy.

MURRAY, Michael Joseph, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Westborough, June 18, 1867, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Byrne) Murray. His parents and grandparents on both sides were natives of County Carlow, Ireland: his father born in the parish of Rathvilly, December 29, 1820; his mother, in Ouragh, parish of Tullow, May 24, 1829; his paternal

grandfather, William Murray, in Ballyhackett, parish of Rathvilly; and his paternal grandmother, Judith (Lawler) Murray, in Knockana, same parish; his maternal grandfather, Patrick Byrne, in Busherstown, parish of Furntand; and his maternal grandmother, Mary (Kavanaugh) Byrne, in Ouragh, parish of Tullow. The education of his father and mother was begun in penal days, when English law forbade the education of Roman Catholics, and was mainly by private instructors. His parents came to this country in the year 1852, and, when he was four years of age, moved to Fitchburg, where he received his education in the public schools. He was early obliged to go to work; but he so managed that in 1886 he was able to enter the Boston University Law School, having begun his studies in the law office of the late Hon. Harris C. Hartwell, president of the State Senate in 1889. He was graduated in 1889 with honors, and was the class orator, the subject of his oration being "International Comity and Arbitration." Admitted at once to the bar at Fitchburg, he began practice in that city, but two years later, in December, 1891,

M. J. MURRAY.

removed his office to Boston, where he has since been engaged in active and successful professional work. While a resident of Fitchburg, he was a representative in the General Court, serving two terms, 1890 and 1891, declining a third term. In the session of 1890 he was house chairman of the committee on towns, and during his second term chairman of the committee on manufactures. Both years he was the youngest member of the Legislature, entering when but twenty-two years of age. He entered politics actively upon attaining his majority, but before that he had frequently appeared on the stump. By invitation of the Republican National Committee, he took part in the campaign of 1884, speaking in Maine, Michigan, Indiana, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; and since that time he has engaged in every campaign in the State, being especially active in the canvass resulting in the first nomination of Governor Greenhalge. Fond of public speaking, he has addressed many audiences on topics other than politics. He is a member of the Catholic Union of Boston, of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College, of the Webster Chapter of Phi Delta Phi, of the Home Market Club, of the Middlesex Republican Club, and of the Boston Athletic Club. Mr. Murray was married May 4, 1892, in Lenox, by the Rev. J. H. McKechnie, of Fitchburg, to Miss Katharine T. Roche, daughter of David and Hannah Roche, of that town.

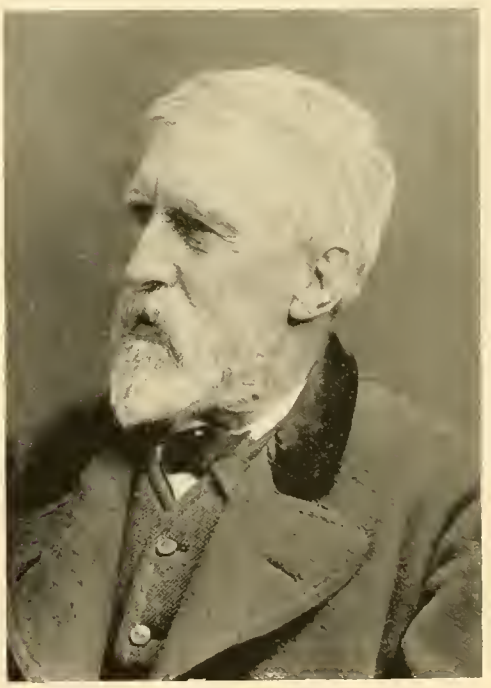
NICHOLS, JOHN WESTON, of Boston, publisher of the *True Flag*, was born in Hingham, June 3, 1832, son of the Rev. John and Mary (Ewell) Nichols. He is descended from Thomas Nichols, who came to Hingham in 1638. His father was a Universalist clergyman, having pastorates in Quincy, Newton, Holliston, South Framingham, Lynn, and Beverly, and in Claremont, N.H. He was educated in public and private schools, finishing at the Mt. Hollis Seminary. He came to Boston in May, 1848, as an apprentice to newspaper printing; and, after learning his trade, he advanced steadily in the business. For a number of years he held foremanships in Boston and also in Chicago. He was some time with the late Colonel W. W. Clapp on the *Saturday Evening Gazette* in Boston, and subsequently with William U. Moulton, the former proprietor of the *True Flag*. He purchased the *True Flag* on the 31st of October, 1886, and has published it since that time. He is prominent as an Odd Fellow, having held various offices in subordinate lodges and in the Encampment branch, also in the order of American Me-

chanics, of which he is an ex-State councillor; and he is connected with various Masonic bodies. He is a member of the Press and the Universalist

JOHN W. NICHOLS.

clubs. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious views a Universalist of the Hosea Ballou type. For fourteen years, from 1876 to 1890, he was superintendent of the Broadway Universalist Sunday-school.

ORDWAY, ALFRED, of Boston, portrait and landscape painter, was born in Roxbury, March 9, 1821, son of Thomas and Jerusha (Currier) Ordway. He is of English ancestry, and of an early New England family. One of his ancestors, who lived on Tower Hill, London, was knighted; and the first in this country came in 1630, settled in Watertown, and afterward moved to Newbury. His great-grandfather was Dr. Nehemiah Ordway, and his grandfather, Dr. Samuel Ordway, both of Amesbury; and his father and mother were both born there. Most of his boyhood was spent in Lowell, where his father was some time city clerk; and he was educated in the Lowell schools. He began the study of art in his youth, and was early making crayons and pastels. In 1845 he opened his first studio in Boston, on Tremont Row; and he has been identified with Boston art life ever since, with the exception of two years spent in New York,—part of that time as clerk in the Academy of Design,—and a short period in Virginia. From 1856 to 1863 he was director of the art exhibitions of the Boston Athenæum, which he conducted with marked success. He was a founder, the first secretary and treasurer, and later, in the sixties, president of the Boston Art Club; and was early recognized as an authority on art matters in the city. He has been an industrious painter, and his work in portraiture and landscape is to be found in numerous collections of private collectors. He has been a frequent exhibitor in local exhibitions, notably those of the Boston Art Club, the Paint and Clay Club, and the Charitable Mechanic Association. Mr. Ordway has been called a poet painter. "There is much sentiment in his make-up, and tender feeling," says Frank T. Robinson. "His trees, which hang over the lake-side and reflect their tracery upon the placid surfaces, suggest repose. His hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, with intervales of trees and pastures green, are always charmingly simple, like the life of the painter:



ALFRED ORDWAY.

they reveal his dreams. . . . He must like his subjects in life and nature, or he cannot paint them." Since 1861 Mr. Ordway's studio has been

in Studio Building, and here he has also lived in the midst of his work. He was married March 19, 1860, to Miss Annie Hill, of Boston.

PARKER, Bowdoin Strong, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Conway, Franklin County, August 10, 1841, son of Alonzo and Caroline (Gunn) Parker. His paternal grandparents were George and Betsey (Kimball) Parker; and his maternal grandparents, Levi and Delia (Dickinson) Gunn, of old Massachusetts stock. The family moving to Greenfield when he was a lad of ten, his education was mostly attained there in the public schools and through private tutors. He studied law in the offices of Wendell Thornton Davis, of Greenfield, and Colonel Thomas William Clarke, of Boston, and was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1876. He was brought up to a thorough knowledge of manufacturing and commercial business; and up to 1880, although a member of the bar since 1875, was largely engaged in manufacturing and as treasurer and manager of manufacturing corporations. As a boy, he served an apprenticeship in the hardware business in a wholesale store in New York City. And in manufacturing he has served in all departments,—has bought and sold, served as foreman and as superintendent of mills, been book-keeper, treasurer, director, and business manager at different times. He has gained a practical acquaintance with machinery through actual working of it, and has made several inventions which have proved of merit and commercial profit. Since 1880 he has been engaged almost wholly in the practice of his profession at Boston, having previously practised in Greenfield while directing his manufacturing interests, which he sold out when he left that town and became permanently established in Boston. He has had marked success in corporation, patent, and trademark law, also in equity causes, and has been counsel in many important cases in the State and United States courts. Prior to his removal to Boston he held numerous town offices in Greenfield, including those of chairman of the Board of Assessors and engineer of the fire department; and he has served Boston as a member of the Common Council and representative in the Legislature, accomplishing much notable work, and occupying a leading place in both bodies. His service as councilman, representing Ward Ten covered three years, 1889-90-91; and during that period he was on many committees, including

BOWDOIN S. PARKER.

that on ordinances, as a member of which he assisted, in connection with Judge Richardson, then corporation counsel, and Andrew J. Bailey, city solicitor, in the revision of the entire code of city ordinances to conform with the amendments of the city charter. He was also identified with numerous reforms, and made valuable reports which were the basis of subsequent legislation on the use of the streets by quasi-public corporations and the cost to the city of electric lighting. He was in the House of Representatives from the same ward the next two years, 1892-93, serving on the committee on the judiciary both terms, the second its chairman, and as such the leader of the House. He was also a member of the joint special committee appointed in 1892 to revise the judicial system of probate and insolvency courts and inferior courts of the State. He reported and championed many measures, and during his second term was a leading debater upon nearly every important matter before the House. He was one of the most earnest advocates of the measures providing for the sale of new issues of stock by quasi-public corporations at auction;

prohibiting free passes to members of the Legislature, State officers, and judges: placing truant officers of Boston under civil service rules; of numerous bills for the benefit and protection of workingmen; and the notable Bay State Gas investigation of 1893, introducing the order that led to it, and having an influential hand in the matter from the beginning. Colonel Parker's military career began with service in the Civil War, which he entered in 1862 as a member of Company A, Fifty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He served in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, including the assault, siege, and capture of Port Hudson, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment. After the war he entered the State militia as a member of Company A, Second Regiment of Infantry, and was captain of his company in 1870 71. Upon the reorganization of the regiment in 1879 he was commissioned adjutant; in 1884 he was promoted to captain and judge advocate of the First Brigade; and in 1889 he was made assistant adjutant-general of brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel, which position he still holds. In the Masonic order he is also prominent, being a past master, past high priest, past eminent commander of Knights Templar, and past district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; and he was founder and for many years president of the Connecticut Valley Masonic Relief Association. He holds office in numerous other societies and organizations, and is a member of the Edward W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, of Boston, Grand Army of the Republic, of the Massachusetts Union of Knights Templar Commanders, of the Boston Lodge Knights of Honor, of the Winthrop Yacht Club, of the Bostoniana and Middlesex clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He has written considerably for the press, and has made many addresses on public occasions. He compiled and edited the Massachusetts Special Laws for the five years 1889-93, published by the Commonwealth. Colonel Parker was married June 25, 1867, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D.D., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, to Miss Katherine Helen Eagen, of that city. They have one daughter: Helen Caroline Parker.

PATTERSON, Rev. Adoniram Judson, of the Roxbury District, Boston, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Spring, Crawford County, April 3, 1827, son of James and Nancy (Holt) Patterson. He descends on his father's side from a Scotch-Irish family which settled in Central Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century. On his mother's side he is of English origin, descending from the family to which belonged Sir John Holt, who was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in the time of William III., and was an ardent supporter of English liberty. His education was private, in the main, under the instruction of his father, who was a teacher and liberal scholar. He was cut off from the realization of

A. J. PATTERSON.

collegiate hopes and plans by his father's death. But he continued his studies under the instruction of an uncle, brother of his father (and an inmate of his home), who was an excellent classical scholar. His theological training, also private, was under the direction of the Rev. Ami Bond and the Rev. B. F. Hitchcock, of the Universalist Church, and Professor Huydekoper, of the Meadville Theological Seminary. While pursuing these studies in an earnest but irregular way, he also for several years taught in the public school in autumn and winter, attending to the management of the home farm in spring and summer. In the spring of 1853 he was offered a business partner-

ship in Cleveland, Ohio, which promised almost certain fortune. But his heart was set upon the ministry; and, declining the offer, he was licensed to preach by the Lake Erie Association of Universalists in June of the same year. From that time on his services were in constant demand. He went near and far, preaching Sundays and week evenings, in churches, barns, school-houses, groves, — anywhere that a congregation could be gathered to hear him. He was ordained in June, 1854, at a session of the Lake Erie Association. His first settlement as pastor was at Girard, Penna., in August, 1853. Here he remained two years. But, in giving himself to the regular work of a church, he did not abandon the wide field which he had sown. He continued to hold services on Sunday and week-day evenings in many towns, covering a wide circuit, in Erie and Crawford counties. In June, 1855, Mr. Patterson accepted a call to the Universalist church in Portsmouth, N.H. Here he was settled eleven years, not only doing the work of the large parish, but answering calls for pastoral and preaching service in many adjacent places in New Hampshire and in Maine. The Portsmouth pastorate covered the years of the Civil War. Mr. Patterson gave himself to the cause of the country with burning devotion. He resigned his pastorate, intending to enter the army; but his parish declined to accept the resignation. Then he paid the requisite bounty, and sent a soldier into the field. The spring and summer of 1864 he passed with the army of Virginia, serving as chaplain at large. During this time he ministered in various ways to the needs of more than ten thousand sick and wounded men. He also distributed in the trenches nearly thirty tons of sanitary stores. Returning from the army, he threw himself with all the energy of body and soul into the campaign which resulted in the second election of Abraham Lincoln, preaching the gospel of liberty and union all over the State during the week, and coming home to give the same gospel another setting before his congregation on Sunday. As representative from Portsmouth, he served in the New Hampshire Legislature of 1866, and was not absent from a single session from first to last, though he did not fail to meet his congregation at any service of the church while the Legislature was in session. The nomination for Congress was strongly urged upon him by his political friends, which nomination at that time was equivalent to an election. He felt its fascination, for he had tasted of legislation and found that he enjoyed it. But he could not go to Congress without surrendering, for a time at least, the work of his chosen profession. This he was not willing to do, and accordingly he positively declined to let his name appear before the nominating convention. In June, 1866, Mr. Patterson was called to the pastorate of the Roxbury Universalist Church. He accepted this call, and entered upon its duties in September of the same year. Here he not only gave himself with earnest devotion to all the work of his church, but he had a watchful eye to the affairs of the city, and a helping hand to the interests of education and religion wherever he could serve. In 1874 he was elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts Convention of Universalists, which position he held for five consecutive years, and until he declined a re-election. He has been from its foundation a member of the Board of Trustees of Dean Academy. His interest in the secular and religious education of young men is seen in that during his Roxbury pastorate more than twenty young men, members of his church, took their degree at Tufts College, and entered the ministry. During the summer and autumn of 1878 Mr. Patterson made the tour of Europe and wrote a series of letters of travel, which were published in the Boston *Home Journal*, and quite widely copied by the press of the country. He has published in book form a "Centennial History of the Universalist Church in Portsmouth" and a "Semi-centennial History of the Roxbury Church," together with numerous pamphlets, sermons, and magazine and newspaper articles. Worn by incessant and long-continued application to the work of his profession, Mr. Patterson's health gave way, and he suffered a severe and prostrating illness. His physician assured him that absolute rest was needful if he could hope to live. Accordingly, in March, 1888, after a service of nearly twenty-two years, he surrendered the pastorate of the Roxbury parish. In April following his resignation was accepted; and he was elected pastor emeritus, which position he still holds. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford was on his recommendation chosen as his successor. After a year of rest and freedom from care he felt new strength returning. Then he put on the armor again. He had made up his mind never to change his home or accept another pastorate. Accordingly, he gave his time to pioneer and other

work. In 1889 he gathered and organized a church in Omaha, Neb. In 1890-91 he served the financial interests of Tufts College, securing many permanent scholarships and kindling new interest in collegiate education all over New England. In 1892 he carried the banner of his church to the remotest corners of Maine. In 1894 he gave himself to a struggling church in Natick. And at the close of that year, his own church in Roxbury being without a pastor in the removal of Dr. Rexford, he resumed its care while it was seeking a new pastor. Mr. Patterson was married August 26, 1851, to Miss Jane Lippitt, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Burch) Lippitt, in Rundell, Penna. The Lippitt family emigrated from Rhode Island, when it first receives historic mention in 1636. Mrs. Patterson has given sympathy and co-operation to her husband in all his work and plans. A woman of refined culture and excellent literary taste and ability, together with unusual religious fervor, she has been a real helper to him. She has often occupied his pulpit in his illness or absence, and by special request of the parish she took entire charge of Mr. Patterson's work during his absence in Europe. She is the author of several valuable books, and has been an accomplished writer in prose and verse for more than forty years. She is, and for many years has been, editor of the "Home Department" of the *Christian Leader*. These earnest workers are passing the afternoon of a happy life in their pleasant home on Maple Street, near Franklin Park, one of the finest locations in Roxbury, occupying a sunny upland, surrounded by lawns, and pear, apple, and flower gardens, with an outlook from their windows which takes in miles of city and sea.

PERIN, Rev. George Landor, of Boston, pastor of the Every-Day Church, is a native of Iowa, born in Newton, Jasper County, July 31, 1854, son of Caleb and Mary J. (Metteer) Perin. His paternal grandparents were of New England birth, but of English extraction. His maternal grandfather was born in the north of Ireland (Protestant); and his maternal grandmother was born in America, but of Welsh parents. His early education was attained in the district school. He spent four terms in Willamette University, Salem, Ore., but did not graduate. Subsequently he attended the Divinity School of St. Lawrence College, Canton, N.Y., and was graduated there in June, 1878. From the age of sixteen to twenty he was engaged in hard work on an Oregon farm. He was ordained to the ministry in September following his graduation from the divinity school (1878), in Kent, Ohio, and was first settled over a country church in Geauga County, that State, at an annual salary of $300. Here he remained two years. In August, 1880, he took charge of the Universalist church in Bryan, Williams County, Ohio; and two years later, in December, 1882, he was called to the pastorate of the Shawmut Universalist Church, Boston. His service here was begun on the first Sunday in January, 1883, and closed on the last Sunday in January, 1890, his resignation being tendered in order to accept an invitation of the trustees of the Universalist General Convention to take the leadership of the first foreign mission of the Universalist Church,—a mission to Japan. Almost immediately after his acceptance pledges of $61,000 were made to carry on the work for five years. Mr. Perin sailed with his family and coworkers from San Francisco for Japan on the 5th of April, 1890, and arrived in

GEO. L. PERIN.

Yokohama on the 22d of that month. Four years were spent in organizing the mission. A church building was erected in Tokyo. Outposts were

established in Sendai, Hoden, Okitsu, Shidzuoka, Nagoya, and Osaka. Two schools for girls were opened, also a theological school, and a monthly magazine started. Mr. Perin also made some considerable progress in the study of the Japanese language. He returned to Boston in May, 1894, and within a week after his arrival received a call to become once more the pastor of the old church on Shawmut Avenue. He finally accepted on condition that the name of the church should be changed, the methods changed to those of an "institutional church," and the sum of $50,000 be secured to run the institution for a period of five years. The conditions were met, and the new movement under his leadership was promptly started and developed under the name of the "Every-Day Church." Although he was of great service in opening the Japan mission, he regards the enterprise of this church as furnishing the real opportunity of his life. It is his hope to build up a great unsectarian institution at the South End of Boston, with all the equipment of the best institutional churches, which shall rank with the noblest philanthropies of the city. To this end he has thrown himself into its development with characteristic energy. Mr. Perin belongs to no clubs. He is, however, connected with the order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, a member of Boston Commandery, of which for two years he had the honor to serve as prelate. In politics he is an Independent, "without a grain of reverence for party names," as he frankly declares. He was married January 22, 1878, to Miss Vinnie Danforth, of Peru, Ohio. They have four children: Vera, Melva, Mary Metcalf, and Donald Wise Perin.

PRATT, George Henry, of Newton, editor and proprietor of the Newton *Journal*, was born in Newton, March 18, 1857, son of Joseph R. and Elizabeth Parker (Ward) Pratt. His ancestors were early settlers in Boston and Chelsea; and the old family homestead, dating from 1670, is still standing in Prattville, Chelsea. He was educated in the public schools of Newton. He entered the employ of the then publishers of the Newton *Journal* when a boy of thirteen years, and learned the printing trade in all its branches and the general work of a weekly newspaper. Subsequently he became a stenographic reporter, and practised in the courts in Boston, at the State House, and elsewhere. He also held the position of general reporter of the Boston *Daily News* for some time under E. D. Winslow; was reporter on the Boston *Post* for five years, reporter on the Boston *Journal*

GEO. H. PRATT.

for thirteen years, and was employed on the Boston *Advertiser* and the *Evening Record* as Newton correspondent. Meanwhile he rose from compositor to reporter and then to editor of the Newton *Journal*, and in 1882 purchased the entire newspaper and job printing establishment. In later years he added new machinery, twice enlarged the paper, changed it from a folio to a quarto; and to-day it is considered one of the leading weeklies in the suburbs of Boston. Mr. Pratt is a member of the Massachusetts Suburban Press Association, of the Massachusetts Republican Editorial Association, and of several Newton organizations, including the Newton Council, American Legion of Honor, the Channing Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Newton Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1876, and has three daughters. He resides in Newton, where he is largely interested in real estate, and has a summer residence at Winthrop.

RANSOM, Colonel Chauncey Monroe, of Boston, editor and publisher of the *Standard*, an

insurance journal, is a native of New York, born in Lancaster, Erie County, April 18, 1831, son of Robert and Orrana (Monroe) Ransom. On the paternal side he is of English ancestry, and on the maternal of Scotch. He received a good education, principally at the Genesee and Wyoming Academy, Alexander, N.Y. At the age of seventeen he became a school-teacher, teaching through the winter months, and from that time was hard at work at other occupations during the year. For a while after his experience at school-teaching he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, soliciting fire insurance at odd hours, until in 1856 he removed

C. M. RANSOM.

to Chicago, and established himself in the manufacturing business. Two years later he was overcome by the panic, and moved to Cincinnati, where he soon became active as the secretary of the Cincinnati Home Fire Insurance Company, remaining in this position until 1867, when he was made vice-president of the Home Mutual Life Insurance Company, and two years later engaged with the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis. His first entry into the journalistic field was made in 1871, in September of that year purchasing a half-interest in the Baltimore *Underwriter*. He retained his connections with that journal until March, 1878, when he sold his interest, and purchased the *Index*, at that time published monthly in Boston. This he conducted on its original lines for four years, then renamed it the *Standard*, and on the first day of January, 1883, changed it to a weekly. Under his direction it has been a prosperous journal and one of the most enterprising newspapers in its special field. Outside of the *Standard* Colonel Ransom's most notable work has been in connection with the organization of life underwriters' associations. He has been called the father of the association movement and "godfather of the national association." He was the originator of the Boston Life Underwriter Association, and called the meetings for its organization, which were held in the *Standard* editorial rooms early in 1883; and he inspired the organization of the National Association of Life Underwriters, which was accomplished in 1889. As the pioneer in this movement, he did much without compensation, travelling far and wide, making many addresses, and organizing numerous local associations; and "that his efforts are appreciated by the life insurance fraternity," the *Insurance Post* of Chicago has remarked, "is evident from the reception and banquet tendered to him by the Boston association in 1891, and also from the resolutions of thanks that he has received from nearly every association in the country." He is distinguished as the only honorary member of the National Association. Colonel Ransom is also a member of the New York Insurance Club, of the New York Democratic Club, the Boston Press Club, and the Newton Club of Newton. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married April 22, 1852, to Miss Celina M. Standart. They have had three children: Robert W. (now night editor of the Chicago *Tribune*), Julia E., and Emily A. Ransom (the latter now treasurer of the *Standard* Publishing Company).

REED, Rev. James, of Boston, minister of the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem for thirty-four years, is a native of Boston, born December 8, 1834, son of Sampson and Catharine (Clark) Reed. His father was the youngest son of the Rev. John Reed, D.D., of Bridgewater, was graduated at Harvard in 1818, and was a well-known citizen of Boston, being for many years a member of the School Committee and also an alderman in the days when that office was considered a real honor. He was the author of a book, "The

Growth of the Mind," which has been widely read, and of many magazine articles. James Reed was educated in private schools till the age of twelve, when he entered the Boston Latin School, in which he remained four years. From the Latin School he entered Harvard, and there graduated in the class of 1855. After graduation he taught for one year as an usher in the Latin School, and at the end of that time began to study for the ministry. This was done privately, as there was at that time no theological school connected with the Church of the New Jerusalem, to which he belonged. In April, 1858, he was licensed to preach, and in the autumn

JAMES REED.

following entered the service of the "Boston Society of the New Jerusalem,"— the church worshipping on Bowdoin Street, Boston,— the Rev. Thomas Worcester, pastor. In April, 1860, he was ordained and installed as assistant minister. In 1866 Dr. Worcester resigned; and in January, 1867, Mr. Reed became sole pastor, which position he has held ever since, keeping the church in healthful condition and preaching to well-filled pews. He has also been a frequent contributor to the literature of his denomination, and has been concerned in numerous activities. He has been a director of the General Theological Library, is at present a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and president of the Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women. For four years (1871–75) he served on the Boston School Board. He is a member of the Union Club of Boston, the Harvard Musical Association, Phi Beta Kappa Society, and other organizations. Mr. Reed was married December 19, 1858, to Miss Emily E. Ripley. They have had six children: Catharine Clark, John Sampson, Gertrude, Miriam, Josephine Smith, and Emily Elizabeth. Five of them, the son and four daughters, are still living.

REXFORD, Rev. Everett Levi, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Roxbury from 1888 to 1894 inclusive, was born in Chautauqua, N.Y., April 24, 1842, son of Levi and Lurancy (Doud) Rexford. He is of English, Scotch, and Irish blood. His father was a minister in the Free Baptist Church, and preached in that denomination for upwards of fifty years. He attended the common schools of Western New York till he was fifteen years old, then Professor Wedge's special school in Panama, N.Y., took the academic course in the Jamestown Academy, and, entering St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., graduated there in 1865. He was reared in the Evangelical faith, but became doubtful of its tenets during his academic years; and, on leaving the university, he found himself a confirmed Universalist. He entered upon his ministry in 1865, at Cincinnati, Ohio. After being chosen to the pastorate there, he returned to his native county of Chautauqua, and married Miss Julia M. George, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Isaac George, in Dunkirk. He remained in Cincinnati four years, when he was called to the Universalist Church in Columbus, Ohio. From there he went to San Francisco, Cal., in 1874, where he remained four years, when he accepted the presidency of Buchtel College, and the pastorate of the Universalist church, at Akron, Ohio. The church and college were then at war with each other; and, having friends in both parties, he was called to the head of each, securing harmony and building the church edifice. In 1880 he resigned both positions to accept the direction of the new church movement in Detroit, Mich. His service in this field covered eight years. In 1888 he accepted the call from the Roxbury Universalist church. Toward the close of 1894 he visited Columbus with a view to secure medical treatment for his wife, who had been a

helpless invalid for the year past, at the sanitarium of Dr. Shepard, where she had once received great benefit: and, the pulpit of his former parish there being vacant, he was recalled to it, and, accepting the invitation, he closed his pastorate at Roxbury with the year, to the great regret of his parishioners. As a preacher, Dr. Rexford is regarded by his friends as remarkable in many ways. "His peculiar charm," writes one who has given his work close study, "is not easily explained. It is made up of many parts. An attractive presence in the pulpit or on the platform, a voice of delicate sweetness and sympathy, trained and modulated

EVERETT L. REXFORD.

so as easily to touch every note of feeling, purpose, or passion, an easy grasp of the central truth of a topic, with power to group around it its correlative truths in their natural relations and proportions, felicity of expression, and earnestness of conviction, together with an intense desire that others may see as he sees and feel as he feels,—all these conspire to make him one of the most interesting pulpit orators of our time." He is endowed with great power of work, and lends himself with cheerfulness to every cause and friend with whose purposes and principles he is in sympathy. Of the two wings which have been developed in the Universalist Church, the conservative and the radical, or liberal, Dr. Rexford is an active member in the latter, and is generally recognized as its leader. He holds that religion has its root in human nature, and is only one phase of the providential education of the world. Consequently, he recognizes the unity of all religions, and lays great stress upon the idea that, though Jesus was the greatest religious light which the world ever saw, yet there were teachers and prophets before he came, and that every great soul in any age who points to heaven and leads the way is a servant and prophet of God. Mr. Rexford received the degree of D.D. from Buchtel College in 1874. He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the World's Parliament of Religions, and was one of the contributors to the literature of that enterprise, reading a paper on "The Religious Intent," which appears in the official reports. He has been for years a constant writer for the various periodicals and papers published by his denomination. Dr. Rexford's first wife died in San Francisco in 1877. Two years later he married Miss Amanda Pleasants, daughter of the late Daniel G. Pleasants, of Bowling Green, Ky. By his first wife he has one daughter, Maye, now the wife of William J. Shilliday, of Boston. His second wife died November 25, 1894, in Columbus, Ohio.

ROBINSON, Frank Torrey, of Boston, art critic and author, is a native of Salem, born July 16, 1845, son of Edward R. and Nancy L. P. (Tuck) Robinson. He is of English Quaker stock. His paternal grandfather, John R. Robinson, fought against England in the War of 1812, and, being captured, taught school in Dartmouth prison. An arithmetic which he wrote is among his grandson's treasures. He was also quite a botanist. Frank T. was educated in Charlestown, where he attended the Harvard and Warren schools,—having as classmates in the former William E. Norton, the marine artist, and Major William H. Hodgkins, now mayor of Somerville,—and later, in Boston, taking a course in English literature at Professor Spear's college, situated next to Tremont Temple, but now extinct. In his sixteenth year he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment, Company H, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served thirteen months in the Civil War, in North Carolina and Virginia. Returning, he entered the office of the Boston *Advertiser*, then

under Charles Hale, editor, and about a year after took up his studies in Professor Spear's college. These completed, he was some time employed in a wholesale grocery store. Falling into ill-health, he withdrew from business, and spent about two years in a blacksmith's shop, and so built up a fine muscular system. Then he took up book-keeping, and also news correspondence for various papers. From this work the step to regular journalism was easy; and he soon undertook local reporting for the Boston *Journal*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and the *Bunker Hill Times*. In 1875 he began art writing. From 1879 to 1883 he was

FRANK T. ROBINSON.

editor of the Boston *Times*. For three years he was art director for the New England Manufacturers' Institute. Subsequently he became art critic for the Boston *Traveller*, and later for the Boston *Post*, the *Art Interchange* of New York, and other publications. He was also editor of the *American Art Magazine* during its career from 1886 to 1888. While holding these various positions, Mr. Robinson has been a frequent contributor to magazines and a writer of books. His publications embrace a "History of the Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.," the "Art Year Book," "Art Catalogue, 1883," "Quaint New England," and "Living New England Artists." Of his services in behalf of American art, both in a literary way and by more direct means, one who is well qualified to speak says that "they have been of real value to the artists and to the community. He has shown always, but more particularly of recent years, a fine and unerring instinct for what is sound and permanent and worthy in works of art; and it is this intuition, aided by patient and loving study in the museums and studios, that has made him a superior art critic." Mr. Robinson is now curator of literature, Metropolitan Art Museum, New York. After the war he continued his connection with the State militia for some years, serving as sergeant of Company A, Fifth Regiment, from 1869 to 1872. He is a member of the Melrose Highland Club, and was its vice-president for several terms. In politics he is a Republican, though not of an aggressive nature. He was married November 1, 1871, to Miss Mary Jane Tufts, of Somerville. They have three children: Frank Tufts, Charlotte May, and Flora Louise Robinson.

ROBLIN, Rev. Stephen Herbert, of Boston, pastor of the Second Universalist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Alonzo A. Miner is senior pastor, was born in Picton, Ontario, October 4, 1858, son of Joseph Ryerson and Rachel Louise (Reynolds) Roblin. He is a descendant of Daniel Roblin, a native of Holland, who settled in Plymouth in 1620; and is connected with the Allisons, of English descent, who settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth century, with the Reynoldses, English, settled in New York in the seventeenth century, and with the Clarks, English, settled also in New York in the same period. All of these families or their descendants removed to Canada as United Empire loyalists during the Revolution. Mr. Roblin was educated at the Ontario public schools, and at the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., where he was prepared for the ministry, and graduated in June, 1881. The following July he was settled at Genoa, N.Y., and remained there two years, when he accepted a call to Victor, N.Y. In February, 1885, he became pastor of the Universalist Church at Bay City, Mich., and was there engaged in a successful ministry when called to the Second Universalist Church in Boston, having previously, in November, 1890, received a call to the First Universalist Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., which he declined.

His pastorate in Boston began on the 1st of January, 1892, and has been marked by breadth and scholarship in pulpit work, and devotion to

STEPHEN HERBERT ROBLIN.

all the varied pastoral duties of a large and important parish. His parishioners have shown their appreciation of his work by large increase of salary each year of his sojourn here. Mr. Roblin has been a prominent member of a body of Canadian Annexationists for many years. He is a member of the "Committee of One Hundred" of Boston, is a director of the Boston Association of Universalists, a trustee of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention, and has been on the Board of Visitors of Tufts College since residing in Boston. He is a Freemason, member of the Knights Templar, Consistory thirty-second degree. Mr. Roblin was married July 31, 1882, at Auburn, N.Y., to Miss Lillian Isabel Lynes. They have two children: Wilbur Frederick (born at Victor, N.Y., June 27, 1883) and Herberta Roblin (born at Bay City, Mich., November 29, 1890).

RISTEEN, Frederick Samuel, of Boston, proprietor of the Copley Square Hotel, is a native of New Brunswick, born in Jacksonville, August 28, 1839, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Brown) Risteen. His father was born in Nova Scotia, and his mother in New Brunswick. His maternal grandfather, a native of England, was a captain in the English army, and served in this country in the war of the Revolution. His maternal grandmother was born in St. John, N.B. He was educated in the grammar schools of Fredericton, N.B. He began active life as a clerk and soon after proprietor of a wholesale and retail grocery business. Subsequently he entered the hotel business, and has been engaged continuously in that line for eighteen years. He has been proprietor of the Copley Square Hotel, situated in the fine Back Bay quarter of Boston, since its opening in 1891. Mr. Risteen has also been prominent in public affairs for a long period. In 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the Common Council of Boston; in 1875 76 77 an assistant assessor; from 1878 to 1888, inclusive, a director for public institutions; in 1883 and 1891 a State senator, representing the Fifth and Sixth Suffolk districts; and is now (1895) a member of the State Commission to build the Medfield Insane Asylum. He is president of the Massachusetts

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Hotel Men's Association, and first vice-president of the United States Hotel Men's Association. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, is a member of

the Massachusetts Lodge, and is high in the Masonic order, being a thirty-second degree Mason, member of St. Andrew's Chapter and Boston Commandery Knights Templar. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Club. He was married December 6, 1865, to Miss Susan M. Cloutman, of Boston. They have three children: Helen E., Alvah C., and Susan R. Risteen.

ROBERTS, Everest William, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in East Madison, November 22, 1858, son of Orin P. and

EVEREST W. ROBERTS.

Eliza V. (Dean) Roberts. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of Maine. In 1864, when he was six years old, his parents removed to Charlestown, and the following year to Chelsea, where he has since resided. His education was acquired in the public schools of Charlestown and Chelsea and at the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, where he graduated in June, 1877. Shortly after he began the study of law, entering the Law School of Boston University, and at the same time studying in the office of the Hon. Ira T. Drew, ex-district attorney of York County, Maine. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1881, immediately upon his graduation from the law school, and began practice the following autumn in Boston, where he has since continued, with the exception of one year (1889) in California engaged on an important land case, and seven months (1891–92) in Europe on legal business. Early in his career he became interested in political affairs, and from 1884 to 1888 was a member of the Republican city committee of Chelsea, the last three years of that period serving as its secretary. In 1887–88 he was a member of the Chelsea Common Council, and in 1894–95 a member of the lower house of the Legislature. During his first term in the General Court he served on the committee on water supply. He is connected with the Masonic order, member of Shekiriah Chapter and Palestine Commandery, in both of which he has held various offices, of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge, and of Napthali Council, all of Chelsea. He is a member also of the Review and Alter Ego clubs of Chelsea, the Middlesex Club, and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Roberts was married November 13, 1881, at Albany, N.Y., to Miss Nella L. Allen. They have no children.

RUSSELL, Charles Albert, of Gloucester, member of the Essex bar, was born in Canton, Mass., March 18, 1855, son of Philemon R. and Elizabeth (Bell) Russell. His father was a native of Bath, Me., born in 1807; and his grandfather, Jesse Russell, was born in Cambridge, Mass., son of Philemon Robbins and Elizabeth (Wyman) Russell, who was a daughter of Deacon David Wyman, of Woburn. His mother was daughter of James and Mary Bell, of Chester, N.H. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Lynn and at Houghton Academy, Bolton. He was fitted for college at Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N.Y., and entering Colby University, Waterville, Me., was graduated there with honor in 1876. He then pursued the regular course at Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1878, ranking second in scholarship in a class of fifty-five. The next two years were spent as a student and assistant in the law office of the late Judge Charles P. Thompson at Gloucester. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1880, and has been engaged in active general practice since that time. In 1887 he assisted for the defence on the trial of Thomas Smith for murder. In 1892 he was junior coun-

sel (with the Hon. E. T. Burley) for the will in the trial of the famous (Samuel E.) Sawyer will case, which involved an estate of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars and consumed nearly four weeks, and resulted in a verdict sustaining the will; and in 1894 he was counsel for the city of Gloucester in its contest with the Gloucester Water Company before the Legislature for a water act. For the years 1892–93–94–95 he was city solicitor of Gloucester. He is an active member of several fraternal orders. In the order of Odd Fellows he is a past officer in lodge and encampment; has been for several years chair-

CHARLES A. RUSSELL.

man of the Board of Trustees of Ocean Lodge; is now a member of the judiciary committee of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; also deputy grand master for lodges in Salem, Beverly, and Lynn, and deputy grand patriarch for encampments in Newburyport and Beverly. In the Improved Order of Red Men he was one of the charter members and the first sachem of Wingaersheek Tribe of Gloucester in 1886; was chief marshal of the Essex County Red Men's parade, and commanded the second division (composed of fraternal societies) in the parade in celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Gloucester in August, 1892; was chairman for some years of the committee on law and usage of the Great Council of Massachusetts, and did the work of revising and codifying the laws of the Great Council and Tribes in 1892; was great sachem in 1889; has since been a great representative to the Great Council of the United States from Massachusetts, and is now chairman of the standing committee on grievances and appeals in that body. In the Masonic order he is of the Royal Arch degree and a Knight Templar, also a member of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. He served for four years in the Second Corps of Cadets, Salem, and is now a member of the Veteran Cadet Association. He has been president of the Commonwealth Club of Gloucester, the leading social club of that city, from 1889 to 1894 inclusive; and he is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and of the University Club, Boston. Mr. Russell is unmarried.

SCOTT, Rev. Charles Seaver, of Marlborough, was born in Rochester, N.Y., February 15, 1855, son of the Rev. Jacob R. and Catherine F. (Seaver) Scott. He is of notable New England ancestry. The first of his father's name in this country was Captain James Scott, who commanded many years the packet "Minerva" sailing between Boston and London. His vessel was wrecked near Marshfield and he drowned in 1780. The body of Major Pitcairn was transported to England in Captain Scott's vessel secretly, as sailors then superstitiously feared to ship in a vessel carrying a corpse. Captain Scott's son, also a sea-captain, married the widow of John Hancock. Madam Scott (née Dorothy Quincy) was a conspicuous character in Boston society. Mr. Scott was named for his maternal grandfather, Charles Seaver, of the firm of Crockett & Seaver, of Boston, prominent in the West India trade. Benjamin Seaver, mayor of Boston 1852–54, was his brother. Charles Seaver was noted for his total abstinence and temperance principles; and, although the liquor trade was a very profitable feature of the West India trade in which he was concerned, the firm of Crockett & Seaver steadfastly refused to engage in it. Mr. Scott's education was begun in the public schools of Cambridge, Mass.; and he graduated from the Washington Grammar School there, receiving a copy of Saxe's "Poems" as a prize from the master

of the school for excellence in arithmetic at the examination for admission to the High School in July, 1869. He pursued the High School course in Chelsea,— at the close of his first year entering a wholesale dry-goods store in Boston, and after about eighteen months returning to his studies and finishing the course with the class in which he entered,— and then entered Brown University. There he received the president's premium for excellence in Latin in the competitive examination on studies of the preparatory course, the Howell premium for highest rank in mathematics and natural philosophy, the Dunn premium for

CHAS. S. SCOTT.

highest standing in rhetorical studies, one of the Glover competitive scholarships; was editor of the *Brunonian* in his junior and senior years, and salutatorian at Commencement upon graduation in 1877. After leaving college, he became principal of the High School at Wrentham, and remained there a year. Then he entered the Newton Theological Institution, and took the regular course, graduating in 1881. That year he was made pastor of the Baptist church at Franklin, Ind., the seat of Franklin College, the chief educational institution for the Baptists of that State. During his pastorate there, which covered four years, a new house of worship was erected, and the church was largely increased in membership. His next charge was at Hackensack, N.J., where he remained until 1887. Then he was called to the Union Square Baptist Church in Somerville: and after a service there of five and a half years he came to Marlborough as pastor of the First Baptist Church, his present settlement. He has frequently contributed to the denominational press, was for a few months assistant editor of the *Watchman*, and has done some service as scribe at various denominational convocations. He was married September 27, 1881, to Miss Jeannie T. Pond, of Wrentham, great-grand-daughter of a brother of General Joseph Warren, of Bunker Hill fame. They have two children living: Roscoe E. and Mary S. Scott. One son, Charles Warren Scott, died in his fifth year.

SMYTH, Rev. Julian Kennedy, of Boston, pastor of the Boston Highlands Society of the New Jerusalem, is a native of New York City, born August 8, 1856, son of J. Kennedy and Julia G. (Ogden) Smyth. The family on his mother's side is lineally descended from Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His maternal grandfather, Samuel G. Ogden, was a much respected and influential merchant of New York. Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, who was known to many of its best families in Boston, and who will be remembered as the leading actress of her day, but a lady of great beauty of character, and talented as an authoress, was his aunt. The first eight years of his life were spent in Paris, where he was early taught music; and he received his early education in books of French and German. He graduated from the New Church College, Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio, in June, 1876, at the head of a small class. While in college, he received prizes for reading and for composition. After his graduation he entered the Theological School connected with Urbana University, continued his course in the New Church Theological School, then established in Waltham, but now in Cambridge, and fitted himself for the ministry in the New Jerusalem Church. In September, 1877, he was invited to preach for the New Jerusalem Church in Portland, Me., which he continued to do until January, 1879, when he was unanimously invited to become pastor, and was ordained and installed by the Rev. Samuel F. Dike, D.D. Under his ministration the society prospered. In June,

1882, he accepted the invitation of the church in the Roxbury District of Boston, of which the Rev. Abiel Silver had been minister up to the time of his death by drowning in the Charles River at the age of eighty-four. By the unanimous wish of the society, Mr. Smyth was installed as pastor by the Rev. Joseph Pettee, presiding minister of the Massachusetts Association, May 6, 1883. The attendance at the church was soon doubled, and the house was often crowded at Sunday evening lectures. The society, which contains many young men and women, has almost outgrown its present edifice,—a pretty stone building on one side of

JULIAN K. SMYTH.

a triangle on Warren Street, which is some day to be marked by a statue of General Warren. Mr. Smyth's preaching is marked by the emphasis which he lays upon the life of Christ as the manifested life of God. From the first, that has been made central and vital to all his teaching. He has been spoken of as one of the first to depart somewhat from the use of the technical language of the New Church, and presenting its doctrines in the language of the people. He has published two notable books, the first, appearing in 1886, under the title of "Footprints of the Saviour," being devotional studies of the Lord. This has run through several editions, and has been well received, the late Bishop Brooks writing: "I have found it full of suggestion and of light. I know that it will grow more and more to me the longer that I read it"; and a denominational paper declaring, "We are slow in classing any writer with Robertson or Sears, but we have set down the author of these discourses as one of the new writers, and one of that not large company who work their thought into the mental being of the reader." Mr. Smyth's second book, "Holy Names," as interpretations of the story of the manger and the cross, was published in 1891, and has also met with marked attention outside as well as inside of the New Church. Both books bear the imprint of Roberts Brothers. Mr. Smyth was selected as one of the speakers in the Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago, and delivered an address on "The Incarnation of God in Christ." In the winter of 1893–94, as a "testimonial," the members of Mr. Smyth's society provided for a trip for him and his wife to Egypt, Palestine, Greece, and Italy, which proved a most successful one. Mr. Smyth has been president of the New Church Club, an organization of fifty of the most representative men in the New Church in Boston and vicinity since 1885; and he is one of the three editors of the New Church *Review*, a quarterly periodical of high standing in the church, and gaining recognition in the literary world. He was married November 22, 1877, to Miss Winogen Gertrude Horr, of Urbana, Ohio. They have two daughters, the eldest, Gertrude (sixteen years), and the youngest, Miriam (thirteen years).

SORTWELL, Alvin Foye, of Cambridge, banker and railroad president, was born in Boston, July 21, 1854, son of Daniel R. and Sophia Augusta (Foye) Sortwell. He was educated in the Chauncy Hall School and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he was fitted for college. Instead of entering college, however, he engaged actively in business, and at the age of eighteen was a partner in the firm of Sortwell & Co., and had full charge of the business in East Cambridge established by his father. After a successful and prosperous career he retired from active business in March, 1891. He has, however, retained his interests in banking and in railroad and other corporations, and is now president of the Cambridge National Bank, of which he has been a director for twelve years; vice-president of the East Cam-

bridge Savings Bank; vice-president of the Cambridge Safe Deposit and Trust Company; president of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad of Vermont; president of the Colonial Mining Corporation, doing business in New Mexico; and treasurer of the Columbia Water Power Company, of Columbia, S.C. He has been prominent in Cambridge municipal affairs for many years, and served for a long period in the city government. First elected to the Common Council in 1878, he served during the year 1879: then, moving into another ward, he was again chosen in 1885, and returned in 1886, 1887, and 1888. The last year

ALVIN F. SORTWELL.

he served as president of the body. He was next elected an alderman for 1889, and re-elected for 1890, the latter year being chosen unanimously president of the board. During five years of this long service he was member of the committee on finance, and chairman both on the part of the council and of the aldermen; five years also on the committee on roads and bridges, and its chairman on the part of both branches: a member of the committee on the Harvard Bridge; chairman of the committee on ordinances during their revision in 1889; and a member of the committee on purchase of a site for the new City Hall. He has been a member of the Cambridge Water Board; was a member of the committee on the revision of the city charter; and has served as a trustee of the Cambridge Public Library for six years, treasurer of the board, resigning the latter position on the 1st of January, 1895. In 1894 he was a candidate for mayor of the city. Mr. Sortwell is a Freemason, member of lodge, chapter, and commandery; and a member of the Algonquin and Athletic clubs of Boston, of the Country Club, and of the Union and Colonial clubs of Cambridge, of the latter a charter member. He was married December 31, 1879, to Miss Gertrude Winship Dailey, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth (Winship) Dailey, of Cambridge. They have six children: Clara, Frances Augusta, Daniel R., Marion, Edward Carter, and Alvin F. Sortwell, Jr.

SORTWELL, Daniel Robinson, of Cambridge, manufacturer and railroad president, was born in Barton, Vt., July 10, 1820; died in Montpelier, Vt., October 4, 1894. His father was John Sortwell, of Barton, who was for many years selectman of the town. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Robinson, was a soldier of the Revolution. His mother was Percy (Robinson) Sortwell. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in the local public schools; and at the age of seventeen he started out to seek his fortune. Gathering his worldly goods in a bundle, he worked his way to Boston by assisting a cattle drover, doing the entire distance on foot, and there began his business career in a small position in the produce trade. From this humble beginning, through unflagging industry, perseverance, and economy, he so advanced that within a few years he was enabled to enter business on his own account; and at the time of his death he was reported to be worth upward of two millions. His first venture was a produce store in Faneuil Hall market, in which he conducted a flourishing trade. In 1848 he formed the firm of Sortwell & Co., commission merchants, with the late Thomas L. Smith as partner, which firm continued until 1856. Then he sold out this business, and established the "Sortwell Distillery" in East Cambridge, in which he prospered from the start. Later he became a stockholder in the Connecticut & Passumpsic River Railroad; and subsequently, through this connection, a bondholder in the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad at its inception. In January, 1877, he was elected

president of the latter road, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also the promoter of the Barre Railroad, Vt., the line known

D. R. SORTWELL.

as the "Sky Route" to the well-known Barre granite quarries, which was begun in July, 1888, and a length of five miles completed in 1889. In the construction of this road Mr. Sortwell took much interest; and he was chiefly instrumental in building the branch from Montpelier to Barre, giving the Barre road direct connection with the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad. He was a large stockholder in both of the Barre railroads, and also owned nearly ninety-eight per cent. of the stock of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad, besides being a large real estate owner in Barre. He did much in upbuilding that town and for the advancement of Montpelier. In addition to the presidency of the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad Mr. Sortwell, at the time of his death, held the positions of president of the Cambridge National Bank, trustee of the East Cambridge Five Cents Savings Bank, and treasurer of the Columbia (S.C.) Water Power Company. In Cambridge he served for five years as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was connected with the Masonic order. Mr. Sortwell was married May 19, 1850, to Miss Sophia Augusta Foye, of Wiscasset, Me., daughter of Moses and Sophia A. Foye. They had one daughter and one son: Frances Augusta (born June 8, 1851; died August 19, 1857) and Alvin Foye Sortwell (born July 21, 1854). Sophia A., wife of Daniel R. Sortwell, died on September 26, 1890, at Cambridge.

SOUTHWICK, HENRY LAWRENCE, of Boston, secretary and senior professor of the Emerson College of Oratory, is a native of Boston, born June 21, 1863, son of John and Mary Frances (Lawrence) Southwick. His father, a retired physician, took great interest in his early education, which was acquired in the public schools. He graduated from the Dorchester High School in 1880 with high honors, being chosen the valedictorian of his class; and, having early displayed proficiency in literary work and the rhetorical art, then pursued special studies under private teachers. Deciding to adopt journalism as a profession, he obtained a position on the staff of the Boston *Herald*, and served that journal from 1880

H. L. SOUTHWICK.

to 1887 in various capacities, — as reporter, exchange reader, correspondent, and special writer. During his active journalistic work he found time

for historical studies and for lecturing, which speedily brought him into prominence. In 1881 he wrote an essay entitled "The Policy of the Massachusetts Colonists towards Quakers and Others whom they considered as Intruders" which received the "Old South Prize" instituted by the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, of Boston; and in 1882 he made his first appearance before a Boston audience, having a part in the city celebration of Washington's Birthday that year. Shortly after he was invited to a place in the regular Old South course of lectures, given in the Old South Meeting-house; and the lecture which he delivered — on the subject of Patrick Henry — was commended as one of the best in the series. In 1885 he entered the Monroe Conservatory of Oratory as a student, and here came under the personal instruction of Professor Charles W. Emerson, now the president of the Emerson College. He soon resolved to exchange the profession of the journalist for that of the elocutionist and lecturer, and, resigning his place on the *Herald*, devoted himself wholly to preparation for his new work. In 1888, while still a student, pursuing post-graduate studies, he filled an engagement of several weeks as teacher of elocution in Bates College, Lewiston, Me.; later took charge of the department of elocution and oratory at the Martha's Vineyard Institute, and in the autumn lectured before teachers and private classes in Providence and Pawtucket, R.I. In the spring of 1888 he was elected master of reading and oratory at the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, and in the autumn following introduced the Emerson system in that city. The next autumn he returned to Boston, having accepted a call from President Emerson to the secretaryship, and the professorship of dramatic expression in the college, and has since remained there, meeting with marked success in his work. His regular departments now are "Principles of Oratory," "Shaksperian Interpretation," and "Dramatic Action"; and he is a regular lecturer in the college course on history and literature. Professor Southwick also carries on work in summer schools, having charge of the department of reading and oratory at the National School of Methods, at Glen's Falls, N.Y., and the Virginia School of Methods. He is a frequent lecturer in winter lyceum courses on such subjects as "Hamlet, the Man of Will," "Sir Walter Raleigh," and the "Life and Times of Patrick Henry," and occasionally gives recitals. He is president of the Dorchester High School Alumni Association, to which position he has been four times re-elected; is president of the Emerson College Alumni Association, an ex-president of the Old South Historical Society, member of the Boston Press Club, and a Freemason, member of Mount Lebanon Lodge of Boston. He was married May 30, 1889, to Miss Jessie Eldridge, distinguished as a dramatic reader and teacher. They have one child: Ruth Southwick. Mrs. Southwick is also connected with the Emerson College of Oratory as teacher of dramatic expression, rendering of Shakspere, and voice culture.

WM. B. SPROUT.

SPROUT, William Bradford, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Enfield, Hampshire County, born July 10, 1859, son of Bradford E. and Lucia A. (Train) Sprout. He received his early training in the public schools of Worcester. Graduating from the High School, he entered Amherst College in 1879, and took his degree in 1883. He read law in the office of Bacon, Hopkins, & Bacon in Worcester, and was admitted to the Worcester County bar in 1885. He practised in the city of Worcester during the following five or six years, when he removed to

Boston, where he has since been established. A Republican in politics, he has served his party on the stump, and has made many a telling speech in behalf of his political principles. He was a member of the Legislature of 1889 for Ward Seven, Worcester, and was re-elected and served during the following year. Since 1890 he has been counsel for the claim department of the West End Street Railway Company of Boston, and in this position has shown his ability to conduct cases continuously day after day and week after week during the judicial year. Many lawyers in Boston have more or less business with the West End Company on the legal side, thus bringing its attorneys into the closest of personal relations with the professional fraternity. Such a test, especially for a very busy man, is likely to develop the abrupt side of character; but during the years of Mr. Sprout's connection with this company he has become one of the most popular men at the Suffolk bar. He makes his home at Natick, where he has a well-kept farm on which he finds the recreation which is so necessary to the mental and physical well-being of the hard-worked lawyer. Although now retired from political activity, his townspeople have chosen him to serve on important committees to look after local affairs; and he is otherwise prominent socially at Wellesley. He is a member of the Worcester Continentals, of the University Club and the Middlesex Club of Boston. He was married May 10, 1886, to Miss Nellie L. Fisk, who died in 1892. He has one child, a daughter: Ethelwin C. Sprout.

STEARNS, Albert Thomas, of Neponset, lumber merchant and manufacturer, was born in Billerica, April 23, 1821, son of Abner and Annie (Russell) Stearns. He is a direct descendant of Isaac Stearns, who came to New England from England in 1636. His grandfather, Lieutenant Edward Stearns, was in the Concord fight of 1775, and took the place of Captain Wilson who was killed. His uncle Solomon Stearns, then a lad of seventeen, was also there. He was educated in the public schools and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, which he attended one year, about 1834. He was trained for active life at home, in farming, carpentering, and in saw and grist mills. Leaving home at the age of eighteen, he engaged in a variety of pursuits the next few years, at length settling into that of a builder; and from this worked naturally into the lumber business which, with manufacturing, has been the principal occupation of his life. He started in this business

A. T. STEARNS.

in 1843, in Waltham, where F. Butrick's lumber-yard now is, and, leaving there in 1849, came to Neponset, where he has since remained. During this long period he has been engaged in a large and prosperous trade, and has become widely known among lumber men. He is a member of the Home Market Club and of the Norfolk Club. In politics he was first a Free Soiler, and since its organization has been associated with the Republican party. He has not been ambitious for political honors, and his only public service has been as a member of the Boston Common Council one term, 1879. Mr. Stearns was married in June, 1843, to Miss Salome Maynard, of Sudbury. They have had seven children: Albert Henry, Waldo Harrison, Frank Maynard (deceased), Anne Russell (deceased), Frederick Maynard, Salome (deceased), and Ardelle Augusta Stearns.

STRATTON, Charles Edwin, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, November 17, 1846, son of Charles Edwin and Sarah Hollis (Piper) Stratton. His ancestors on

both sides were among the early settlers of New England. His father was a Boston merchant prominent in the iron and steel trade. He was educated in Boston private and public schools, the Quincy Grammar, and the Public Latin School, where he was fitted for college, and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1866. He then entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated therefrom in 1868. In October of the following year he was admitted to the bar, and has since practised his profession in Boston. His practice has been general, with the handling of numerous trusts. He has been for a number of years an influential member of the progressive wing of the Democratic party, exerting his influence in a quiet but effective way in behalf of tariff and other reform issues with which it is identified; and in 1894 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention by acclamation for lieutenant governor on the ticket with John E. Russell. In the campaign following he took an active part on the stump, speaking in different parts of the State. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and is now its president, elected to that position in 1893 and 1894, having previously served on the executive committee. Mr. Stratton is unmarried.

CHARLES E. STRATTON.

STRONG, Homer Chester, of Palmer, member of the Hampden County bar, was born in Palmer, September 5, 1850, son of Chester and Lucia Elizabeth (Cooke) Strong. He is ninth in descent from Richard Strong, born in Wales, his family having gone there from England, in 1561, and in 1590 removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, the order running: John[2] (Elder) of London, England, first a citizen of Dorchester, Mass., and one of the founders of Northampton; Jedediah[3], Preserved[4], Aaron[5], Asahel[6], Aaron[7], Chester[8], Homer Chester[9]. Chester Strong (born in Southampton, Mass., March 16, 1811, married May 22, 1844, died March 1, 1863) was a leading citizen of Palmer, and prominent in developing Palmer village; was postmaster under Harrison and Tyler; second agent of the old Western Railroad Company; built in 1847 Strong's Block, and after the fire of 1852 built Strong's Block, now Cross's Block, and the Nassowanno House. Lucia E. Strong (born in West Springfield, December 26, 1821), a daughter of Elizur Cooke and Marcia Ely (Denison) Cooke, of the Nathaniel Ely branch of the Ely family, was a woman of marked executive ability, magnetic presence, greatly loved by the poor, and a leader in the social life of Palmer. Homer C. Strong was educated in the public schools of Palmer, at Monson Academy (two years, 1865 to 1867), Wesleyan Academy (two years, being graduated in the class of 1869), and at Amherst College, where he was graduated in the class of 1875. Before entering college, he taught school, and was principal of the grammar school at Three Rivers, Palmer (1871); and, after leaving college (1876–77), was acting principal of the Everett School in the Dorchester District, Boston, and principal of the Brooks School in Medford. His law studies were pursued in the office of Charles L. Gardner, Palmer, and for two years (1877–79) at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield, June 30, 1879. Mr. Strong has mingled business with law practice, having been concerned in insurance and real estate matters, and has had charge of important cases and the settlement of numerous trust and other estates; has managed real estate, hotels, stores, tenements, and farms since 1867, and is now one of the largest holders of real estate in Palmer. Strong's Block, adjoining his Nassowanno House, was built by him in 1883. From 1883 to 1886 he lived and practised in Springfield, with offices

in the Agawam Bank Building, and then returned to Palmer to attend more closely to his private interests there. During 1892 and 1893 he had

HOMER C. STRONG.

charge of the editorial department of the Palmer *Herald*. Interested and active in politics, but not as a candidate or aspirant for office, he has generally been a delegate to political conventions for many years, and often served on town, county, and senatorial committees. He is in demand as a campaign orator, and was especially active on the stump in the campaign of 1888, speaking frequently in various parts of his section of the State. A Republican until 1886, he became a Cleveland Democrat through dissatisfaction at the treatment of James G. Blaine by his party, and also at its high tariff tendencies, and, having little sympathy with that independence called "Mugwumpery," has acted since entirely with the Democratic party. He has been active in encouraging the literary and educational interests and the business growth of Palmer, and has been a frequent contributor to newspapers and other periodicals. From 1880 to 1883 he served on the School Committee of Palmer. He is a member of the Springfield Hampden Lodge of Freemasons and the Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, the Springfield Council Royal and Select Masters, the Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Palmer Business and Social Club, the Palmer Board of Trade, and the Quaboag Literary Circle. Mr. Strong was married at Thorndike, Palmer, January 10, 1883, by President Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst College, to Miss Lizzie M. Wilson, daughter of Cornelius Wilson, agent of the Thorndike Mills, and Sarah T. (Emery) Wilson. They have one daughter: Grace Cooke Strong (born in Springfield, January 26, 1884).

TAPLEY, Amos Preston, of Lynn, shoe dealer, is a native of Lynn, born March 25, 1817, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Lye) Tapley. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the old Lynn Academy. He began business life when a lad of fourteen, employed in the boot and shoe warehouse of Josiah Peirce, of Boston; and he has been in the trade ever since, one of the oldest of Boston's boot and shoe dealers. He remained with Mr. Peirce till 1837, when he entered business on his own account, establishing the firm

AMOS P. TAPLEY.

of Bingham & Tapley, wholesale boot and shoe dealers and jobbers. This continued till 1846, when Mr. Bingham retired on account of ill-

health. Since that date the firm name has been Amos P. Tapley & Co., and for the past twenty years Mr. Tapley's son (Henry F.) has been associated with him. Mr. Tapley was also president of the National City Bank of Lynn for a period of thirty-five years, from 1858 to 1893 inclusive, when he retired; and for more than twenty years he was president of the Board of Commissioners of Pine Grove Cemetery, Lynn. He was prominently connected with the McKay Sewing Machine Association of Boston, from its inception as a director, which machine revolutionized the manufacture of shoes, and is now president of the Stanley Manufacturing Company of Lawrence, which has a branch house in Germany. He has been long a trustee for numerous important estates, and has had the care of large interests. He was married in December, 1842, to Miss Adaline E. Fuller, of Lynn. She died in December, 1851, leaving one son: Henry F. Tapley. Mr. Tapley was married second in June, 1856, to Miss Anna S. Ireson, also of Lynn. By this union was one daughter: Alice Preston Tapley.

TERHUNE, William Lewis, of Boston, publisher of the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, is a native of New Jersey, born in Newark, October 30, 1850, son of Daniel J. and Maria L. (Wood) Terhune. On the paternal side he is of Huguenot stock, from a family which, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled to Holland. His ancestor Albert Terhune came to this country, some time in 1642, and settled at Gravesend, Long Island, N.Y. On both sides the family took an active part in the War of the Revolution. He was educated in public and private schools in his native place, and there also began the study of law, first intending to follow the legal profession. But his inclinations towards journalism were stronger; and before he had attained his majority he was fairly at work in it. In 1870 he was manager of the *Merry Museum* of Boston; from 1873 to 1874, one year, publisher of the New Hampshire *Independent;* in 1877 editor of the Auburn (Me.) *Daily Herald;* in 1878–79 on the Boston *Globe*. In 1882 he began the publication of the *Boot and Shoe Recorder* as a monthly, bringing out the first number on the first day of April. It was a small sheet of eight pages. Within the first year it was enlarged to twelve, sixteen, twenty, and twenty-four pages. On its first birthday it was made a weekly publication with its own outfit of type. Two years later the first cylinder press was put in, and shortly after two more cylinders. It now has six cylinder presses. Its first office consisted of desk room at a rental of $75 a year; its second, a small room of its own; its third, four large rooms. In 1887 four floors were required for its accommodation, the equipment then including five presses, a binding and a mailing plant. In 1892 the present *Boot and Shoe Recorder* Building on Columbia Street was erected,—a structure of six stories, all of which the establishment occupies with the exception of the store floor. The

W. L. TERHUNE.

paper has become the largest weekly trade journal published in the world, and its circulation extends over the country and abroad. Besides the Boston office, it has organized offices and managers in leading American cities, and branch offices in London, Paris, and Frankfort. Mr. Terhune has associated with him Charles H. McDermott. In politics Mr. Terhune is a Republican, and has served as chairman of the Ward Twenty-four Republican Committee since 1893. He is president of the Royal Arcanum Club, vice-president of the American Trade Press Association, secretary of the Chickatawbut Club, and a member of the Middlesex, Algonquin, Old Dor-

chester, Shawmut, and Boot and Shoe clubs; an Odd Fellow, and member of the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, Royal Arcanum, Home Circle, Royal Society of Good Fellows, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married January 7, 1873, to Miss Nellie E. Littlefield, daughter of the late Deacon Daniel Littlefield, of Dover, N.H. They have one son and two daughters: Everit B. (Boston Latin School, 1894, to enter Harvard 1895), Inez M., and Lillian H. Terhune.

VINTON, Frederic Porter, of Boston, portrait painter, was born in Bangor, Me., January 29, 1846, son of William Henry and Sarah Ward (Goodhue) Vinton. His father was a native of Providence, R.I., and his mother of Plymouth, N.H. He is of New England ancestry, the original stock probably French Huguenot. His education was acquired in the public schools of Chicago, Ill., to which city his parents moved when he was a child. He began active life at the age of fifteen as a clerk in the Boston business house of Gardner Brewer & Co., and remained in business until 1875; from 1862 to 1865 in the employ of C. F. Hovey & Co., from 1865 to 1870 in the National Bank of Redemption, and from 1870 to 1875 as book-keeper of the Massachusetts National Bank, meanwhile studying art and painting pictures. His artistic studies were seriously begun about the year 1863, by the advice of the late William M. Hunt, who saw merit in his early drawings and crayons; and after some time spent in the classes of the Lowell Institute he became a pupil of the late Dr. William Rimmer, also at Hunt's suggestion, and followed three full courses of art anatomy under his instruction. With this training and his natural talents Vinton's progress was steady and sure; and between the years 1865 and 1875, although still in mercantile pursuits, he became well known in Boston as an artist. In 1875 he first went abroad, and soon entered the atelier of Léon Bonnat in Paris, where he studied from the figure. The following year he was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Munich, Bavaria; and in 1877–78 a pupil of Jean Paul Laurens in Paris. In the Salon of the latter year he exhibited a figure piece, "Little Gypsy," which was painted for the late Thomas G. Appleton, and given by him to the city of Lowell, Mass. The French government also purchased a boy's head at the same exposition from Mr. Vinton for the lottery. On his return from Europe in the autumn of 1878 he opened a studio in Winter Street, Boston, and soon after Thomas G. Appleton gave him his first commission for a portrait. Then followed portraits of Samuel H. Russell, Wendell Phillips, Causten Browne, and others, which added to his growing fame. In 1881 he took Hunt's studio in the quaint old building on the east corner of Park Square and Boylston Street, since removed, and here did some of his most notable work, including the Warren executed for a committee of citizens of Boston on the occasion of the retirement of the

FREDERIC P. VINTON.

beloved comedian from the stage. In 1882 he again visited Europe, spending about four months in Spain, copying Velasquez. The year of the last Exposition in Paris (1889) he went abroad for a longer period,—eighteen months,—visiting Italy, Holland, England, and France. While in Paris, he painted a portrait of his wife, which was exhibited in the Salon of 1890, and was awarded "honorable mention" by the jury. The same portrait, with those of Professor C. C. Langdell, Augustus Flagg, and the late Theodore Chase, shown at the World's Columbian Exhibition, at Chicago, in 1893, was awarded a gold medal. The list of Mr. Vinton's principal portraits in-

clude: Thomas G. Appleton, Francis Parkman (now in the St. Botolph Club House), Lord Playfair, Wendell Phillips (original now in possession of Mrs. John C. Phillips, and a copy in Faneuil Hall, ordered by the city of Boston), Judge Otis P. Lord (now in the Salem Court House), General Charles Devens (in the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.), Dr. A. P. Peabody (in possession of his family), Professor C. C. Langdell (in Austin Hall, Harvard University), Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, Charles Francis Adams, William Warren (in the Art Museum, Boston), Dr. Samuel A. Green (in the Groton Public Library), George F. Hoar (in the Worcester Law Library), and many men prominent in business and in social circles in Boston. In 1882 Mr. Vinton was elected "Associate," and in 1891 "Academician" (National Academy of Design, New York). He was elected a member of the Society of American Artists, New York, in 1880. He was one of the original members of the St. Botolph Club and of the Tavern Club, and is also a member of the Papyrus Club, the Thursday Evening Club, and the Examiner Club, all of Boston. He was married in Newport, R.I., June 27, 1883, to Miss Annie M. Peirce, daughter of George Peirce, of that city. They have no children.

WAGNER, Jacob, of Boston, artist, is a native of Germany, born in Duthweiler, Bavaria, January 27, 1852, son of Frederick Wilhelm and Katherine (Tyring) Wagner. His father's parents, well-to-do farmers, died young. His mother's parents also were prosperous farmers, and her father and ancestors were prominent men in the town where he was born. He came to this country with his parents when he was a child of four, and was educated in the public schools until twelve years of age, when on account of the death of his father in the Civil War he was obliged to leave school and go to work. As he displayed in childhood a decided talent for drawing, he naturally desired to become an artist; but circumstances prevented the carrying out of plans of study of that kind, and he entered the art store of A. A. Childs & Co. to learn the trade of picture frame-making. After a year spent here, he left to accompany his mother to Germany to visit her parents. After an absence of about a year abroad, where he began art studies, he returned to Boston, and continued his trade with J. N. Lombard. From there he soon after went to the store of Doll & Richards, where he found more time to pursue his studies in art. From the ordinary work of a frame-making establishment he gradually worked into restoring paintings, a step nearer to that upon which his heart was bent. Meanwhile he found a good friend in Mr. Doll, of the firm, who bought his first painting,— a dog's head. About the year 1874 he entered the school in the Lowell Institute; and, after two years of study here two evenings a week, joined the life class at the Art Museum, where he studied and drew evenings, still working in the daytime at his trade for his

JACOB WAGNER.

living. At about this time he devoted every leisure moment to painting, taking the best teacher, Nature, as William M. Hunt advised him to do. He continued his drawing at the Zepho Club for several years, and finally at the Boston Art Club. After Mr. Doll's death he left the establishment of Doll & Richards to start the art store of J. Eastman Chase on Hamilton Place, where he had charge of the manufacturing department and of the work of restoring paintings. In 1883 he finally started out for himself in a little room in the Phillips Building, Hamilton Place, where he devoted himself more directly to art, while getting his livelihood as a restorer of paintings, having

now gained some reputation in this branch of work. It was a struggle for a while to support a family of six from his slender earnings: but he persevered, painting landscapes and occasionally taking a portrait. His first exhibition was of landscapes and portraits in 1885 at Williams & Everett's, which gave him great encouragement, being well received by the press, although financially a failure. His first portrait of any note was of Henry Sayles, a gentleman of high standing in art; and its success gave him a start in his career as a portrait painter, by which he is now best known. He has never, however, made portrait painting a specialty, because he feels that an artist should do landscape as well, or anything that is beautiful. His latest and best work in portraiture are portraits of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hood, Thomas H. Lord, Dr. George Lyman, Arthur Dexter, William Amory, Mrs. Dr. Warren, and other Bostonians. He has exhibited in all the prominent exhibitions in the leading cities of the country; and at the World's Fair in Chicago he had three pictures,—a portrait, a landscape, and a figure painting. He is a member of the Boston Art Club and of the Boston Water Color Society, and has served many times on committees for selection of pictures for exhibitions. Mr. Wagner was married May 10, 1876, to Miss Amalia Hank. They have had four children: Carl F. W., Eva Katherine, Bertha Marie, and Irving Jacob Wagner (deceased). His home is in Dedham.

WHITAKER, George Mason, of Boston, editor and publisher of the *New England Farmer*, is a native of Southbridge, born July 30, 1851, son of Thomas and Harriet A. (Mason) Whitaker. His father was born at Bingley, England; and his mother is of the Mason family, which traces back to the early days of Medfield, Dedham, and Roxbury. Of this family was the eminent musical leader, Dr. Lowell Mason, of Boston. Mr. Whitaker was fitted for college at the Nichols Academy in Dudley, and was graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1872, three years later receiving the degree of A.M. He learned the trade of a printer, and before leaving college was at professional work as editor of the Southbridge *Journal*, having in 1871 bought a half-interest in that paper. He continued as editor of the *Journal*, subsequently purchasing the second half of the property, till 1886, when he purchased the *New England Farmer*, which he has since edited and published with marked success. He was one of the founders of the Bowdoin College *Orient*. In 1877 he founded the *Temple Star*, the organ of the Temple of Honor, a temperance fraternal order, which he published for ten years; and for five years he has published *Our Grange Homes*, an edition of the *New England Farmer* devoted especially to the grange. He is much interested in educational work, and for several years did good service on the School Board of Southbridge and on the library committee there. He holds at present by appointment of the governor (first appointed

GEO. M. WHITAKER.

in 1891 and reappointed in 1893) the position defined by statute as "assistant to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in the work of the dairy bureau," which is substantially what in other States would be called "Dairy Commissioner." He has been the State head of the Temple of Honor; was secretary of the Massachusetts Press Association four years (1881–85), vice-president one year (1886), and president two years (1886–87); was treasurer of the Suburban Press Association for ten terms, and president three terms (1891–92–93); and is serving his fourth term as treasurer of the Boston Press Club. He was married in 1871 to Miss Allie E. Weld,

who is an ex-vice-president and now secretary of the New England Woman's Press Association, editor of *Health*, and a well-known newspaper writer. They have two children: Lillian and Ethel Whitaker.

WILLIS, Charles W., of Boston, associate editor of the *New England Grocer*, is a native of Maine, born in Leeds, October 31, 1864, son of Amos B. and Almira A. Willis. He is of English and Dutch families who settled in Maine prior to the Revolution. He was educated in the High School, and early entered upon professional work, beginning as a correspondent for various newspapers. Upon coming to Boston in 1885, he became connected with the Boston *Globe*, for which he did general work, and for a time had charge of the marine department. In January, 1888, he joined the staff of the *New England Grocer* as associate editor, which position he still holds. In 1890 he went to Jamaica, West Indies, in the interests of the *New England Grocer*, and travelled extensively over the island, exploring the interior and making a careful and systematic study of the banana and cocoanut culture, as pursued on the great plantations there, and also of the coffee and pimento industry. While in Kingston, he was received by the governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., and by the colonial treasurer, the Hon. H. W. Livingston. Returning to Boston, he wrote a long series of articles from material collected on this trip, which gave to the *New England Grocer* additional popularity. Subsequently, in July, 1893, Mr. Willis was elected by the board of governors a member of the Institute of Jamaica, an institution under the patronage of the colonial government for the promotion of literature, science, and art. He is an active member and a director of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange, which is the largest and most influential chamber of its kind in the country, a member of the New England Railroad Club of Boston, and of the Boston Press Club. In politics he is a Republican, and believes in a protective tariff for protection only, but would have free iron, coal, and wool, and free ships. As an editor on the *New England Grocer* (which started in 1879, was the pioneer in the journalistic field in the interest of the grocery, produce, provision, and fruit trades), he pursues a progressive, conservative policy, combined with a moderate amount of aggressiveness, which tend to carry weight to editorial utterances. As a frequent contributor to contemporary literature under the nom-de-plume of "Allan Eric," he is also known outside the ranks of trade journalism. Among the magazines in which his contributions appear are *Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine*, *Outing*, the *Home Maker*, the *Chicago Magazine*, and the *Canadian Magazine*. He is also American correspondent for journals in the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands, and "The Town Crier" of the Boston *Sunday Courier*. Mr. Willis was married September 19, 1887, to Miss Lillian

C. W. WILLIS.

S. Winterton, of Boston, of English parentage and descended from old English families. He resides in Somerville, where he is surrounded by things congenial, among which are a fine library and interesting collections made during his travels.

WOOD, Edgar Mantelburt, of Pittsfield, member of the Berkshire bar, was born in Cheshire, Berkshire County, March 19, 1834, son of Simeon and Reliance E. (Brown) Wood. He obtained a thorough education, and was well fitted for his profession entirely through his own efforts, his parents, worthy, but poor, being unable to give

him the training he earnestly desired. He attended the common schools and several academies,—the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Conn., the Westfield Academy, Westfield, Mass., and the New York Conference Seminary, Charlotteville, N.Y.,—and entered Williams College, third term freshman, in the class of 1858, remaining there till the close of the first term junior, when he entered Union College in the same class, and graduated in 1858. In college he stood well, excelling especially in literary work and in debates. He began the study of law during the latter part of his senior year in the office

E. M. WOOD.

of John C. Wolcott, of Cheshire. Subsequently, in May, 1859, he entered the law office of M. R. Lanckton in Pittsfield, and there continued his reading until December following, when he was examined in open court by the late Judge Putnam, of the Superior Bench, and, successfully passing, was admitted to the bar. He opened his office in Pittsfield on the 1st of April, 1860, and has been in active practice there ever since, one of the busiest lawyers in Berkshire County during his entire professional life. He has been retained in many important causes, and has probably tried more cases in court than any other attorney in the county. He is conscientious in the management of his cases, a strong fighter for what he believes to be right, and has always striven earnestly to protect the rights of his clients. Early in his career he was elected commissioner of insolvency three times, serving in all nine years. In 1868 he was appointed commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, which office he still holds; and in 1880 he was selected by the Hon. A. J. Waterman, then district attorney, to assist him in the duties of that office, since which time he has been assistant district attorney for Berkshire County. It has been said that indictments prepared by him are never "quashed." In politics Mr. Wood is an Independent, voting for the best man and the best measures irrespective of party. He has held no public office other than legal, his life having been devoted to his profession. A genial gentleman, with a high sense of honor, successful in his professional work, he is a good specimen of a self-made man. He was married November 17, 1858, to Miss Mary C. Hubbard, of Pittsfield, daughter of William Hubbard, one of Pittsfield's prominent men. They have a daughter and a son: M. Anna (now a teacher in Wellesley College) and Arthur Hubbard Wood (graduate, 1894, of the Yale Law School).

WYMAN, Isaac Chauncy, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born January 31, 1828, near Salem, at "Forest River," then called "Wyman's Mills," from the owner's name. He is of Puritan descent. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ingalls, and she was married in 1820. She was daughter of Henry Ingalls (U.S.N.) and Susan (Brown) Ingalls. His father, Isaac Wyman, born on the 1st of January, 1762, at Cambridge, Second Parish, died at Salem in 1836, was in the engagements of Lexington and Bunker Hill, at the siege of Boston acted in place of Reed who was Stark's lieutenant colonel, and thereafter served until the peace. The rest of his life was passed in active business. He was the son of Hezekiah Wyman, a soldier by profession, serving in Wolfe's campaign and elsewhere. Hezekiah Wyman was born in Woburn, son of Captain Wyman, memorable for the conduct of "Lovewell's Fight," and who finally died of his wounds. His father was Lieutenant Seth Wyman, of Woburn, who died in 1715, son of Lieutenant John Wyman, who was born about the year 1621 in

England, immigrated to New England about 1640, and died at Woburn. He was third son of Francis Wyman, of the manor of Westmill, Herts,

ISAAC C. WYMAN.

England, where Francis died in 1658. Such is the American lineage of the subject of this sketch. The name is of Norse origin, and quite common with Norse peoples. It is spelled with *i* and *y* indiscriminately, and often after the ancient form of Wymund or Wymounth. Isaac C. Wyman's early life was passed at public boarding-school. After that he was four years at Princeton in the College of New Jersey, graduating there in 1848 with the degree of A.B., and receiving, in 1858 the degree of A.M. He took the regular law course and the degree of LL.B. at Harvard in 1850, and after the law school read in Boston with the old law firm of Hallett & Thomas; then in 1851 was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County. Thereafter he served for a while as assistant to the United States commissioner and the United States district attorney during the incumbency of the Hon. B. F. Hallett (Brown University). Afterwards forming a connection with Charles G. Thomas (Harvard University), he was engaged exclusively in the practice of law for eleven years. During his term with Mr. Hallett occurred some notable trials. Captain Oaksmith, with his vessel, the "Wanderer," the last of the African slave-traders, was captured, convicted, and condemned. The famous fugitive slave cases of Simms and Burns were also of this period; and he was variously employed in the conduct of these and other causes. In 1862 the Thomas connection was dissolved, and Mr. Wyman entered upon business alone. The practice before that time had been mostly in the branches of shipping and mercantile law. Having become a bank president (elected in about the year 1860 president of the Marblehead National Bank, one of the oldest banks in the country, and one of the three that survived the troubles of 1835), he thenceforward engaged more particularly in banking, real estate, and finance, with the law of those branches. A sufficiency of success has attended his pursuits first and last, and adequately rewarded the effort and industry employed.

YOUNG, James Harvey, of Boston, portrait painter, was born in Salem, June 14, 1830, son of William and Hannah (Harvey) Young. He was

J. HARVEY YOUNG.

educated in the private school of Jonathan Fox Worcester in Salem, and began the study and practice of painting when a boy. At the age of

fourteen he had a sign hung out as a portrait painter, and was executing portraits at five dollars each. His teacher was John Pope, of Boston, a popular portrait painter there until 1860, and after that date of New York. In 1848 he entered an architect's office in Boston as a draughtsman, and was so employed for four years, with intervals of painting when he could get a chance with an order. Then he opened a studio again as a professional artist, and devoted himself exclusively to portrait painting. It was not long before he was accorded a leading position among the artists of the city. He was one of the founders of the Boston Art Club, organized in 1854, and from 1861 to 1871 was director of Fine Arts at the Boston Athenæum. The long list of notable works from his brush includes portraits of Edward Everett (the original belonging to Mrs. E. B. Everett), of William Warren (now in Chicago in the possession of the Rice family, relatives of Warren, taken at the time of his death from Miss Fisher's famous house in Bulfinch place, which was so long his home), of William H. Prescott and Horace Mann (both in the Salem Normal School), Colonel Ellsworth, and his avenger, Lieutenant Brownell (belonging to the Salem Cadets), General Townsend (in the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.), Thacher Magoun (for the city of Medford, in the Medford Public Library), Barnas Sears and Professors Whitney and Hackett (at Newton Theological Institute), Peter C. Brooks and Rev. Dr. Peabody (for Exeter Academy), Professor Mulford (for Harvard College), Rev. Dr. Hedge (for the family), John Ward Dean (New England Historic Genealogical Society), General Wilde (for the Brookline Public Library), the Hon. M. P. Kennard, and of many other public and private individuals. A half-length, cabinet-size portrait of Everett by him is owned by Mrs. George Livermore, of Cambridge: and a copy of the original head is in the Boston Public Library. In the great Boston fire of November, 1872, Mr. Young's studio in the Mercantile Building, where he had long been established, was burned out with its contents. Since that time he has occupied a studio in West Street. Mr. Young is prominent in the Masonic order, having been commander-in-chief of Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for three years,—from 1891 to 1894,—and now secretary of the Massachusetts Lodge of Deliberation, an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree, and president of the Ancient Accepted Association. He is a member of the Boston Art Club and of the Twentieth Century Club. He was first married in Leominster, in 1853, to Miss Francena M. Wilder, daughter of Luke and Clarissa Wilder. The only child by this marriage is Charles Harvey Young. He married second, in 1884, Miss Louisa C. Knight, daughter of Joel and Susan C. Knight, of Boston.

PART VII.

ADAMS, George Smith, M.D., of Westborough, superintendent of the Westborough Insane Hospital, was born in Norwich, Conn., February 7, 1848, son of Joseph and Ann (Smith) Adams. His father and mother were both natives of Paisley, Scotland. He attended the public schools of his native place till he was twelve years old, and then went to work in a factory, where he was employed for three years. At the age of fifteen he went to Worcester, Mass., where he learned the machinist's trade, and for the next ten years worked at that trade. His medical studies were begun in 1873 at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, for which he thoroughly fitted himself; and after three years there he was graduated with highest honors March 9, 1876. He remained in Philadelphia one year after graduation; then was for two years in successful practice in Wilmington, N.C.; the next two years in Maynard, Mass., and the next five years in Worcester. He first became connected with the Westborough Insane Hospital in December, 1886, as first assistant physician. This position he held until 1892, when in February he was promoted to the superintendency. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society. He is also a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. He is an Odd Fellow, connected with the Quinsigamond Lodge of Worcester. In politics originally a Republican, of late years he has been an Independent. Dr. Adams was married May 30, 1878, to Miss Mary Wilcox, daughter of Francis E. Wilcox, of Philadelphia. They have one son: Francis Joseph Adams (born December 17, 1880).

GEO. S. ADAMS.

AMORY, Charles Bean, of Boston, treasurer of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell, was born in New York, July 30, 1841, son of Jonathan and Letitia (Austin) Amory. His paternal grandparents were Jonathan Amory of Boston and Hetty Sullivan Amory, daughter of Governor James Sullivan of Massachusetts; and his maternal grandparents, Dr. John Austin, of Demerara, and Mary Redding Austin. He was educated in the public schools, grammar and high, at Jamaica Plain. He began business life in May, 1857, entering the counting-room of B. C. Clark & Co., Commercial Wharf, Boston, and remained there until the Civil War period, when he entered the army, having previously served in 1860 61 as a private in the New England Guards. He was first lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, from September 2, 1861, to July, 1862, and captain from July, 1862, to May, 1864; then became captain and assistant adjutant-

general, United States Volunteers, staff of General William F. Bartlett; and brevet major for gallantry in front of Petersburg, May 13, 1865. He served with his regiment in the following engagements: the Burnside expedition to North Carolina, Roanoke Island, capture of Newberne, Tarboro, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, the siege of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, the charge on rifle-pits in front of Battery Wagner, Drewry's Bluff, and then on the staff of General W. F. Bartlett in front of Petersburg, and at the explosion of Petersburg mine. At the latter he was captured and taken to Danville, Va., thence

CHAS. B. AMORY.

to Richland Jail, Columbia, S.C., and thence to Charlotte, N.C., where he escaped with Lieutenant Hoppin, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. They were out five weeks, tramping over the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, striking the pickets of General Thomas's army at Greenville, East Tennessee. Then they received leave of absence for thirty days, at the end of which time Richmond had fallen and the war was practically over. Consequently Major Amory resigned. After the war he was for two years, 1865–66, confidential clerk to Burnham & Dexter, cotton buyers in New Orleans. The next two years, 1867–68, he was a member of the firm of Tabary & Amory, cotton brokers in New Orleans; from 1869 to 1878, a member of the firm of Jno. A. Burnham & Co., cotton buyers; and from 1878 to 1885, of the firm of Appleton, Amory, & Co., in the same business. Then, leaving New Orleans and coming North, he was in 1886 elected treasurer of the Hamilton Company of Lowell, with office in Boston, the position he now holds. Mr. Amory is a member of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, of the Loyal Legion, and of the Somerset and Country Clubs. His residence is in Milton, where he is warden of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Mattapan. He was married June 9, 1867, to Miss Emily A. Ferriday, of Concordia Parish, La., who died July 31, 1879, leaving no children. He married second, April 30, 1881, Miss Lily Clapp, of New Orleans. By this union are four children: Charles Bean, Jr., Leita Montgomery, John Austin, and Roger Amory.

ANDERSON, George Weston, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Acworth, September 1, 1861, son of David Campbell and Martha L. (Brigham) Anderson. Of his four grandparents, three, Anderson and Campbell on the paternal side, and Duncan on the maternal side, were of the Scotch-Irish stock that settled in Londonderry, N.H. His grandfather Brigham was of English descent. He attended the village school in Acworth until he reached the age of seventeen, then began teaching in district schools, thus making his way through the academy at Meriden, N.H., and at Ashburnham, Mass. He entered Williams College in 1882, and graduated with high honors in 1886. While in college he was a leader in the debating societies, devoted much time to literary work, and read widely in history and economics, as well as in general literature. After his graduation he taught for a time, then entered the Boston University Law School, where he was graduated in 1890, and was immediately admitted to the Suffolk bar. Born and reared on a farm, and under the necessity of earning the means for his education, he was made self-reliant and practical, and, while an indefatigable student, was no less vigorous in execution. Intense and persistent industry is perhaps his most marked characteristic. Success at the bar would naturally follow such a training producing

such habits. Shortly after he began practice he became the partner of George Fred Williams, then just elected to Congress, and was thrown

G. W. ANDERSON.

immediately into active business and with a number of important cases. He was especially active in opposition to the endowment order schemes, both in the courts and before committees of the Legislature. In 1893 he was associated with Mr. Williams as counsel for the city of Boston in the investigation, before a special committee of the Legislature, of the Bay State Gas Trust, the result of which was the passage of an act reducing the nominal capital of the company on which dividends were payable by three millions of dollars, and making a reduction in the price of gas to consumers in Boston of about four to five hundred thousand dollars a year. From 1891 until the spring of 1894, when he was compelled to resign by pressure of business, Mr. Anderson was an instructor in equity in the Boston University Law School. He is now (1895) a member of the Boston School Committee. He is a member of the University Club, of the Twentieth Century Club, the Massachusetts Reform Club, the Minot J. Savage Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, the Free Trade League, and the Immigration Restriction League. In politics he has been a steadfast Democrat, though reared a Republican. He is unmarried.

ANDERSSON, ANDREW, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Sweden, born in Suterby, Socken, June 1, 1852, son of Andrew and Annabrita (Johhanson) Andersson. He is of Swedish descent through many generations. His father was a wealthy real estate owner in his native place. He received a good academic education, and began business as a clerk in a grocery store in Göteborg. In 1869 he came to this country, and some years after was followed by his father and five brothers, his mother having died in Sweden in April, 1882. Subsequently the brothers engaged in business in Boston, where they are still established. The father died March 28, 1888. Mr. Andersson joined the bark "R. A. Allan" the year of his coming to the United States, and followed its fortunes for three years as second officer. Then he engaged in the restaurant business in Boston, and continued in this line, with a prosperous trade, until 1883, when he became established

ANDREW ANDERSSON.

in the wholesale liquor business, which he has since followed. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, member of the Mount Taber, E. B.

Lodge; with the order of Odd Fellows, member of Siloam Lodge; and with the Elks, Boston Lodge No. 10. He is a lover of fine horses, of which he owns a number, and is often met on the boulevards in the driving and sleighing seasons.

ATWOOD, GEORGE EDWIN, of Boston, merchant, was born in Wellfleet, October 5, 1843, son of Eleazer H. and Susan (Freeman) Atwood. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He came to Boston in May, 1863, when twenty years of age, and there began his business

GEORGE E. ATWOOD.

career as a clerk in the store of Childs, Crosby, & Lane. In January of the following year he entered the employ of Rich & Putnam, trunk and bag manufacturers, one of the largest firms in that line in New England, and has ever since been connected with this establishment. In January, 1874, he became a member of the firm, succeeding to the business under the name of Young, Reed, & Atwood; and in May following, the present quarters, No. 32 Federal Street, were occupied. Five years later the firm name was changed to the present style of Rich, Reed, & Atwood. Mr. Atwood has long been prominent in Methodist denominational affairs and in the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston, and of its board of trustees; a member of the board of managers and the treasurer of the Methodist City Missionary Society of Boston; and member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, and was master of the lodge through the years 1881 to 1883. Mr. Atwood is unmarried.

BARNARD, EDWARD HERBERT, of Boston, artist, was born in Belmont, July 10, 1855, son of Samuel and Sarah A. (Crafts) Barnard. He is descended on the paternal side from the English family of Barnards and a French family of Vilas; and on the maternal side he descends from Lieutenant Griffin Crafts of England. He was educated in the public schools of Belmont and in private schools, those of David Mack in Belmont and of Charles Ware in Boston. He became a special student of architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1873, and later took the prize offered by the American Society of Architects in 1875. In October of the latter year he entered the office of Cummings & Sears, where his training for this branch of professional work continued. Having, however, a strong desire for more artistic work, he became a pupil of John B. Johnston in 1876, and upon the opening of the School of Drawing and Painting of the Museum of Fine Arts entered the antique and life class, where he remained under the instruction of the late Otto Grundmann until 1880, meantime studying landscape with Mr. Johnston. In 1882, being compelled to earn a living, he secured a position as figure designer in a well-known decorative and stained-glass house of Boston, and to this work entirely devoted four years. In 1886 he went to France, and studied a year in Paris under Boulanger and Lefebvre. Then, wishing less academic and more personal instruction, he entered the atelier of Raphael Collin, and remained there two years. While in Paris he exhibited portraits in the Salon of 1888 and 1889 and a *genre* picture, a pastime of the Middle Ages, in the Paris Exposition of the latter year. Returning to America in July, 1889, he obtained a position as instructor of drawing at the Bradford Academy. Since his return from abroad he has devoted himself mostly to portraits and

landscape, working at Plymouth, Chatham, and Mystic, Conn. "Surf, Chatham," and "Midday," exhibited at the Columbian Exposition, and

EDWD. H. BARNARD.

"The River Weeders" are among his later works. He is a member of the Boston Art Club.

BARROWS, ROSWELL STORRS, of Jamaica Plain, Boston, real estate operator in the West Roxbury District and insurance agent, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Providence, June 11, 1848, son of Experience Storrs and Maria (Searles) Barrows. His father, born in Mansfield, Conn., died in 1875, was son of the late Robert Barrows, a well-known and influential farmer in Mansfield and for twenty-five years a wholesale grocer in Providence. His mother was born in Warwick, R.I., and is still living at the ripe age of eighty-three years. He was educated in the Providence public schools. His business life was begun as a clerk for his father in Providence, with whom he remained several years. In 1869 he came to Boston, and began work with the Ætna Life Insurance Company, establishing his office at No. 227 Washington Street. After an experience of three years with this company he engaged in the fire insurance business on his own account, doing also some life insurance. In 1878 he succeeded to the general real estate business of the late Alden Bartlett in the offices in Bartlett's Building, Jamaica Plain, continuing his Boston office, and since that time has conducted both offices, making twenty-five years in the same Boston office. He has made Jamaica Plain and other West Roxbury property a specialty, and his sales have reached large amounts. He has built thirty or more houses in the best sections of Jamaica Plain, several of them models of architectural beauty. He is also proprietor of the Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, and West Roxbury *News*. He is at present (1895) employed in the settlement of claims arising from elevating the tracks of the Providence Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the West Roxbury District. Mr. Barrows is an active worker in politics on the Republican side: but he has never aspired to office, repeatedly declining to accept nominations for alderman and other positions. He is a member of the Jamaica and Eliot clubs, and of the Masonic order. He was married, April 30, 1872, to Miss Maria Louise Baker, daughter of Elijah C.

R. S. BARROWS.

Baker, of Providence, R.I. They have three daughters: Louise B., Alice Earle, and Cecelia A. Barrows.

BEAN, Jacob Walter, M.D., of West Medford, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Sutton, June 7, 1855, son of William Taylor and Sally D. (Felch) Bean. His ancestors on both sides were New England people, of strong characteristics and religious belief. He was born on the same farm as his father and grandfather. His great-grandfather, Samuel Bean, Jr., had twelve children; and Jacob, his grandfather, for whom he was named, was the second of these. His grandfather also had a large family of eleven children, of whom his father, William T., was the ninth, born July 29, 1813, and still living. He himself

J. W. BEAN.

was the sixth of seven children. He was educated in the public schools and at Colby Academy, New London, N.H. Reared on the farm until fourteen years of age, he was early trained to habits of industry and frugality; and, when he felt the desire for more education than the common schools and home reading could afford, he was ready to engage in any occupation which would enable him to obtain means for continuing his studies. After nearly three years in grammar and high schools he secured a position as assistant superintendent in the Rockingham County Almshouse and House of Correction, and here was employed for three years. Then he was able to pursue his studies in Colby Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1878 with Dr. Moses W. Russell, his brother-in-law, in Concord, N.H. Subsequently he worked some time in Boston to secure funds to meet the expense of further study, and in the spring of 1880 he attended his first course of lectures, at the University of Vermont. A course was next taken at the University of New York; and then returning to the Vermont University, he was graduated there in July, 1882. He began practice the following September, settled in Lyme, N.H., forming a partnership with Dr. Charles F. Kingsbury, who, being one of the oldest practitioners in that section, had an extended business. The following May, being elected to the office of county commissioner, Dr. Kingsbury was frequently called from his professional work into active public service; but the latter's influence, combined with energy and ambition on Dr. Bean's own part, brought to him a business far beyond what any young practitioner might naturally expect. He remained in Lyme until November, 1889, when the business was sold. The following winter was spent in New York in the hospitals and in private study with several leading specialists. Then, in the spring of 1890, he came to Massachusetts, and established himself in West Medford, where he was soon engaged in a successful practice, which has since steadily increased. In April, 1894, he was made a member of the local Board of Health. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society and of the White River Medical Association. He belongs to the Mt. Hermon Lodge of Masons and the Mt. Vernon Lodge of Odd Fellows, is connected also with the Golden Cross and the Royal Arcanum as member and medical examiner, and is a member of the Medford Club. In politics he is a Republican. In the autumn of 1888 he was elected for two years to the New Hampshire Legislature, where he was an active and influential member, serving on several important committees. He is a member of the Congregational church of West Medford. Dr. Bean was married June 7, 1884, to Miss Ella S. Kingsbury, daughter of Charles F. Kingsbury, M.D. (Dartmouth, 1855). They have one child: Charles Franklin Kingsbury Bean.

BENSON, Frank Weston, artist, instructor of life drawing in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was born in Salem, March 24, 1862, son of

George W. and Elizabeth (Poole) Benson. He was educated in the public schools of Salem. At the age of eighteen, in 1880, he entered the School

FRANK W. BENSON.

of Drawing and Painting, Boston Art Museum, and studied there three years; then went to Paris, where he studied two years in Julien Academy, under Jules Lefebvre and Gustav Boulanger. Returning to America in 1885, he has since been established in Boston. During 1886 and 1887 he was instructor of drawing and painting to the Portland School of Art. In May, 1889, he was appointed instructor of drawing to the school of the Boston Art Museum, and became instructor of life drawing, the position he now holds, in 1892. He has received numerous prizes for his work, the list including: the third Hallqarten prize, National Academy of Design, for picture "Orpheus"; the Clarke prize, National Academy of Design, for "Twilight"; the Ellsworth prize, Chicago, "Twilight"; the World's Fair medal, Chicago, "Portrait in White"; the silver medal, Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Boston, "In an Old Garden"; the first Jordan prize, Boston, 1894, "Lamplight"; first Jordan prize, Boston, 1895, "Mother and Children"; and third Art Club prize, Boston, 1895, "Winter Storm." Mr. Benson is a member of the Society of American Artists, New York, and of the Tavern Club, Boston. He was married October 17, 1888, to Miss Ellen Perry Peirson, of Salem. They have three children: Eleanor Perry, George Emery, and Elisabeth.

BLAKE, Harrison Gray, M.D., of Woburn, is a native of Woburn, born January 26, 1864, son of Ebenezer Norton and Harriet (Cummings) Blake. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from William Blake, who came to this country in 1630 from Essex, England, and settled in Dorchester. His paternal great-grandfather was a tinsmith on King, now State, Street in Boston at the time of the occupation of the town by the British troops, and was obliged to remove to Worcester, owing to his refusal to supply them with canteens. His grandfather was a practising physician for forty years at Farmington Falls, Me.; and there his father was born. On the maternal side he is of Scotch descent, in the eighth generation from Isaac Cummings, who was living in Watertown in 1642, and afterward removed to Topsfield, which was the home of the

HARRISON G. BLAKE.

family for several generations. His maternal grandfather was a tanner in Woburn. Dr. Blake was educated in the Woburn public schools,

graduating from the High School in the class of 1882, and at Harvard where he spent three years. Then, leaving college, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated there in 1888. For three months of the same year he was assistant in the out-patient surgical department of the Boston City Hospital, and after graduation from the medical school took special courses of instruction at the Children's Hospital in diseases of children and at the Massachusetts General Hospital in gynecology. Meanwhile he began practice in Woburn in August, 1888, and has been actively engaged there since. During the summer of 1894 he studied special cases at the Boston Dispensary. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has served twice as censor of the East Middlesex division of the society. He is a director of the Mishawam Club, the leading social club of Woburn. Dr. Blake was married, February 9, 1890, to Miss Lizzie Batchelder Dodge. They have two children: Dorothy (born April 4, 1891) and Margery Blake (born January 1, 1893).

BRECK, Charles H. B., of Boston, head of the house of Joseph Breck & Sons, seeds and agricultural implements, the oldest in its line in the country, was born in Pepperell, August 23, 1820. He is son of Joseph Breck, the founder of the house (in 1836) and Sarah (Bullard) Breck. His education was acquired in the Lancaster Academy. When yet a boy, he began assisting his father, and, entering the store, early displayed exceptional aptitude for the business. His progress was steady and substantial; and in 1850 he became a partner, taking the place of Edward Chamberlin, of the original firm of Joseph Breck & Co., whose interest he purchased, the firm name then becoming Joseph Breck & Son. This firm name was retained for twenty-two years, when the slight change was made to the present style of Joseph Breck & Sons upon the admission, in 1872, of his son Charles H. to the partnership. In 1885 his second son, Joseph F., was admitted, the firm name, however, remaining unchanged. Mr. Breck has been the senior member and head of the house since June, 1873, when Joseph Breck died, full of years. During his long connection with the business it has developed and expanded to large proportions, and he has become widely known throughout the country as a representative man in the trade. He has also done much in various practical ways to encourage agriculture in New England. In the Brighton District of Boston, where he resides, he held numerous positions of trust before its annexation to the city, among them those of selectman for three years and member of the School Committee for six years; and, after annexation, he was four terms, 1876–78–79–80, a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen, and six years, 1878–84, member of the Board of Directors of the East Boston ferries. He has been long a prominent member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, having held

CHAS. H. B. BRECK.

the position of chairman of the committee of arrangements for seventeen years, and being now a vice-president of the institution. His only outside business interest is the Metropolitan National Bank of Boston, of which he is a director. Mr. Breck was married in 1848. He has three children: Charles Henry, Joseph F., and Fannie E., who married Willard G. Brackett, of the firm of Lilly, Brackett, & Co.

BRIGHAM, Hubbard Hammond, M.D., of Fitchburg, was born in Shutesbury, October 31, 1819, son of Lyscomb B. and Betsy (Hammond)

Brigham. His father was a native of Westborough, and his mother of Dana. His mother had two brothers, both of whom early went South, one

H. H. BRIGHAM.

going to South Carolina, where he afterward became governor, and the other to Mississippi, subsequently becoming there a celebrated physician. Dr. Brigham was educated in the common and select schools of his native and adjoining towns. He began his medical studies with Horace and Sumner Jacobs, of Chicopee, and graduated from the Worcester Eclectic Medical College, and joined the Eclectic Medical Society of Hartford, Conn. He settled in Fitchburg in the spring of 1845, and after the first year, which was a season of struggle, had an abundance of business with good success. In December, 1885, he suffered a severe accident, being struck by a locomotive and thrown sixty-five feet against a telegraph pole, breaking several ribs and injuring his hip and back, which confined him to his bed and house for four months; but, making a good recovery, he has enjoyed good health ever since. He is a member of the local, State, and national eclectic medical associations. In religious faith Dr. Brigham was brought up a Baptist, but subsequently he embraced Spiritualism and Naturalism; and in politics he began as an abolitionist, casting his first vote for the first abolition presidential candidate, then became a Free Soiler, and afterward a Republican. He has been an active member of the Sons of Temperance and a Good Templar. He was married first, July 21, 1840, to Miss Deborah Thomas, of Shutesbury, by whom he had three children: George (born October 9, 1841), Leonella (born August 22, 1844), and Howard Brigham (born March 10, 1846); and married second, March 21, 1851, Miss Sarah C. Reed, of Brattleboro, Vt., who is still living. He has many friends, not only in the city, but in all the adjoining towns, and is an especial favorite among the children, who delight to call him "Santa Claus."

BROOKS, Walter Curtis, of Boston, merchant, was born in Hanover, November 3, 1854, son of Levi Curtis and Angeline Stetson (Curtis) Brooks. He is descended from William Brooks, who came from England to New England in 1635 in the ship "Blessing," and on the maternal side from William Curtis, who came in 1632 in the ship "Lion." He was educated in the dis-

WALTER C. BROOKS.

trict school of his native town and in the English High School, Boston. His business career was begun in 1871, at the age of sixteen, in the

employ of John Curtis, clothier, at No. 6 North Street. Six years later he entered into partnership with Mr. Curtis, their store being then at No. 8 Union Street; and in 1884 he became sole proprietor of the business. In 1891 he removed to his present quarters, at No. 15 Milk Street (the old Boston *Post* Building), and here developed one of the largest and best known clothing establishments in the city. He is a member of the Art, Appalachian Mountain, and Athletic clubs of Boston, and of the Newton club of Newton. He was married October 13, 1880, to Miss Alice M. Harris, daughter of the Hon. William G. Harris, of Boston. They have three children: Walter C., Jr., Amy, and Phyllis Brooks. Mr. Brooks resides in Newton Centre; and his summer place is "The Overlook," at Pocasset, embracing fifty acres of high land, commanding one of the most delightful and extensive views on the upper part of Buzzard's Bay.

W. A. BROOKS, Jr.

BROOKS, William Allen, Jr., M.D., of Boston, was born in Haverhill, August 15, 1864, son of William Allen and Nancy (Connor) Brooks. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Brooks, held a commission under King George in the French and Indian wars. His great-grandfather, also Robert, served in the war of the Revolution; and his grandfather, Aaron Brooks, served in the War of 1812. His early education was acquired in the Haverhill public schools. He was fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, graduating in 1883, and entering Harvard, graduated there in the class of 1887. His medical studies were pursued at the Harvard Medical School, where he took the degrees of A.M. and M.D. in 1891. From the first of August, 1890, until the first of February, 1892, he was connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital as house pupil. Then he opened an office in Boston, and has since been engaged in general practice. He is now outpatient surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, having been appointed in June, 1894. Since 1893 he has been an assistant in anatomy in the Harvard Medical School. He was some time a member of the Puritan Club, and now belongs to the Country, the Boston Athletic, and the Union Boat clubs. He is a member also of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Brooks was married November 9, 1892, to Miss Helen Winchell, of New Haven, Conn.

BURR, Rev. Everett Doughty, of Boston, pastor of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church, was born at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., January 15, 1861, son of Stephen Henry and Sarah Eliza (Doughty) Burr. His mother was the daughter of Anna Maria Randell, who was the daughter of John Randell, who owned and tilled "Randell's Island" in the East River, near New York City, and was one of the early makers of upper New York. His mother's father, Isaac Doughty, was squire for many years in the settlement of Harlem, a sagacious, judicious man, of broad horizon. He attended the public schools of New York City, beginning at five years of age, and prepared for college under Dr. John F. Pingry, of Elizabeth, N.J. First entering Yale, in September, 1879, he was obliged partly to suspend his studies on account of illness one year. Then he entered Brown University in the sophomore class in September, 1881, and graduated there in June, 1884. His theological studies were pursued at the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Penna., from which he was graduated in June, 1887. He was first settled as pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church in Chicago, Ill., in January, 1888; and he came to Boston as pastor of the Ruggles Street

Baptist Church in January, 1892. His work here is on broad lines, and he is engaged in many activities. He defines his business as humanity,

EVERETT D. BURR.

and his life task the problem of the modern city. He is a student of social science, a friend of the working people, and an advocate of applied and practical Christianity, as evidenced in the educational, philanthropic, and benevolent work of his church. In college Mr. Burr was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. He was married February 9, 1888, at Rochester, N.Y., to Miss Frances Austine Cole, of that city. They have three children: Dorothy, Frances, and Carleton Maurice Burr.

BUSH, John Standish Foster, M.D., of Boston, is a native of Vermont, born in Burlington, June, 1850, son of Solon Wanton and Theoda Davis (Foster) Bush. He is descended on the paternal side from Governor Wanton, the first governor of Rhode Island, and on the maternal side from Myles Standish. His early education was acquired in the Roxbury Latin School, and after graduating therefrom he took a chemical course at the Institute of Technology. Then he entered Cornell University, and, taking a course of natural science, received a licentiate certificate. Subsequently entering the Harvard Medical School, he received his degree of M.D. in 1874. Before leaving the medical school, he was house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1876 he was appointed district physician to the Boston Dispensary, and for a number of years was surgeon to that institution. He has also been physician to the Children's Mission, and one of the directors of that institution for a number of years. He is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the Boston Society of Medical Observation and of the Boston Medical Improvement Society. He is much interested in fraternal society matters, and has for some time occupied the position of medical examiner-in-chief of the American Legion of Honor. He is an active Mason, being a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He has published a number of articles in various medical journals which have attracted attention and been quoted by authorities, and has compiled valuable statistics and

J. FOSTER BUSH.

reports in relation to fraternal insurance, upon which subject he is regarded as an authority. Besides his active membership in medical socie-

ties, he is an interested member of the Bostonian Society; and his club associations are with the St. Botolph, University, Country, and Athletic clubs. Dr. Bush was married June 2, 1875, to Miss Josephine M. Nason, of Coventry, R.I. They have two children: Ella Agnes and Theoda Foster Bush.

CARPENTER, William Henry, M.D., of Boston, was born in Uxbridge, February 21, 1837, son of Joseph and Bernace (Miller) Carpenter. He is on both sides of sturdy old English stock, from which have descended eminent physicians,

WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

physiologists, and lawyers. His great-grandfather Carpenter fought in the Revolutionary War on the English side, and his great-grandfather Miller deserted from the British army and fought in the same war for American independence. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the academy in Uxbridge, and later at a private school for fitting students for teachers and colleges, conducted by the Rev. Henry Rawson, at Thompson, Conn. Subsequently he taught district schools in Rhode Island and Connecticut for some time to obtain funds for acquiring a medical education, and then entered the University of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1864. A dangerous malady affecting ears, nose, and throat, resulting from scarlet fever in childhood, brought him in contact with many medical men, which, while developing his taste for medicine, demonstrated the need of more and abler specialists; and, after taking his degree, he decided to fit himself for successful treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, and chest. He began practice in the State of Maine, remaining there until 1869, and then removed to Boston, where he has since been established. After ten years' practice he decided to devote a few more years to study and practice in colleges, hospitals, and infirmaries, to perfect his knowledge as far as possible in the chosen branches of his profession. He spent a year in Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York; a spring term at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York; took a diploma from Dartmouth Medical College, a post-graduate diploma from the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute of New York, and another from the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; meanwhile attending clinics at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. His instructors during this period embraced the following eminent list, names widely known to medical and scientific men: Professors Herman Knapp, M.D., Austin Flint, M.D., Sr., E. R. Peasley, M.D., LL.D., A. B. Crosby, A.M., M.D., William A. Hammond, M.D., William H. Van Buren, M.D., Austin Flint, Jr., Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., James R. Wood, M.D., LL.D., R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., Henry D. Noyes, M.D., Alexander B. Mott, M.D., E. Grenening, M.D., and others. With the admirable equipment thus acquired he returned to his practice in Boston, and has since been prominently engaged in his special field, with office at No. 212 Boylston Street and residence in Brookline. He is a member of the New England Medical Society of Specialists, and its present president.

CARVILL, Alphonso Holland, M.D., of Somerville, is a native of Maine, born in Lewiston, February 4, 1843, son of Sewall and Tamar (Higgins) Carvill. He is of English and Scotch descent. His paternal great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, and his father in the War of 1812. He was reared on a farm, and remained there until he reached the age of eighteen, doing farm work during the farming

seasons, attending the district school during the winter months, and sometimes a private school in the autumn and spring months. From 1858 to

A. H. CARVILL.

1861 he spent several terms at the Maine State Seminary; and in 1861 entered the Edward Little Institute at Auburn, Me., where he was fitted for college. Entering Tufts College, he was graduated there in the class of 1866 with the regular degree, and in 1869 received the degree of A.M. His medical studies were pursued in the Harvard Medical School, and after graduation therefrom in 1869 continued in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. He began practice in 1869 as a physician and surgeon in Minnesota, where he remained until March, 1873. Then, returning to the East, he settled in Somerville in May, 1873, and has since been engaged there in general practice. He served as city physician of Somerville for two years, and was instrumental in the establishment of the Somerville Hospital. He was on the building committee of that institution; and from the beginning has been a member of the Board of Trustees, the executive committee, the medical board, and the hospital staff. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society. He has always taken an active interest in politics and in temperance movements, seeking to secure the nomination and election of good and trustworthy men to office. For twelve years he has served on the School Board, and has been much interested in educational matters. Dr. Carvill was married in Cambridge, August 18, 1869, to Miss Minna S. Gray, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Swanson) Gray. They have two children: Sewall Albert (born July 31, 1870) and Lizzie Maud Carvill (born April 27, 1873).

CHOATE, Charles Francis, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, and long president of the Old Colony Railroad, was born in Salem, May 16, 1828, son of George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. He is descended from one of the oldest and best known families of Essex County, a direct descendant of John Choate, the first of the name in the country, who settled at Chebacco, now Essex, in 1645, and died there

CHARLES F. CHOATE.

December 4, 1695, the line running as follows: Thomas, son of John, called governor, died April 1745; Francis, son of Thomas, ruling elder of the

church, died October 13, 1777; William, son of Francis, born September 5, 1730, died April 23, 1785, grandfather of the Hon. Rufus Choate; George, son of William, born July 24, 1762, died 1826; George, son of George, born November, 1796, died 1880, a prominent physician of Salem; Charles F. Choate, his son. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, is a younger brother. Mr. Choate's education was begun in the Salem public schools, and he fitted for college at the Salem Latin School. He entered Harvard, and graduated in the class of 1849, then, taking the course of the Harvard Law School, was graduated therefrom in 1852. From 1850 to 1853 he was tutor in mathematics in the college. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1854, and at once began the practice of law in Boston. From that time until 1877 he was actively engaged in professional work, largely as counsel for railroad corporations, among them the Boston & Maine and the Old Colony. He became the regular counsel for the Old Colony in 1864, and his connection with that corporation has continued unbroken from that time to the present. He was first elected a director of the company in 1872, and president in 1877, remaining in the latter position since through annual elections. He was also president of the Old Colony Steamboat Company from 1877 to 1894. During his presidency of the Old Colony Railroad Company the policy of consolidating under one control the railroads of South-eastern Massachusetts was successfully carried out; and the consolidated property was leased, May 1, 1893, to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Mr. Choate has since become a director of that corporation. During his presidency of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, which in connection with the Old Colony Railroad Company forms the Fall River Line between Boston and New York, the company built the fleet of steamboats which are unequalled for beauty and convenience, and which have given to the Fall River Line a world-wide fame. Mr. Choate is also a director and vice-president of the New England Trust Company. He was chosen actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company on June 15, 1893, and now holds that office. He has served in the General Court, a member from Cambridge in 1863; and was a member of the Cambridge City government in 1864–65. He married, November 7, 1855, Miss Elizabeth W. Carlile, of Providence, R.I. They have had five children: Edward C., Sarah C. (wife of J. M. Sears), Margaret M. (wife of N. I. Bowditch), Helen T. (deceased), and Charles F. Choate, Jr., a member of the Suffolk bar.

CHOATE, David, M.D., of Salem, was born in the town of Essex, Essex County, November 27, 1828, son of David and Elizabeth (Wade) Choate. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from John Choate, who came from England about 1645, settled in Ipswich, Chebacco Parish, now Essex, and died in the

DAVID CHOATE.

same place in 1695, the line running as follows: second generation, Thomas Choate, born about 1670, died 1745; third generation, Francis, 1701–77; fourth, William, 1730–85; fifth, David, 1757–1808; and, sixth, David, 1796–1872. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the Phillips (Andover) Academy, and fitted for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1854. Beginning practice that year in April, he was established in Topsfield until June, 1857, when he moved to Salem, where he has since resided. During the Civil War, from 1861 to 1864, he was examining surgeon for volunteers and drafted

men; and from 1863 to 1869 examining surgeon for pensions. He was on the staff of the Salem Hospital from 1873 (date of its organization) to 1887. He is a member of the Essex South District Branch of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Congregational Club of Essex South. Dr. Choate has contributed numerous papers to the societies with which he is connected. Of the latter one on "Hæmaturia" was subsequently published in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and one on "Some Peculiar Cases of Cancer" in the Cincinnati *Lancet*. He also prepared and read before the Essex South Congregational Club a paper on the "Faith Cure from a Biblical Point of View," and before the Salem Association of Ministers one on the "Diseases of the Bible." In politics he is reckoned a Republican, but is not active in political affairs. He was married January 1, 1856, to Miss Susan E. Kimball, of Ipswich. They have had two daughters: Helen Stanley and Susan Elizabeth Choate.

CHURCH, Benjamin Taylor, M.D., of Winchester, was born in Providence, R.I., November 10, 1839, son of Benjamin Taylor and Sarah Chace (Peck) Church. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of Richard Church who came over with Governor Winthrop in the fleet of 1630, and married Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard Warren, one of the "Mayflower" passengers landing at Plymouth in 1620; also a blood relation of Colonel Benjamin Church the Indian fighter against King Philip in 1675, and in the French and Indian war of 1689. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of Philip Peck, who came from Hingham, England, about 1630. His early education was received in the public schools of Providence. He was first engaged in the drug business, beginning as a clerk in the drug store of Henry A. Choate under the Revere House, Boston, in 1857, and afterwards entering into partnership with Mr. Choate, under the firm name of Choate & Church, in the conduct of the drug store on the corner of Beacon and Tremont Streets, in the old Albion Building which formerly stood there. (Mr. Choate retired from this firm in 1863.) He sold out this business in 1867, and took up the study of medicine at Bowdoin College, and subsequently went to Dartmouth College, where he graduated. Upon the completion of his studies he settled in Boston, but soon after moved to Winchester, and has since been engaged there, with an extensive practice extending into the neighboring towns. He has always taken a deep interest in the health of the town, and has been for some years secretary of the Winchester Board of Health. He is a member of the Massachusetts State Homœopathic Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Society, and of the Calumet Club of Winchester. His politics are Republican, but he is not active in political affairs. He was married January 27, 1866, to Miss Adaline Barnard, of Boston. They have no children. Mrs. Church is

BENJ. T. CHURCH.

a lady of much prominence, a physician, liberally educated abroad, and now professor of diseases of women in the Boston University School of Medicine.

CHURCHILL, William Worcester, of Boston, artist, is a native of Boston, born August 29, 1858, son of William W. and Caroline (Woodman) Churchill. He is of pure New England stock for many generations, originally English on both sides. He was educated in Boston private schools, and at the age of nineteen went to Paris to study painting. He studied abroad for three and a half years, in October, 1878, entering Bonnat's atelier

in Paris; and in 1881 he exhibited in the Salon. Returning to Boston in 1883, he opened his studio here, and exhibited in the local exhibitions. His

W. W. CHURCHILL.

principal line in art has been portraiture, and he has painted many well-known Bostonians. He has also painted numerous figure pictures. Among his notable portraits are those of General Stephen M. Weld, Colonels Edmands, Holmes, and Jeffries, of the Cadets, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner, Samuel Little, the Hon. F. B. Hayes, Herman Curtis, and a portrait of a lady, exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago. It is his ambition to paint pictures of a decorative character, not of a mere realistic nature. Mr. Churchill is a member of the Boston Art Club. He has been identified with the State militia for eight years as a member of the First Corps of Cadets. Although not active in politics, he is much interested in political matters, and is classed as a Nationalist. Mr. Churchill is unmarried.

CLAPP, Robert Parker, of Lexington, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Montague, October 21, 1855, son of George A. and Irene Franklin (Parker) Clapp. He is a lineal descendant (in the ninth generation) of Captain Roger Clap, one of the founders of Dorchester in 1630. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town. He fitted for college in the Montague High School and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1879, and from the Law School of the University in 1882. He supported himself from the day of graduating from college, working his way through the law school by tutoring, newspaper writing, and other occupations. Having acquired a thorough and practical acquaintance with shorthand, he did a good deal of verbatim stenographic work, reporting speeches and sermons for newspapers, testimony, and other matters, and later, in 1882–83 and 1883–84, taught the principles of shorthand in the Boston Evening High School. He was also reporter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* of the college and Cambridge news during the years of his law school course; and afterward, in the year 1884, contributed articles to the editorial page of that paper. Interested in civil service reform, he became in 1885 secretary of the board of managers of the *Civil Service Record*, and in 1886–87–88 had editorial charge of that publication. He was

ROBERT P. CLAPP.

admitted to the bar in February, 1883, and a month before became engaged in the law office of the late Bainbridge Wadleigh in Boston. He re-

mained there until the first of January, 1886, when he began practice on his own account. He was appointed by Governor Ames an associate justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex in 1887, which position he subsequently resigned. An early client, the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, absorbed a good part of his time until the summer of 1889, after which he devoted his whole time to its law department, in the capacity of office counsel, until the company was merged in the General Electric Company in 1892. Thereafter, throughout 1893 and until August, 1894, his time was given to the law business of the latter company. Early in 1894, upon the removal of its main office to Schenectady, N.Y., he organized and took charge of at that place a central law department, having the general direction of all of the company's legal affairs outside of patent suits. In August, 1894, he resigned this position and resumed general practice, forming two months later, with Benjamin N. Johnson and W. Orison Underwood, the law firm of Johnson, Clapp, & Underwood, office at No. 50 State Street, Boston. In politics Mr. Clapp has been a Democrat since 1884, and he is now a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and of the Massachusetts Reform Club. He has lived in Lexington since April, 1886, and has taken an interest in the affairs of the town. He served on the School Committee for over two years, resigning from the board in March, 1894. He was one of the charter members of the Old Belfry Club, a social club in the town for both men and women, became its first president in 1892, and has twice been re-elected. The organization opened its large and attractive new club house in January, 1894, and has thus far achieved a pronounced social and financial success. Mr. Clapp was married October 28, 1886, to Miss Mary Lizzie Saunders, daughter of the Hon. Charles H. Saunders, of Cambridge. They have one child: Lilian Saunders Clapp.

CLARK, Julius Stimpson, M.D., of Melrose, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Bristol, March 22, 1838, son of Dr. Albert S. and Ann (Herbert) Clark. His paternal grandfather was a lieutenant commissary and paymaster-general of Vermont in the war of the Revolution, and commanded the first detachment that entered the enemy's works at Bennington; and was previously at the siege of Quebec. At the close of the war of 1812 he was commissary-general of Vermont, and for nineteen years was judge of probate of Rutland County. He also had two brothers in the Revolutionary War, and a son in the War of 1812. His wife was Edna Mattocks, of a family distinguished in civil life. Dr. Clark's father was an eminent physician in Maine and a surgeon in the army during the Civil War. His mother was of English birth and lineage. He was educated in the public schools, at Yarmouth and Auburn academies, and at Waterville College. He studied for his profession at the Georgetown, D.C., Medical College, where he graduated in 1869. From 1870

JULIUS S. CLARK.

to 1878 he was respectively health officer, police surgeon, and city physician of New Orleans, also visiting physician to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and resident quarantine physician of Louisiana; and here he demonstrated that yellow fever could be kept from our shores. He had previously served throughout the Civil War, having entered the service as an enlisted man in 1861, and continuing in it until 1867. First attaining the rank of captain, he was subsequently brevetted major for meritorious service. While in New Orleans, he was some time a member of the School Committee, and vice-president of the board. In Melrose he has also served on the

School Committee for several years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; of the East Middlesex Medical Society, of which he was president from 1891 to 1893; of the Loyal Legion; and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has contributed to Grand Army meetings and on other occasions numerous verses on war and patriotic subjects. From 1878 to 1882 he was United States district medical examiner for pensions. Dr. Clark was married November 19, 1873, to Miss Eliza Isabel Vennard, daughter of the late Judge H. T. Vennard, of New Orleans. They have three children: Anita B., Julius V., and E. Greely Clark.

CLARKE, Augustus Peck, M.D., of Cambridge, was born in Pawtucket, R.I., September 24, 1833, son of Seth Darling and Fanny (Peck) Clarke. His father was of the eighth generation in descent from Joseph Clarke (Seth,[8] Edward,[7] Ichabod,[6] Joseph,[5] Joseph,[4] Joseph,[3] Joseph,[2] Joseph[1]), who with his wife, Alice (Pepper) Clarke, came with the first settlers comprising the Dorchester Company that embarked at Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the "Mary and John." This Joseph Clarke was born in Suffolk County, England, where the family had been one of great antiquity. A direct ancestor, Thomas Clarke, of Bury St. Edmunds, gentleman, mentioned in his will of 1506 "a Seynt Antony crosse, a tau crosse of gold weyng iij li," which was borne in an armorial coat, and was assumed as an augmentation in consequence of having been worn by his maternal great-grandsire, Nicholas Drury, in the expedition to Spain with John of Gaunt, the Duke of Lancaster, in 1386. Dr. Clarke's great-grandfather, Ichabod Clarke, was a captain in the War of the Revolution; and his grandfather, Edward Clarke, served in the War of 1812. His mother, Fanny Peck Clarke, was of the sixth generation in descent from Joseph Peck, who came in the ship "Diligent" from old Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass., in 1638. She was also of the twenty-sixth generation in descent from John Peck, of Belton, Yorkshire, knight. Her father, Joel Peck, was with General Washington, and participated in the battle of Rhode Island, August 27, 1778. Dr. Clarke completed his preparatory course in the University Grammar School, Providence, entered Brown University in September, 1856, and received the degree of A.M. in the class of 1860. Before leaving college, he began the study of medicine under the direction of Lewis L. Miller, M.D., of Providence, who at that time was by far the most eminent surgeon of Rhode Island; and, entering the Harvard Medical School, he graduated there with the degree of M.D. in the class of 1862. In August, 1861, after an examination as to his professional qualifications by a medical board, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Sixth New York Cavalry, and immediately entered the service. He served in the Peninsular campaign conducted by General McClellan in 1862, was at the siege of Yorktown, and in subsequent engagements, including those at Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and Peach Orchard in the seven days' battle. At the battle of Savage's Station, Va., June 29, 1862, he was made a prisoner, but was allowed to continue his professional service; and he remained with the wounded until all were exchanged. On May 5, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the same regiment, and served with the cavalry corps in the Rappahannock campaign and in other operations of the Army of the Potomac undertaken by General Meade during that year. At the opening of the campaign of General Grant in the spring of 1864, he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division, and was present with his command, and took an active part in the movements conducted by General Sheridan. During the campaign of 1864–65 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of all the First Cavalry Division, and accompanied General Sheridan in his colossal raid from Winchester to Petersburg, and was in the battle of Five Forks, and in other engagements until the surrender at Appomattox. His arduous labors were continued until the division was disbanded, July 1, 1865. During this service of four years he participated in upwards of eighty-two battles and engagements, was frequently complimented in orders and reports made by his superior officers, who united also in recommending him for brevet appointment as lieutenant colonel and as colonel "for faithful and meritorious conduct during the eventful term of his service." After the completion of his military service, in 1865, Dr. Clarke travelled abroad, and spent much time in the various medical schools and hospitals in London, Paris, Leipzig, and in other great medical centres, for the purpose of fitting himself more particularly for obstet-

rical, gynecological, and surgical work. Upon his return in 1866 he removed to Cambridge, where he soon established a reputation in the general practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has been one of its councillors; a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; was president of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, 1891 and 1892; a vice-president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; member of the Ninth International Med-

AUG. P. CLARKE.

ical Congress, Washington, D.C., and of the Tenth, at Berlin, before each of which he read papers; a delegate to the British Medical Association in 1890, and to medical societies at Paris in the same year. He was one of the founders of the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement in 1868, and was its secretary from 1870 to 1875; and a member of the American Public Health Association. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of its board of officers, 1894–95. Dr. Clarke still enjoys a high reputation in general practice, though he has for a long time been especially engaged in the practice of the more important branches of surgery and of gynecology. After the close of the congress in Berlin he again visited the leading cities of Europe, including London, Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and devoted himself to the study of their hospital service. While pursuing in 1865–66 his medical studies under Messieurs Lemaire of Paris, Credé of Leipzig, and Sir James T. Simpson, he became impressed with the importance of adopting antiseptic measures for carrying on successful surgical work, and thus became one of the earliest advocates of this method of procedure. Dr. Clarke is noted for his scholarly productions and for his facile pen. In the midst of the multitudinous duties of his professional work he has been able to make important researches relating to gynecology and to abdominal surgery. He has frequently contributed articles to the public press and to different medical societies and journals. Following are the titles of some of his many papers: "Perforating Ulcer of the Duodenum," Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1881; "Removal of Intra-uterine Fibroids," *ibid.*, 1882; "Cerebral Erysipelas," *ibid.*, 1883; "Hemiplegia," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1884; "Uterine Displacements," *ibid.*, 1884; "Obstinate Vomiting of Pregnancy," *ibid.*, 1885; "Induced Premature Labor," *ibid.*, 1885; "Pelvic Cellulitis," *ibid.*, 1886; "Early and Repeated Tapping in Ascites," *ibid.*, 1886: "Abortion for Uncontrollable Vomiting of Pregnancy," *ibid.*, 1888; "Antepartum Hour-glass Constriction of the Uterus," *ibid.*, 1888; "Chronic Cystitis in the Female," *ibid.*, 1889; "Management of the Perineum during Labor," *ibid.*, 1889; "On the Tenth International Medical Congress at Berlin," *ibid.*, 1890; "The Influence of the Position of the Patient in Labor, in causing Uterine Inertia and Pelvic Disturbances," *ibid.*, 1891; "Some of the Lesions induced by Typhoid Fever," *ibid.*, 1891; "A Certain Class of Obstetric Cases in which the Use of the Forceps is imperatively demanded," *ibid.*, 1891; "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment for the Radical Cure of Hernia," *ibid.*, 1891: "Origin and Development of Modern Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1892; "On the Importance of Surgical Treatment for Laceration of the Cervix Uteri," *ibid.*, 1892; "Diet in its Relation to the Treatment and Prevention of Disease," *ibid.*, 1892; "Vesico-vaginal Fistula: Its Etiology and Surgical Treatment," *ibid.*, 1893; "A Consideration of Some of the Operative Measures employed in

Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1893: "The Pan-American Medical Congress," *ibid.*, 1893; "Vascular Growths of the Female Meatus Urinarius," *Medical Press and Circular*, London, England, 1887, also published in Transactions of the Ninth International Medical Congress, 1887; "Dilatation of the Cervix Uteri," Transactions of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, 1889; "Faradism in the Practice of Gynecology," *ibid.*, 1889; "The Treatment of Placenta Prævia," *Medical Times and Register*, 1890; "Adherent Placenta: Its Causes and Management," Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 1890; "Post-partum Hemorrhage: Its Etiology and Management," *ibid.*, 1891; "Ueber die Wichtigkeit der frühzeitigen Erkenntniss des Pyosalpin als Ursache der eitrigen Beckenentzündung," *Centralblatt für Gynekologie*, Leipzig, 1890, also in *Deutschen Medicinischen Wochenschrift*, Berlin, 1891; "Parametritis: Its Etiology and Pathology," *Journal of Gynecology*, 1891; "The Advantages of Version in a Certain Class of Obstetric Cases," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1892; "Puerperal Eclampsia: Its Causation and Treatment," *American Gynecological Journal*, 1893; "Some Observations respecting Tubo-Overian Disease," *ibid.*, 1893; "Some Points in the Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis," *The Canada Medical Record*, 1893; "On the Value of Certain Methods of Surgical Treatment for Chronic Procidentia Uteri," *Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry*, 1893; "On the Relation of Pelvic Suppuration to Uterine Disease," Transactions of the Eleventh International Medical Congress, Rome, Italy, 1894, also published in *Gazette Hebdomadaire et Mercredi*, Paris, France, 1894, and *Annali di Ostetricia e Ginecologia*, Milan, Italy, 1894; "Recto-vaginal Fistula: Its Etiology and Surgical Treatment," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1894; "The Relation of Hysteria to Structural Changes in the Uterus and its Adnexa," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 1894. Dr. Clarke has been consulting physician to the Middlesex Hospital and Dispensary since 1892, and professor of gynecology and abdominal surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Boston since 1893, and dean of the faculty since 1894. He was president of the Cambridge Art Circle in 1890 and in 1891, and member of Cambridge City Council 1871–73–74, for the last year an alderman; and, during his service in the City Council, chairman of the health department and member of the finance and of other important committees. Among other societies to which he belongs are the Cambridge Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, several fraternal and Masonic bodies, including the Boston Commandery of Knights Templar, the Boston Brown Alumni Association, and the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. His political affiliations have always been with the Republican party; and he is a member of the standing committee of the First Baptist Church of Cambridge, where he holds his church connection. Dr. Clarke was married October 23, 1861, to Miss Mary H. Gray, author and poet, daughter of the late Gideon and Hannah Orne (Metcalf) Gray, and of the seventh generation in descent from Edward Gray, who settled in Plymouth in 1643. They have two daughters: Inez Louise, A.B. of Harvard Annex (now Radcliffe College) 1891, and Genevieve Clarke, also a member of Radcliffe.

CLEVELAND, Leonidas Sidney, of Boston, merchant, was born in West Camden, Me., August 12, 1848, son of Samuel S. and Caroline Rachael (Pottle) Cleveland. He is a descendant of the first Clevelands in the country, early settled

L. SIDNEY CLEVELAND.

in Woburn, Mass., and of the branch of the family founded in what is now Maine by one of five brothers who went from Woburn there. He was educated in the town grammar school. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the Civil War, and was mustered in on the 22d of February, 1864, as a private in Company E, Thirty-second Maine Volunteers. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps; and he was with it in active service from the battle of the Wilderness to the surrender at Appomattox. Mustered out in July, 1865, he finished his education at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and then began business life as a clerk in Leavenworth. In 1866 he secured a clerkship in Bangor, Maine, where he remained through 1867. The next year he was in a similar position in Portland. Then in January, 1869, he came to Boston, and secured a position as a commercial traveller. He was principally in the employ of Damon, Temple, & Co. till January, 1882, when he formed the firm of Cleveland, Brown, & Co., and engaged in the business of importing silks and manufacturing men's neckwear. The house is now established in Otis Street, Winthrop Square. Mr. Cleveland has lived in Watertown for nearly twenty years, and has been active in all movements for the benefit and progress of the town. He originated and organized the Young Men's Assembly of Watertown, with a Board of Trade department, in October, 1888, which now has a membership of one hundred and fifty, and was elected its president for five terms. He is also president of the Union Market National Bank, succeeding the late Hon. Oliver Shaw. He is interested in politics, on the Republican side, and has served on important town committees, but has invariably declined political office. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and chairman of its new church building committee. Mr. Cleveland was married November 17, 1871, to Miss Mary Alice Roberts, of Portland, Me. They have three children: Alice Mabel, Lulu Blanche, and Edith May Cleveland. They occupy a substantial colonial house, which Mr. Cleveland recently built on Russell Avenue, on elevated ground, commanding one of the finest views to be found in any inland town.

CUSHING, Josiah Stearns, of Norwood, president of the Norwood Press Company, was born in Bedford, May 3, 1854, son of William and Margaret Louisa (Wiley) Cushing. His father was a Unitarian clergyman, a brother of the

J. S. CUSHING.

author of Cushing's "Manual," and of Edmund L. Cushing, a judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Clinton and at the Clinton and Medford high schools. He began to learn the printer's trade when a boy of fourteen, taking a case at the University Press in Cambridge. Later he worked at type-setting in the offices of Rockwell & Churchill, Rand, Avery, & Co., and Alfred Mudge & Son in Boston, and at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, following the trade for several years, becoming an expert workman. Then in 1878, with a very modest capital saved from his earnings, he ventured into business on his own account, establishing his book-printing office in a small room on the corner of Milk and Federal Streets, Boston. He began with a single book given him as a trial, with a promise of more if the work were satisfactory. Its excellence promptly brought in other orders, and he was early obliged to enlarge his quarters. In 1889, when he had been in business but a little over ten years, he took a floor in the Estes Press Building on Summer Street, and increased his force to about one

hundred and twenty-five compositors; and in 1895 he occupied the newly erected Norwood Press Building, Norwood, in association with Berwick & Smith, printers, and George C. Scott & Sons, electrotypers, one of the largest and best equipped book printing houses in the country. Mr. Cushing is the designer of several styles of type now in general use by book-makers. His special line of work is college text-books and standard educational books in various languages; and his fonts of Greek, Hebrew, Latin, French, Spanish, and other alphabets, and of mathematical formulæ (made under his immediate supervision), are of the best. His house also prints the reports of the United States Supreme Court and of the United States Courts of Appeal. He is at present the sole member of the firm of J. S. Cushing & Co.; but at one time, for a period of four years, he had as partner George A. Wentworth, professor of Phillips (Exeter) Academy, well known as author of a series of mathematical text-books. Mr. Cushing is president of the Boston Master Printers' Club, vice-president of the United Typothetæ of America, and president of the Norwood Business Association. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and his yachts "Owl" and "Nimbus" have won for him a wide reputation in the yachting world. He is ex-commodore of the Winthrop Yacht Club, and until recently was a member of the Massachusetts, Hull, Jeffries, Corinthian, and Atlantic Yacht clubs; is now a member of the Boston Athletic Association and of the Aldine Club of New York City; lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; and a thirty-second degree Mason. He was married March 30, 1876, to Miss Lilias Jean Ross, of Cambridge. They have one child living: Lilias Stearns Cushing, born February 9, 1891.

DAVIS, Major Charles Griffin, of Boston, of the sergeant-at-arms department, State House, is a native of New York, born in New York City, November 25, 1839, son of John William and Martha (Dewland) Davis. His father was born in Boston in 1807, son of John Davies, a native of Wales, and of Elizabeth (Little) Davis, of Newburyport; and his mother was born in London, England, in 1810, daughter of John Dewland and Martha (Bond) Dewland, both of England. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, to which city his family removed when he was a child, graduating in 1852. The next year, removing to Boston, he went to work, first finding

CHAS. G. DAVIS.

employment from Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington) as newsboy on the Lowell Railroad, and afterward selling papers on the Fitchburg Railroad. In 1854 he obtained a place in the Quincy Market, and thereafter, with the exception of the Civil War period, when he served in the field, he was continuously for twenty-seven years in the wholesale and retail provision business. In 1883–84 he was inspector of provisions for the city of Boston, under Mayors Palmer and Martin; and he has held his present position, as first clerk in the department of the sergeant-at-arms, State House, for ten successive years. Major Davis's war record began with the opening year of the Civil War, and continued to the end of the contest. He enlisted September 4, 1861, being then a member of the National Lancers of Boston, in Company C, First Massachusetts Cavalry, and was mustered in on September 16. He was made first sergeant the next day, commissioned second lieutenant February 4, 1862, first lieutenant January 3, 1863, captain January 6, 1864, and major September 30, 1864. He was wounded in the

right arm, and his horse killed, falling upon him, so that he was captured at Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863. He was thereafter a prisoner of war for seventeen months and nineteen days at Libby Prison, Richmond, and Danville, Va., Macon, Ga., Charleston (where he was kept under fire) and Columbia, S.C., finally escaping from the latter place November 4, 1864, and reaching Knoxville, Tenn., after travelling thirty-one nights. He was then in the hospital on Lookout Mountain eleven days, reached Washington January 3, 1865, and was mustered out as major. Major Davis is president of the National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, serving now his second term, 1894–95; president of the Massachusetts Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, having served since 1891; first vice-president of the Cavalry Societies of the United States (1893–94, 1894–95); secretary and treasurer of the Boys of '61–65 of the Massachusetts Legislature; a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; was commander of Post 15, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1871; president of the First Massachusetts Cavalry Association from 1883 to 1891, and again in 1893–94; adjutant in 1875, and first lieutenant in 1883, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; and is past commander of the Roxbury City Guard, Company D, First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree, and of the Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, and a Master Workman. He has served two terms in the Boston Common Council, 1873–74, during his second term chairman of the committee on military affairs. In politics he is a Republican. His father before him was a Free Soiler, and a delegate from Lowell to the Free Soil Convention that nominated John P. Hale for President. He is a member of the Highland Club of West Roxbury, and its first president, serving in 1888 89. Major Davis was first married in May, 1867, to Miss Josephine Elizabeth Walker, of Worcester, by whom he had two children: Frederick Appleton (born in Boston, May, 1869) and Charles Griffin Davis, Jr. (born November, 1871). Mrs. Davis died in February, 1873. He married second in October, 1877, Miss Martha A. H. Sautelle, of Boston. They have one child: George Gilman Davis (born August 13, 1881).

DEARBORN, Alvah Berton, M.D., of Somerville, is a native of Maine, born in Topsham, August 3, 1842, son of Frederick W. and Alvira (Daly) Dearborn. He is a descendant of Godfrey Dearborn, who came from England to Hampton, N.H., about the year 1637. After the Revolution his great-grandfather with two brothers went from Hampton, and settled in what is now Monmouth, Me.; and there his father was born April 11, 1809. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Daly, was a prominent physician at Monmouth for many years. His early education was acquired in the district school of Topsham. He was fitted for college at the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College) at Lewiston, and, entering Bowdoin, graduated there A.B. in 1863 and M.D. in 1870. He began the practice of medicine at Salisbury, Mass., subsequently, in 1874, removing to Newburyport, and coming to Somerville in 1884. Five years after his establishment in Somerville, in 1889, he was appointed city physician; and this office he has held since. In Newburyport he served on the School Board nine years; and he is now serving on the Somerville School Board, in his second

ALVAH B. DEARBORN.

term of three years, which expires in 1898. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Academy of Medicine,

and is connected with the Masonic fraternity as a member of the John Abbot Lodge of Somerville. In politics he is an Independent.

DE NORMANDIE, Rev. James, of Boston, pastor of the First Church in Roxbury (Unitarian), is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Newtown, June 9, 1836, son of James and Sarah B. (Yardley) De Normandie. The De Normandie family, with André De Normandie its head, came from Geneva, and settled at Bristol, Penna., in 1706. Their home for several generations was at Noyon, France. The Yardley family came from England with William Penn, among the founders of Pennsylvania. Mr. De Normandie received his preparatory education at home, and his collegiate training at Antioch College, under Horace Mann, where he was graduated in 1858. After leaving college, he taught a year in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Then he entered the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge, and graduated therefrom in 1862. Six months before graduation he was called to the South Parish, Portsmouth, N.H.; and

JAMES DE NORMANDIE.

here began a long and successful pastorate, covering a period of twenty-one years, until 1883, when he succeeded the late Dr. Putnam over the historic First Church of Roxbury. While at Portsmouth, he was invited to the Church of the Messiah in St. Louis, the Unity Church and Second Parish in Worcester, and to several other leading Unitarian churches, but declined all these calls. During his long residence in that city he took an influential part in educational and philanthropic work, and became prominent in denominational affairs. He was for several years chairman of the National Conference of Unitarian Churches, and for a long term director in the American Unitarian Association Board; and was early a contributor to the denominational periodical publications. For seven years, from 1882, he was editor of the *Unitarian Review*. In Roxbury Dr. De Normandie's work has been a most faithful and earnest pulpit administration. He is almost always to be found on Sunday at his own church, preaching to a very intelligent congregation. The pastoral duties which have fallen to him include services far and wide outside of his own church. In this respect he is one to whom the sorrowing as well as the joyful turn in times of bereavement and when the wedding event occurs. Dr. De Normandie is allied with philanthropic work, and maintains a personal co-operation with various activities of this kind in Roxbury and the city proper. He is often called upon to give installation sermons and to lecture. He has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Roxbury Latin School, one of the oldest schools in the country, since 1884; and in 1895 was made a trustee of the Boston Public Library. In politics he is a Republican. He was married October 27, 1864, to Miss Emily Farnum Jones, daughter of William Jones, of Portsmouth. Their children are: Albert Lunt, Philip Yardley, Charles Lunt, William Jones, and Robert Laurent De Normandie.

DEWEY, Henry Sweetser, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Hanover, November 9, 1856, son of Major Israel Otis Dewey and Susan Augusta (Sweetser) Dewey. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Dewey from Sandwich, county of Kent, England, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1633; and on the maternal side he is a descendant of Seth Sweetser, from Tring, Hertfordshire, England, who was settled in Charlestown in

1637. His father was in early life a merchant in Hanover, where he held numerous positions of honor, both State and Federal, and afterward a

HENRY S. DEWEY.

paymaster in the United States Army. His mother was a daughter of General Henry Sweetser, of Concord, N.H. Mr. Dewey's boyhood and youth were passed principally in the Southern and Western States, at various places where his father was stationed. He was fitted for college under private tutors at Salt Lake City, and, entering Dartmouth, was graduated there in 1878 with the regular degree of A.B. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. from the same institution. In college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Society. Soon after his graduation he was appointed paymaster's clerk, United States Army, and while serving in this capacity came to Boston in August, 1878, where he has since resided. In 1880 he resigned his position of paymaster's clerk, and then took up the study of law, attending the Boston University Law School and reading in the office of the Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney. He received his degree of LL.B. from the law school in June, 1882, and, at once admitted to the bar, has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. He has been justice of the peace and notary public since 1882; since 1891 one of the Board of Bar Examiners for Suffolk County, appointed by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court; and since February, 1893, a master in chancery for the county of Suffolk. In politics he is a Republican, and from 1884 to 1888 was a member of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston. He has served three terms in the Boston Common Council (1885-86-87), and three terms in the State House of Representatives (1889-90 91) for the Twenty-first Suffolk District. During his first term in the House he was a member of the committee on the judiciary, and his second and third terms chairman of that committee. He has also served for some time in the State militia, having been a member of the First Corps of Cadets from June 11, 1880, to February 26, 1889, when he was commissioned judge advocate on the staff of the First Brigade, with rank of captain, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His club associations are with the Algonquin, Athletic, Roxbury, and Curtis clubs of Boston.

JOHN F. DOWSLEY.

DOWSLEY, John Francis, D.D.S., of Boston, is a native of Newfoundland, born in St. John, February 14, 1854, son of Felix and Margaret

(Bates) Dowsley. His early education was attained in the local schools; and he attended St. Bonaventure College until 1868, when the sudden death of his father necessitated his withdrawal from school. The family then removed to Boston, and he found employment in the Western Union Telegraph office. Here he was engaged several years, at the same time pursuing studies in an evening school. At length, deciding to adopt dentistry as a profession, he entered the Boston Dental College in 1882, and after a year's study here went to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, where he graduated March 6, 1884. He has since practised in Boston. In April, 1887, he was appointed by Governor Ames a member of the Board of Registration in Dentistry; was reappointed in 1888, again reappointed by Governor Russell in 1891, resigned in December, 1893; but, being urgently requested to reconsider, did so, and in April, 1894, was for the third time reappointed, this time by Governor Greenhalge. Dr. Dowsley is a member of the Massachusetts and New England Dental Societies and of the National Association of Dental Examiners; also of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, of the Boston Cricket Club, and of the Royal Arcanum. He was married February 4, 1885, to Miss Mary A. Cloney, of Roxbury. They have three children: Katharine Sydney, John Francis, Jr., and Margaret Bates Dowsley.

DUTTON, Samuel Lane, M.D., of Boston, was born in Acton, July 15, 1835, son of Solomon L. and Olive C. (Hutchinson) Dutton. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Anna (Lane) Dutton; and his maternal grandparents, Nathaniel and Susannah (Wheeler) Hutchinson. Both branches came early to this country. His general education was acquired at public school and at the Appleton and Francestown academies. He was fitted for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, graduating in the class of 1860, and has followed it continuously since graduation. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, from 1862 to 1865, first as assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and early promoted to the rank of surgeon of the Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; and then surgeon in chief, First Brigade, Third Division, Eighteenth Army Corps. After the war he resumed general practice in Boston, but in course of time, on account of an old army trouble, was obliged to abandon it: and for several years past he has devoted his attention exclusively to the duties of medical director of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association of Boston. During the Harrison administration he was pension examining surgeon for the Boston District. Dr. Dutton is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the district society, past member of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, and a charter member of the Boston Gynæcological Society. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, mem-

S. L. DUTTON

ber of Post 113, and to the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union. He was married September 25, 1860, to Miss Surviah P. Stevens, of Chelmsford. They have had four children: Edgar F., Grace S. (deceased), Bertha H., and Mary E. Dutton.

DYER, Benjamin Franklin, of Boston, insurance agent, was born in West Hawley, May 15, 1841, son of the Rev. Anson and Mercie (Howes) Dyer. His father was a clergyman of the Orthodox Congregational denomination. His ancestors on both sides were early settlers of Cape Cod.

He was educated in the common school and at the Shelburne Falls Academy. His boyhood, until the age of twelve, was spent on a Western

BENJ. F. DYER.

Massachusetts farm; and from twelve to seventeen years of age, when not at school or academy, he was employed part of the time by the Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company (cutlery), Shelburne Falls. After leaving the academy, in 1857, he continued with the Lamson & Goodnow Company until 1862, in their office in New York City. From 1862 to 1867 he was with Giles, Wales & Co., Maiden Lane, New York, wholesale dealers in watches and jewelry, and watch manufacturers, as book-keeper and cashier. Then he returned to Shelburne Falls, and for the next three years engaged there in the retail grocery business for the purpose of regaining his health, which had become impaired through too close application to his work in New York. In 1870 he came to Boston, and has since been engaged in business here, first in real estate and insurance brokerage, and since 1884 in accident insurance alone. During the early part of his residence in New York he was connected with the New York State National Guard, a member of the Twenty-second Regiment; and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was with his regiment when the State troops were called into service to relieve regulars stationed near Washington, that the latter might be made available at the front. In politics he is a Republican. He is much interested in music, and has been an active member of the Apollo Club of Boston for twenty years. Mr. Dyer was married June 6, 1866, to Miss Annie D. McChesney, of Trenton, N.J. They have had a son and daughter: Benjamin Raymond (deceased at the age of twelve) and Winnifred May Dyer.

EMERY, Winfred Newell, M.D., of Waltham, was born in South Chatham, June 11, 1866, son of George Newell and Phebe Wilman (Rogers) Emery. His ancestry has been traced back to John Emery, born in 1598, in Romsey, Hampshire County, England, who landed in Boston, June 3, 1635, from the ship "James," of London. The line runs as follows: John Emery's son, John, Jr., born in England, 1628; his son, the Rev. Samuel, born in 1670, graduated from Harvard College in 1671; his son, the Rev. Stephen, born 1707, graduated H.C. 1730; his son, John, born

W. N. EMERY.

1747, became lieutenant in Colonel Dike's regiment, and was among the officers sent to guard Dorchester Heights in March, 1777; his son, Ste-

phen, born 1783; his son, Stephen, Jr., born 1817; his son, George Newell, born 1841; his son, the present Winfred Newell. Dr. Emery was educated in the Boston public grammar and high schools, taking classics in the Berkeley Institute; and his medical studies were pursued at the Boston University School of Medicine, where he graduated in 1891. For a year, from April 1, 1890, to April 1, 1891, he was resident surgeon in the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary. He began regular practice in June, 1891, settled in East Boston. He continued there until the 1st of January, 1894, when he removed to Waltham, his present field. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and of the New England Hahnemann Association. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Prospect Lodge, Waltham; and is a member of the Citizens' Club. While at school, he was first lieutenant in Company I of the Highland Battalion, Boston School Regiment, 1884–85, and took the prize for excellence in company drill. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Methodist.

FAELTEN, Carl, of Boston, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, was born in Ilmenau, Thuringia, December 21, 1846, son of Carl G. and Friederike (Moller) Faelten. His father was in the civil service as city clerk of Ilmenau. He was educated in the Latin School at Weimar, Germany. Early evincing a marked aptitude for music, he was given in his boyhood thorough elementary instruction in piano and theory, and at the age of fifteen entered an orchestral school at Arnstadt, where he remained until his nineteenth year, during this period also pursuing a variety of hard orchestral work, and becoming proficient in a number of instruments, especially the violin and clarinet. After this training, which was attained mainly through his own exertions, he was for a while engaged as a violin-player in orchestras in various places in his own country and in Switzerland, and at length settled in Frankfort-on-the-Main, as a member of a small orchestra there established. While at Frankfort, he resumed his studies in the pianoforte under the friendly advice of Herr Julius Schock and other prominent musicians, whose attention he had attracted by his work, and was making notable progress when he was called into military service by the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71. He served throughout that war in the German army as a private in the Eighty-first Regiment, and at its close returned to his old work and studies at Frankfort with fresh ardor. His advance was so rapid and substantial that he soon ranked among the foremost musicians of that exceptionally musical community. From 1874 to 1877 he spent much time in successful teaching, and also appeared occasionally in symphony and in special concerts with

CARL FAELTEN.

leading artists, or in his own recitals at Berlin, Bremen, Cassel, Haag, Schwerin, Wiesbaden, Vienna, and London. When at Wiesbaden, it was his good fortune to make the acquaintance and win the friendship of Joachim Raff, the celebrated composer. And later on, in 1877, when Raff was engaged to organize and direct a conservatory of music in Frankfort, one of the first appointments to his staff of teachers was that of Faelten, who was especially assigned to the training of teachers, in association with Mme. Clara Schumann. This work he prosecuted with marked success, graduating, during his connection with the institution, a large number of students well equipped for

the profession of teaching. He also delivered a series of lectures each year on the theoretical and practical requirements of the teacher of the pianoforte. After the death of Raff, in 1882, he decided to come to America, and settle here. His first engagement was at Baltimore with the Peabody Institute, which he made soon after his arrival in the autumn of 1882. Here he remained for three years, and then, accepting an appointment as professor of the New England Conservatory, came to Boston, which has since been his home. He had not been long in the conservatory when he was given a part in its management. In the autumn of 1889, upon the retirement, on account of illness, of the late Dr. Eben Tourjée, the founder and first director, he was made chairman of the directory committee, and shortly after acting director; and upon the death of Dr. Tourjée, in the spring of 1891, he became director, which position he has held from that time. During his administration numerous changes in the system have been introduced, and additional advantages to students offered, which have raised the standard and increased the reputation of the institution. He has continued his work as a concert pianist, playing each season in symphony concerts or giving recitals, fully maintaining his position as a musician of the first rank. He has published a number of musical text-books, the list of his publications including the following: "Technische Uebungen" (Schott & Sons), "Preparatory Exercises" (A. P. Schmidt), "Pianoforte Course of the New England Conservatory," four volumes; "Fundamental Training," of the same series, together with his brother Reinhold Faelten, and some transcriptions of Schubert's songs. He is a member of the St. Botolph Club and of the Harvard Musical Association. He was married in 1877, to Miss Adele Schloesser, of Lübeck, Germany. They have three children: Otto, aged twelve years; Anne E., aged eight; and Willibald C. Faelten, aged six years.

FISK, Everett Olin, of Boston, president of the Fisk Teachers' Agencies, was born in Marlboro, August 1, 1850, son of the Rev. Franklin and Chloe Catherine (Stone) Fisk. His father was a Methodist minister. Both parents were of English stock; and his mother was a granddaughter of Captain John Cobb, a soldier of the Revolution. He received his early education at the high school in Grafton (Mass.), the Cazenovia (N.Y.) Seminary, and Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy; and his collegiate training at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he graduated A.B. in 1873, and A.M. in 1876. From 1873 to 1875 he taught high schools in Wallingford and Enfield, Conn.; and then, entering business, was for the next ten years New England agent for Ginn & Co., Boston, educational book publishers, in which work he met with gratifying success. Leaving this in 1885 to establish the Fisk Teachers' Agency, he has since been engaged as the president of that institution in its development and

EVERETT O. FISK.

management. In its third year branch offices were opened in New York and in Chicago; and subsequently others were established in Washington, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and Toronto, thus covering the country and forming the most extensive and important system of teachers' agencies in the world. Mr. Fisk is also actively connected with Methodist denominational interests. He is president of the Boston Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a delegate to the General Conference of 1892. He is a member of the executive committee of the Boston Municipal League, and a director of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. His club

affiliations are with the University, the Boston Art, and the Twentieth Century clubs. He was married September 12, 1882, to Miss Helen Chase Steele, of Boston. They have one child: Harriette Storer Fisk (born October 14, 1884).

FLOYD, David, 2d, of Winthrop and Boston, real estate and insurance broker, was born in Winthrop, October 26, 1854, son of Edward and Lucretia (Tewksbury) Floyd. He is on both sides of old New England families. The Floyds came early to this country from Wales, and lived

DAVID FLOYD, 2d.

for many generations in that part of the original town of Chelsea which is now Revere; and the Tewksburys have been residents of what is now Winthrop for about two centuries. His grandmother Tewksbury was a Sturgis, a family who lived in Boston for many years. The remotest ancestor known lived in Barnstable. He was educated in the Winthrop public schools and at a Boston commercial college. After the death of his father in 1879 he devoted his time to the care of his real estate interests, and also of those of other members of his family, for the next ten years. Then in 1889, forming a partnership with Frank W. Tucker, he entered the general real estate and insurance business. In 1891 Mr. Tucker withdrew; and he has since continued the business alone, with offices in Winthrop and at No. 34 School Street, Boston. He has been especially identified with the history of Winthrop during the past fifteen years, holding numerous town positions, and also serving on committees which have accomplished much for the place, such as: the present by-laws, which govern town affairs; the sewerage system now being completed; the improved method of keeping the assessors' and other records of the town; the obtaining of a location from private owners of lands, and from the different commissions, which has given Winthrop its present excellent railroad service; and in enforcing the sentiment of the town against liquor-selling. He was for six years, from 1883 to 1889, an assessor; for eleven years, to 1894, town treasurer; has been a trustee of the Public Library from its founding in 1885; and in 1887 and 1889 represented the district, including Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop, in the General Court. He was one of the incorporators of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea, and its vice-president. He belongs to the Masonic order, member of the Winthrop Lodge, and to the Boston Council of the Royal Arcanum; is a member of the Boston Methodist Social Union, and was its president in 1893; and is a trustee of the Winthrop Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and active in party affairs. For five years prior to 1893 he was chairman of the Winthrop Republican town committee; and he has served as a member of the Congressional and other committees for ten years. Mr. Floyd was married June 9, 1886, to Miss Belle A. Seavey, of Winthrop. They have no children.

FLOYD, Frederick Clark, of Boston, editor of the South Boston *Bulletin*, is a native of Maine, born in Saco, May 21, 1837, son of John and Pauline (Graffam) Floyd. His grandfather, Samuel Floyd, was a direct descendant of William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Thomas Lloyd, who emigrated from Wales in 1684, with William Penn. He was educated mainly in the Saco English High School, and relinquished a college course in 1861 to engage in the defence of the Union. Previous to that date he had acquired the trade of a machinist, and had taught school three years. He

enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Company H, Fortieth (Mozart) Regiment of New York Volunteers, and served as sergeant of his company from November 4, 1861, until 1863. While at the front he served as correspondent for the New York *Times* and the *Maine Democrat* of Saco. He participated in the siege of Yorktown, and in the battles of Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. In the latter engagement, being wounded, he was sent to Annapolis Hospital, and was subsequently honorably discharged from the army. Nearly twenty-five years later, in 1889, he was granted a

FRED C. FLOYD.

pension for disability contracted in the service. His regiment was one of the "fighting regiments" of the war, and stands twelfth in the list for number of casualties. Over four thousand names are borne on its rolls, and it took part in thirty-two engagements and scores of skirmishes. Its losses numbered twelve hundred and sixty-five killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred and thirty-eight of whom were killed in battle. It was one of the few regiments which re-enlisted and held its organization until the end of the war. The losses of the regiment at Gettysburg were one hundred and fifty, twenty-three of whom were killed. Mr. Floyd returned from the war incapacitated for physical labor, and consequently engaged in clerical work. He was book-keeper and clerk until 1879, when he became the publisher and editor of the South Boston *Inquirer*, which he continued to publish until 1890. He then established the South Boston *Bulletin*, of which he is at present the editor and publisher. He is a member of the Mozart Regiment Association; of Dahlgren Post, Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic; of Archimedes Lodge, United American Workmen; of the Suburban Press Association, the Bostonian Society, the South Boston Citizens' Association, the Pine Tree State Club, and the Grand Army Club. In 1878 he was adjutant of N. B. Shurtleff, Jr., Post, No. 125, of the Grand Army. In politics he is a Republican; but, while he has attended many conventions as a delegate and been active at other political gatherings, he has been too busy otherwise to accept public office. He was married in Boston, March 19, 1863, to Miss Anna Belinda Luce, daughter of Oliver and Rebecca Luce, of Hermon, Me. They have had four children: Frederick Lincoln (who died in infancy), Frederick Gillan, Ira Waldo, and Edna Alice Floyd.

FREEMAN, George Edward, M.D., of Brockton, is a native of Maine, born in Brewer, June 22, 1841. He was the second son of Reuben and Nancy (Clarke) Freeman, in a family of six children, all of whom have filled positions of usefulness and honor. He inherited from his parents a strong and vigorous constitution and a high ideal of what should constitute true manhood, two things that have been a great help to him in his life-work. His ancestry is traced, on his father's side, to three English brothers who came over to this country in the eighteenth century, one settling in Ohio and the other two in Eastern Massachusetts. A marked characteristic of their descendants has been a strong love for educational and professional life. Reuben Freeman, Dr. Freeman's father, was a successful teacher for many years, and a zealous advocate of educational progress and religious interests all his life. His services on the School Board and as justice of the peace where he resided for over twenty years made his opinions valuable, often to be sought and adopted. Dr. Freeman's mother was a daughter of Nathan and Nancy Clarke, of Brewer, Me., a highly esteemed and worthy family, from whom

she inherited superior qualities of character. By her strong sympathies and faithful teachings she early impressed upon her children the importance of making the most of life. Dr. Freeman made choice of his profession when a boy, and his studies were directed to this end. From boyhood he has manifested a noticeable degree of energy and perseverance; and he took high rank, not only in the public schools of his native town, which he first attended, but through all his career as a student. At seventeen years of age he began teaching, and met with marked success. His preparatory course was completed at Hampden Academy,

GEO. E. FREEMAN.

Me., after which he began his professional studies, starting with Dr. McRuer, an eminent surgeon of Bangor, Me. Soon after he entered the medical department of Bowdoin College. He was a diligent and faithful student, with a natural inclination toward investigations for himself. He was of a keen mathematical and argumentative turn of mind, and a promoter of enthusiasm among his fellow-students. In 1864 he took up the course at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and there graduated with high honors in 1866. He began practice soon after as an associate with a physician in Belmont, Me. There he remained two years; and then, receiving encouragement to come to Brockton, he established himself in that city in 1868. His practice has been large and remunerative; and, as he is not among those who have neglected to multiply their talents, he is well-to-do, a large holder of real estate in Brockton. He is public-spirited, liberal in his treatment of the poor and unfortunate, and has often freely given the benefit of his skill. If he had not become a physician, he would have made an admirable lawyer. He has an analytical turn of mind, and nothing more delights him than the unravelling of some intricate question of law or politics. Politics especially is one of his most enjoyed diversions. He is a Republican "from start to finish," as he himself defines his political doctrine, and has always stood high in the council of his party in his neighborhood, as evidenced by his influence in frequently directing the local party policy in municipal affairs, and in the selection of Republican candidates in the broader field of State and national politics. He was elected presidential elector from his Congressional district in 1888, to vote for Harrison, and represented the Second Plymouth Congressional District in the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. He never accepts public office, finding more satisfaction in acting as director in political affairs than as one directed. Next to politics Dr. Freeman enjoys whist, into the playing of which noble game he enters with characteristic zeal, earnestness, understanding, and success. He was married, November 17, 1880, to Miss Edith Merriam Howard, daughter of Franklin Otis Howard, a prominent shoe manufacturer.

GALLISON, Ambrose John, M.D., of Franklin, is a native of Maine, born in Woodstock, Oxford County, August 29, 1856, son of John M. and Sarah A. (French) Gallison. His paternal ancestors were first settlers of Marblehead, where many of his relatives are buried in the old burial-ground. His maternal ancestors were of the Scotch-Irish colony which early came to New Londonderry, N.H. His grandfather, Joseph Gallison, of Marblehead, descended from the Winslow family of the "Mayflower," through Kenelm Winslow, of Marshfield. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, the High School of Bridgton, Me., and Gould's Academy of Bethel, Me.; and his degree was received from the Dartmouth Medical College, where he graduated November 22, 1887. At the

age of seventeen he was teaching in the public schools of Oxford County, Maine, and continued at this occupation most of the time for twelve

AMBROSE JOHN GALLISON.

years. His medical studies were begun four years prior to his graduation from Dartmouth, under Dr. J. C. Gallison, of Franklin, with whom he has since been in partnership in practice. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Thurber Medical Society of Milford, and of numerous fraternal organizations,—the latter including the Excelsior Lodge, Freemasons, the King David Lodge, Odd Fellows, the Wonewok Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men (of which he was sachem in 1893), the Benjamin Franklin Council, United Order of American Mechanics, and the Governor Winslow Colony, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, all of Franklin. In politics Dr. Gallison has been a lifelong Republican. He was married June 24, 1891, to Miss Mary E. Thayer, only daughter of Davis Thayer, Jr., of Franklin. They have one child: Davis Thayer Gallison (born September 8, 1893).

GARDNER, Harrison, of Boston, merchant, was born in Roxbury, April 9, 1841, son of Joseph Henry and Harriet (Gardner) Gardner. He was educated in the Roxbury public schools. His business career was begun soon after leaving school as clerk for Hill, Burrage, & Co., woollen house. He was next connected with the house of A. & A. Lawrence & Co.; and, after some time spent there he entered that of George C. Richardson & Co., which later became George C. Richardson, Smith, & Co., and on July 1, 1885, Smith, Hogg, & Gardner, Mr. Gardner having been admitted to the firm on July 1, 1871. He served in the Civil War as first lieutenant of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He is a member of the St. Bernard Commandery, of the Loyal Legion, member of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Commercial, Country, and Longwood clubs. In politics he is Republican. He married first, November 23, 1865, Miss Caroline C. Mullin; and second, June 3, 1868, Miss Laura E. Perkins.

HARRISON GARDNER.

His children are: Mary Blasdel, Philip, and Ethel Gardner.

GOODELL, Jonathan Woodward, M.D., of Lynn, was born in Orange, Franklin County, August 2, 1830, son of Zina and Polly (Woodward) Goodell. He comes of families noted for longevity. His paternal grandmother lived to the

age of ninety-five years, and saw two of the fifth generation. His maternal grandfather lived to ninety-three years, and his maternal grandmother to the age of eighty-seven. His father was one of ten children, all living to be over fifty years of age, and two to over ninety; and his mother was one of nine, eight living to be over sixty years, and six to over eighty. And he is himself one of eight children, seven living to upwards of fifty years. He was educated in the public schools of Orange, at the Melrose Seminary, West Brattleborough, and at Saxton's River Academy, Rockingham, Vt.; and his medical studies were pursued at the Berkshire Medical School one year, at the Woodstock (Vt.) Medical College one year, and the Berkshire Medical College again another year, graduating from the latter in 1855. He began at eighteen years of age to earn the necessary funds for his medical education, mostly by teaching, but taking advantage of every other honorable means by which an honest dollar could be obtained; and he emphasizes the fact that he never spent much time in foot-ball practice. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Greenwich

J. W. GOODELL.

in 1856, and remained there ten years, having an extensive country practice, and for seven years also the charge of all the public schools. Then, in February, 1866, he moved to Lynn, and gave his undivided attention to his professional calling, going whenever and wherever desired without questions, sleeping out of the city only two nights in the first ten years. After one-half a century had passed over his head, he concluded that nature had some claims which should be respected. Accordingly, he began to recreate with the Essex Institute; and in 1882 he joined the first Raymond-Whitcomb excursion to California. He also became much interested in horticulture in Massachusetts and in Florida, establishing in the latter State his winter home. He has been president of the Houghton Horticultural Society for the past nine years, and has spent his leisure hours in striving to encourage the general cultivation of fruits and flowers, believing that the cultivation and the harvest are alike healthful to mind, heart, and body. Dr. Goodell was a school superintendent from 1859 to 1866; was president of the Essex District Medical Society for two years; councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society several years; and consulting physician to the Lynn Hospital three years. He is now a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Houghton Horticultural Society, of the Golden Fleece Lodge, Freemasons, and of the Home Market Club. He is also still consulting physician of the Lynn Hospital. In politics he defines himself as a Republican always. He was married November 1, 1858, to Miss Martha J. Abbott, of Enfield, Mass. They have one daughter: Addie B. Goodell (born in Lynn, February 3, 1870).

GROVER, Thomas Ellwood, of Canton, member of the bar, was born in Mansfield, February 9, 1846, son of Thomas and Roana Williams (Perry) Grover. His father was a minister in the Society of Friends. He is of early New England ancestry in both lines: and his paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of Mansfield. The first of the family in the country was Thomas Grover, who came in 1635, and settled in Malden. He married Mary Chadwick, and had three sons, Ephraim, Andrew, and Thomas. These sons became settlers of Mansfield in 1698, buying one hundred acres of land and ten of meadow, as the ancient deed, which is still preserved, runs. Mr. Grover is in the direct line from Thomas, the eldest of the three brothers. The family early scattered, Thomas's descendants only remaining

steadfastly in Mansfield, some going to Bethel, Me., others to New York. Of the former branch was General Cuvier Grover, of Bethel, Me., a

THOMAS E. GROVER.

graduate of West Point in the class of 1856, commanding a division in the Army of the Potomac, and also at New Orleans during the Civil War. Mr. Grover's mother was a Perry, of Attleborough, her mother a Williams, and her grandfather a Lincoln, all early Eastern Massachusetts families. He was educated in the common schools of Mansfield and at the English and Classical Academy of Foxborough, the adjoining town, and read law with Ellis Ames, in Canton. Admitted to the bar in Bristol County, September 7, 1869, he at once began practice, dividing his time between Canton and Boston, having offices in both places. In 1871 he was admitted to the United States Circuit Court. He has been engaged in general practice, and has acted as counsel for many towns in Norfolk County. In 1870 he was made trial justice of Norfolk County, which position he held continuously for twenty years. He has also held a number of town offices, including those of superintendent of schools, first in Mansfield and afterward in Canton, member of the School Committee in both places, and member of the Canton Board of Water Commissioners; and in 1894 and 1895 was a representative for the Fourth Norfolk District (comprising the towns of Canton and Milton) in the State Legislature. In the latter body he served during both terms on the committee on railroads, the second term its chairman; and he had an influential hand in shaping some of the most important legislation of the sessions bearing on railroad questions. Since 1890 he has been a trustee of the Canton Institution for Savings. Mr. Grover's politics are Republican. He has delivered a number of occasional addresses, the list including the address on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Canton in 1876, thirteen Memorial Day addresses, and several before literary associations. He is a Freemason, member of the Blue Hill Lodge. He was married September 17, 1871, to Miss Frances L. Williams, daughter of Francis D. Williams, of Foxborough. They have one child: Gregory Williams Grover. Mr. Grover's main office is now in Boston, that in Canton being a branch office.

HARRIS, Henry Severance, of Boston, real estate agent and manager of estates and trusts, is a native of Maine, born in the town of St. George, Knox County, June 16, 1850, son of James and Abigail (Wall) Harris. He was educated in the village or district schools; and at the age of fourteen, in August, 1864, left home and came to Boston to find work. A week after his arrival in the city he found a place as boy in a book and stationery store, in which he was employed for about four years. Then in January, 1869, he took a situation as salesman in a hardware and house-furnishing store, and here remained for two years, when he left to engage in business on his own account, opening a retail hardware store on January 26, 1871. This business was continued successfully for four years; and then, selling out on March 27, 1875, he went to St. Louis, Mo., with the intention of entering business in that city. After looking over the field, however, he changed his mind, and returning to Boston, in May, 1876, opened another retail hardware store there, with a house-furnishing department added, which he conducted until the first of January, 1883. Then, selling out this business, he entered the real estate, mortgage, and insurance business, with which he has since been occupied. This now includes the general management of estates and trusts, Mr. Harris acting as executor, administra-

tor, and trustee; and he has also the care and conduct of numerous estates in the city and suburbs. Since 1888 Mr. Harris has also been

HENRY S. HARRIS.

connected with the assessing department of the city of Boston, as assistant and local assessor. In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He believes strongly in proper out-of-door recreation to keep in good health for business, and endeavors to take a few hours each week away from his desk. Bicycle-riding, rifle and pistol shooting, are his favorite pursuits for pleasure. He was one of the organizers, and has been for many years a director, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, serving also as its secretary for the past ten years. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association and of the League of American Wheelmen. Other organizations to which he belongs include the Pine Tree State Club of Boston, the Mercantile Library Association, and several religious associations. He was married in Boston, November 23, 1891, to Mrs. Mary J. Jackson, formerly Miss Belknap.

HAYDEN, Charles Henry, of Boston, artist, was born in Plymouth, August 4, 1856, son of Edward B. and Anna F. (Goodspeed) Hayden. He is descended from John Hayden, who came to this country from England with two brothers, William and James, in 1630, and in 1640 was living in Braintree. His great-grandfather was Isaac Hayden, born in Pawtucket, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Plymouth. He began the study of painting with John B. Johnston, the landscape and cattle painter; and upon the opening of the school at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts entered that institution, where he remained under the instruction of Otto Grundmann the greater part of three years. For the next five years he was occupied in designing for stained-glass decoration. Then in the autumn of 1886 he went abroad, and studied in Paris some time, first in the Academy Julien under Boulanger and Lefebvre, and afterward with Raphael Collin. He exhibited in the Salon of 1889 and at the Paris Universal Exposition of the same year, receiving at the latter an "Honorable mention" for his picture called "Morning on the Plain." Returning to America in 1889, he settled in Boston, taking a studio in the Harcourt Building, Irving-

CHARLES H. HAYDEN.

ton Street. In 1895 he received the Jordan prize of $1,500 for his picture, "Turkey Pasture, New England," now in the Museum of Fine Arts.

Other notable paintings from his brush since his return from Paris are: "Pasture-land and Hills," purchased by the Boston Art Club from the Exhibition of 1891: and "A Quiet Morning, October," "Landscape with Cattle," and "Pasture-land in Connecticut," which were exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago. Mr. Hayden is a member of the Boston Art Club. He is unmarried.

HAYNES, JOHN CUMMINGS, of Boston, president of the Oliver Ditson Company, was born in Brighton, now Brighton District, Boston, September 9, 1829, and is the son of John Dearborn and Eliza Walker (Stevens) Haynes. He is a descendant, on the paternal side, of Samuel Haynes, who came from Shropshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, N.H., becoming deacon of the First Congregational church of the settlement. On the maternal side Mr. Haynes is of Scotch-Irish descent, from the Gilpatrick family, which appeared among the early settlers of what is now Biddeford, Me. He was educated in the Boston public schools, finishing in the English High School. At the age of fifteen he began business life as boy in the employ of Oliver Ditson, and is now the head of the old and well-known Ditson music-publishing business. In his younger business life with Mr. Ditson he rose steadily to responsible positions, and at the age of twenty-one was given an interest in the business, receiving a percentage of the sales. Six years later, on the first of January, 1857, he became a full partner; and the firm name was then changed to Oliver Ditson & Co. This relation held until December, 1888, a period of thirty years, when the death of Mr. Ditson dissolved the firm. The surviving partners, Mr. Haynes and Charles H. Ditson, son of Oliver Ditson, and the executors of the estate of Oliver Ditson, then organized the present corporation, admitting as stockholders several of the most useful young men who had grown up with the business, under the title of "The Oliver Ditson Company," with Mr. Haynes as president, and Mr. Ditson as treasurer. During Mr. Haynes's connection with the house it has grown from a small store employing only two clerks to an establishment occupying a large building in Boston, Nos. 453 to 465 Washington Street, with branch houses in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and employing several hundred persons. The Boston house, known as Oliver Ditson Company, is the headquarters of the business; and the Boston branch house is conducted under the name of John C. Haynes & Co. The New York house bears the firm name of Charles H. Ditson & Co., and the Philadelphia house that of J. E. Ditson & Co. But all are of the corporation. Mr. Haynes is also a director of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, a director of the Prudential Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston; and is largely interested in real estate, having engaged in numerous successful ventures that have materially added to the assessed valuation of Boston. In early life Mr. Haynes was instrumental in organizing the Franklin Library Association, of which he was long an active member, taking part in its debates and literary exercises; and he has since been connected with numerous literary and philanthropic institutions of the city. He is a life member of the Mercantile Library Association, of the Young Men's Christian Union, of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, and of the Aged Couples' Home Society, all of Boston. He is also a member and president of the Music Publishers' Association of the United States, a member of the Boston Merchants' Association, the Home Market Club, and

JOHN C. HAYNES.

the Massachusetts Club. From 1862 to 1865, inclusive, he was a member of the Boston Common Council, and in that body was interested in the advancement of a number of liberal measures. In politics he was originally a Free Soiler, having cast his first presidential vote, in 1852, for John P. Hale; and he afterwards joined the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. In 1848, after having been for some time a pupil in a Baptist Sunday-school, he became interested in the preaching of Theodore Parker, and from that time was prominently associated with the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, which was organized "to give Theodore Parker a chance to be heard in Boston." Mr. Haynes served for many years as chairman of the standing committee of this society. He was one of the organizers of the Parker Fraternity of Boston, for a long period an influential social and religious society, which sustained the "Parker Fraternity Course of Lectures," remarkable for their influence in moulding public opinion, especially during the Civil War and the years of reconstruction following; and in the first course of these lectures (in 1858) Mr. Parker delivered his celebrated discourse on Washington, Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson. Mr. Haynes was active also in the erection of the Parker Memorial Building, and at a later period (in 1892) was interested in its transfer to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches (the object of this transfer being to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Parker in practical, charitable, educational, and religious work). Of late years he has been connected with the Church of the Unity, of which the Rev. Minot J. Savage is the minister. Mr. Haynes was married by Theodore Parker, May 1, 1855, to Miss Fanny S. Spear, daughter of the Rev. Charles and Frances (Seabury) Spear. They have had seven children: Alice Fanny (now Mrs. M. Morton Holmes), Theodore Parker (deceased), Lizzie Gray (Mrs. O. Gordon Rankine), Jennie Eliza (Mrs. Fred O. Hurd), Cora Marie (Mrs. E. Harte Day), Mabel Stevens, and Edith Margaret Haynes.

HILDRETH, John Lewis, M.D., of Cambridge, was born in North Chelmsford, November 29, 1838, son of John Caldwell and Harriet Maria (Blanchard) Hildreth. His father was sixth in descent from Richard Hildreth, who came to Cambridge from England in 1642 or 1643. He was educated at the New Ipswich Appleton Academy, graduating therefrom in 1860, and at Dartmouth College, which he entered the same year. Leaving college in the autumn of his junior year, he entered the employ of the United States Sanitary Commission, and served in the field. He was with Burnside at Fredericksburg and with Banks upon the Red River Expedition, and subsequently was inspector of camps and hospitals for the Department of the Gulf. He received his degree from Dartmouth, being graduated in July, 1864, although not present at commencement. He was some time a school-teacher, beginning the teaching

JOHN L. HILDRETH.

of district schools in New Hampshire in the autumn of 1857. The next autumn he was principal of the High School in Ashby, Mass. From this time he taught regularly winters, and sometimes in the autumn, till the spring of 1862. In the spring of 1865 he became the principal of the Peterborough Academy, and held this position for nearly three years, at the same time studying medicine at the Harvard Medical School and at the Dartmouth Medical College. Graduated from the latter in November, 1867, with the first prize for scholarship, he began the practice of medicine the following month, established in the town of Townsend, Mass. In 1870 he removed to Cam-

bridge, where he has since resided. He was made surgeon of the Fourth Battalion, Massachusetts Infantry, in 1874, and medical director of the First Brigade in 1877; and was appointed medical examiner for Middlesex County in 1877. He organized the Cambridge Dispensary in 1873, and was its clerk for six years; was visiting physician to Avon Home from 1873 to 1879; and has been visiting physician and surgeon to the Cambridge Hospital since the opening of that institution. He is also professor of clinical medicine in Tufts College Medical School. In Townsend, and afterward in Cambridge for a long period, Dr. Hildreth rendered most efficient service on school committees. He was a member of the Townsend School Board from 1868 until his removal to Cambridge, and served on the Cambridge School Board from 1873 almost continuously to 1889, being chairman of the High School committee the last three years. Among the notable things accomplished by Dr. Hildreth as a member of the Cambridge School Board were: the establishment of the rule that scholars coming from homes where there were contagious diseases, especially scarlet fever and diphtheria, could not be allowed to attend school,—a rule now in force in all the cities and towns of New England and probably in the United States, and which Cambridge was the first in the country to make; the securing of a systematic and thorough inspection of the sanitary condition of all the school-houses in the city, with an elaborate report of the committee, of which he was chairman, in large part his work, which brought afterward some good fruit for better school-houses; the introduction of the laboratory methods in the High School for the teaching of chemistry and physics with a completeness not before attained; and securing the division of the High School into a Latin School and an English High, and the building of probably the most complete high school building, as far as lighting, heating, and ventilation are concerned, in the country. He is a trustee of the Boston Dental College; a trustee of the New Ipswich Public Library; president of the Boston Alumni of Dartmouth College; chairman of the executive committee of the General Alumni Association of Dartmouth College; president of the Board of Trustees of the permanent funds of the Social Union of Cambridge, an organization similar to those in other cities called the Young Men's Christian Association; president of the Society for the Study of the Genealogy of the Hildreth Family; member of the St. Botolph Club of Boston and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. As chairman of the advisory committee of the executive board of the alumni of Dartmouth, Dr. Hildreth made an elaborate report, which was regarded by friends of the college as the best work he has done outside of strictly professional work; and he has had the satisfaction of seeing two of the three things recommended by his committee constructed, and in active operation with much benefit to the college,—the athletic field and grand stand and the water-works for the town of Hanover. In 1885 he prepared a careful and interesting history of the gifts from the estate of Edward Hopkins, and in recognition of this work was the next year made one of the trustees administering them, having as associates President Eliot, Roger Wolcott, and others of similar standing and note. In 1895 he was appointed by Governor Greenhalge a member of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Dr. Hildreth was married March 2, 1864, to Miss Achsah Beulah Colburn, of Temple, N.H. They have two sons and a daughter: John Lewis, Jr., Beulah Gertrude (now Mrs. Barrett), and Alfred Hitchcock Hildreth.

HOBART, Arthur, of Boston, treasurer and director of manufacturing and other corporations, is a native of Boston, born March 2, 1844, son of Aaron and Anna Mann (Brown) Hobart. His ancestry on the Hobart side is traced to Thomas Hobart, brother of the Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of the Old Ship Church in Hingham, and on the side of his father's mother to Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow of the "Mayflower" party; on his mother's side, to Colonel Nathan Tyler, an officer of the army of the Revolution. He was educated in the Boston public schools, primary, grammar, and English High. He graduated from the Dwight Grammar School in 1859, and from the English High in 1862, receiving from each the Franklin medal. He began business life as a clerk in the counting-room of William F. Freeman & Co., Boston, which he entered in 1862, and in 1863 was transferred to the service of the Ætna Mills, a corporation organized in that year by Messrs. Freeman & Co. to do a woollen manufacturing business at Watertown, Mass. Subsequently, in 1888, he was made treasurer of the

mills, which position he still holds. He is also at the present time a director of the West Point Manufacturing Company and the Lanett Cotton

ARTHUR HOBART.

Mills of West Point, Ga.; a director of the Winthrop National Bank of Boston and of the Boston Wharf Company; and a trustee and member of the investment board of the Franklin Savings Bank, Boston. In politics Mr. Hobart is an Independent Republican; and, while he has held no public office, he has been active in public affairs, having given much attention to political reforms, such as those of the civil service, the Australian ballot, corrupt practice legislation, and caucus reform, and aided materially in their advancement. He has been secretary of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association since its organization, and was one of the early members of the Boston Municipal League. He is a member of the Union Club and of the Unitarian Club. He was married November 2, 1881, to Miss Anna E. Turner, of Vineland, N.J.

HUBBARD, Orrin Calvin, of Boston, merchant, was born in Rowley, May 13, 1851, son of Calvin and Mary E. (Chaplin) Hubbard. He is of New England ancestry, tracing back two hundred years. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the district school. At the age of nineteen he came to Boston, and engaged with the firm of Brown & Wilcox in the hatter's trade. Here he remained for fourteen years, working in the manufacture of silk hats, and then (1884) entered business on his own account, establishing the firm of Lamson & Hubbard, in the hat and fur business, wholesale and retail. At the beginning the firm employed but a few hands; but its business steadily expanded, and the force increased until now upward of one hundred and fifty persons are required to do the work of the establishment. It is an extensive manufacturer of Knights Templar regalia. Mr. Hubbard is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a past high priest of the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter; and is a member of the Central Club of Somerville. In politics he is a Republican. He was married February 10,

O. C. HUBBARD.

1876, to Miss Amaryllis F. Faulkner, of Boston. They have one child: Amy Louise Hubbard.

HUMPHREYS, Richard Clapp, of Boston, trustee of estates, was born in Dorchester, June 10, 1836, son of Henry and Sarah Blake (Clapp) Humphreys. He has the distinction, rare in this

country, of having been born on a family homestead dating back to the early seventeenth century. His first ancestors in America, James and Joseph Humphreys, father and son, came from England in 1634, and, settling in Dorchester, erected a house on their farm on the spot where their descendants in the direct line have ever since lived. The house has been twice rebuilt, but a portion of the original one is yet preserved in the present structure. Mr. Humphreys is of the seventh generation born on this historic spot. The Humphreys farm, occupying a large territory, has been so subdivided from time to time with the growth of Dorchester that within its original limits are to-day the dwellings of three hundred families. Henry Humphreys, the father of Richard C., born April 8, 1801, and still living in the old house, carried on the tanning business in Dorchester, which had descended in the family from the first Humphreys, until his retirement from active pursuits. Mr. Humphreys's mother, also a native of Dorchester, was born near the spot where the first free public school in this country stood. He is the oldest survivor of a family of thirteen children. He attended school, beginning at the age of four, in a wooden school-house still standing, which then occupied the site now covered by the Edward Everett School-house, but was afterward moved to another lot. This accommodated a primary and grammar school; and he passed through both grades, graduating in 1851. The following year he entered the grocery store of J. H. Upham & Co. at Upham's Corner, Dorchester, as a boy, and nine years later became a partner. He continued in this business for twenty years, and next entered the real estate business in Boston, associated with Holbrook & Fox, where he remained eight years. Then retiring, he engaged in his present occupation, that of trustee of estates, receiving in course of time more than fifty appointments from the courts as executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian. Much of his time for the past twelve or fifteen years has also been given to charitable, philanthropic, and educational work. During the greater part of this period he has been president of the Dorchester Branch of the Associated Charities of Boston, president of the Dorchester Employment and Relief Society, and an overseer of the poor; and he is now connected with upward of twenty beneficent and religious organizations, the list including the Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Boston Home for Incurables, the Municipal Reform League, the Unitarian Sunday School Union, the Christian Register Association, the Dorchester First Parish Sunday-school, and others. Since 1888 he has been a member of the Boston School Committee, in that body serving as chairman of the committees on nominations, supplies, school-houses, and annual report, and having a part in much of its important work; and has interested himself meanwhile in various municipal reforms. He is prominently connected with the First Parish Church of Dorchester,— now the oldest religious

RICHARD C. HUMPHREYS.

society in Boston, with which the Humphreys family have worshipped since the first coming of James and Joseph in 1634,— being treasurer of the society and associated in the diaconate with his father, who has held the office for sixty years; he is president of the Norfolk Unitarian Conference, having held that position for more than ten years, treasurer of the Unitarian Sunday School Society for the past ten years; and is at present associated with various activities of the Unitarian denomination. In politics he is an Independent Republican, conservative in his views, strong in his convictions, quick to "bolt" a bad nomination and to lead or join an unpopular movement in the

principles of which he believes. Mr. Humphreys was married March 5, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Beals, of Dorchester, by whom he had one son: Clarence B. Humphreys. She died in 1889. He married second, June 30, 1892, Mrs. Susan M. Clapp, daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Cherryfield, Me.

JACKSON, William Benjamin, M.D., of Lowell, was born in Dracut, February 28, 1853, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Butterworth) Jackson. His parents were middle-class English people who came to this country in the forties.

WILLIAM B. JACKSON.

After a few years in the mills in Lowell his father moved the family to Stowe, Vt., where they lived on a farm till 1871; and in 1875 they returned to Lowell. He was educated in common and high school in Vermont, at the State Normal School in Plymouth, N.H., and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in Tilton, N.H. He taught school three years in Vermont and New Hampshire, and then took up the study of medicine. One year was spent in the office of Dr. Pinkham in Lowell, and three years at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1880; and subsequently, in 1892, he took a post-graduate course in anatomy in the medical school. He began practice immediately upon his graduation in 1880, established in Lowell, and has since continued there. He has been a member of the staff of the Lowell Hospital since about 1886; surgeon to the Lowell General Hospital since its organization in 1894; gynæcologist to St. John's Hospital since 1893; surgeon to out-patients at St. John's since 1894; and agent of the Board of Health of the town of Tewksbury since 1894. He has no specialty, doing a general practice. But he is most interested in surgery and bacteriology. He has performed, either in the hospitals or in private practice, about all the major operations. About the year 1886 he began to make examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli for diagnostic purposes. He was the first in Lowell to make a bacteriological diagnosis of diphtheria. For several years he has made microscopical examinations of tumors for other physicians. He is prominent in medical organizations, having been a councillor in the Massachusetts Medical Society since about 1892; and treasurer of the Middlesex North District Medical Society for seven years, beginning about 1884. He was one of the organizers of the Lowell Medical Club and its president in 1894; and is a member of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. Dr. Jackson is prominently connected also with fraternal organizations. He is a member of Waverly Lodge, Sons of St. George, was the first grand president of that order in this State, has been a representative to the Supreme Lodge, and is now a member of that body; is senior deacon of Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons, member of Mt. Horeb Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and member of Pilgrim Commandery of Knights Templar. In politics he has never done anything more than to vote. He was a Republican until 1884, since which time he has been a Democrat. He was married May 10, 1882, to Miss Clara T. Clark, of Plymouth, N.H. They have had four children: William C. (born in 1883), Harry F. (born in 1885, died in 1887), Helen (born in 1889), and Lawrence M. Jackson (born in 1891).

JENKS, William Samuel, of Adams, manufacturer, is a native of Adams, born December 1, 1855, son of Edwin F. and Nancy S. (Fisk) Jenks. His paternal great-great-grandparents were Edmund and Kesiah (Olney) Jenks, of Rhode Island; his great-grandparents, Samuel and

Lurania (Ballou) Jenks; and his grandparents, Daniel and Lucy (Brown) Jenks. He was the youngest of a family of four, the others being

W. S. JENKS.

Edmund D., Charles C., and Lucy B. His education was acquired in public and private schools, attending the former until nine years of age, then a boarding-school at Clinton, N.Y., for two years, and Mills Institute, South Williamstown, where he was prepared to enter Williams College in 1873. From 1875 to 1880 he made a thorough study of the manufacture of paper at Holyoke, under the supervision of his brother, Charles C. Jenks, who is now president of the Whiting Paper Company of Holyoke, and the L. L. Brown Paper Company of Adams. Subsequently he was associated with Charles E. Legate in the merchant tailoring and ready-made clothing business, under the firm name of Jenks & Legate, at Adams for a period of eight years. He is now a director of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, also a director of the First National Bank of Adams, and clerk of the South Adams Savings Bank of Adams. Mr. Jenks has served his town as chief of the fire department for four years, and is now serving a second three years' term of the prudential committee of the Adams fire district. In 1893 he was first elected to the Legislature for the term of 1894, and, re-elected, is now serving his second term. During his first term he was a member of the committee on printing, and in his second term on the committee on roads and bridges, active as clerk of the committee. In politics he has always been a Republican and a Protectionist. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Berkshire Lodge, the Corinthian Chapter, the St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine; and he is also a Knight of Pythias, member of Adams Lodge, No. 67. He was married October 13, 1881, to Miss Cornelia Bliss Dean. They have two children: Mildred Dean and Jessica Estelle Jenks.

JONES, LOMBARD CARTER, M.D., of Melrose, was born in Sandwich, February 17, 1865, son of Isaiah T. and Hannah C. (Weeks) Jones. He is descended on the paternal side from William Bradford, the second governor of the Plymouth Colony. On the maternal side the male members of the family were almost all seamen, and among

LOMBARD C. JONES.

them were some of the most successful whaling captains who ever sailed from New Bedford. His preparatory education was acquired in the public

schools of Sandwich, graduating from the high school in 1882, and his collegiate training at Harvard, where he graduated "*cum laude*" in 1887. Entering the Harvard Medical School in September following his graduation from the college, he graduated there in June, 1890, and at the beginning of the next year entered the Boston City Hospital as first surgical house officer, where he served until July, 1892. Then in September of that year he began the regular practice of his profession in Fall River. Three months later, however, he moved to Melrose, where he has since been established. While in college, he was a member of the Pi Eta Society, of the Harvard Athletic Association, and of Theta Delta Chi; at the medical school, of the Boylston Medical Society and of the Doctors' Club. He is now a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and of the Boston City Hospital Club; and is connected with the Masonic fraternity as a master Mason.

KELLEY, Seth Wight, M.D., of Woburn, is a native of Maine, born in Oxford, June 26, 1848, son of Cyrus Kingsbury Kelley, M.D., and Mary Moore (Wight) Kelley. On the paternal side he is a descendant of John Kellie, of the parish of Kellie, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1710, and settled in New Hampshire; and on the maternal side he descends from Seth Wight, of the Isle of Wight, who was one of the first settlers of Western Maine. He was educated at the Plymouth (N.H.) Academy, graduating in 1862, at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., graduating in 1865, and at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1869, with the degree of A.M.; and his preparation for his profession was at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated M.D. in 1874. During the latter part of his course at Dartmouth he was also engaged in teaching, as principal of the Haverhill (N.H.) Academy (1868–69); and in 1869–70 he was assistant principal of the Monson (Mass.) Academy. While at the medical school, he was an assistant in the Boston Dispensary, 1872–73, and hospital interne in the United States Marine Hospital, 1873–74. He began regular practice in Cambridge in 1874, removing to Woburn the following year. In 1893–94 he was chairman of the Woburn Board of Health. He has served two terms (1876–77) as a member of the School Committee. Dr. Kelley belongs to a number of professional and other associations, in several of which he holds or has held official position. He was president of the East Middlesex Medical Society in 1884–85–86; is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, having served since 1887; was president of the Pine Tree Club of Woburn in 1890–91; has been vice-president of the Woburn Suffrage League since 1885; and is also a member of the Boylston Medical Society, of the Handel and Haydn Society, Boston, of Phi Beta Kappa (Dartmouth), of the Dartmouth, Harvard Medical, and Kimball Union Academy Alumni associations,

SETH W. KELLEY.

and of Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge; and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, member of the Mishawum Lodge. He was married July 26, 1883, to Miss Emma Amanda Putnam. She died in 1890, leaving one child: Christine Putnam Kelley (born June 17, 1885).

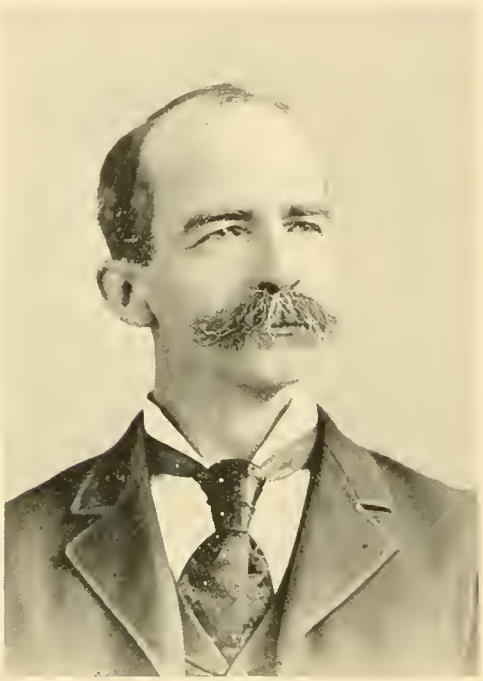
KRAUS, Adolph Robert, of Boston, sculptor, is a native of Germany, born in Zeulenroda, August 5, 1850, only son of Adolph and Amalie (Krause) Kraus. He attended public school in

his native place, and began practical work in the line of his profession when not quite fourteen years of age, in carving stone and wood, modelling and designing for art industry and for decorative purposes generally. Before long he exchanged the workshops for studios, becoming an assistant to sculptors of note. He was well paid for his labors, and through the practice of economy was enabled at the age of twenty-three to go to Rome and pursue his art studies there. He first studied the antique under Professor Emilio Wolf (Thorwaldsen's intimate friend). When he had been but a year in the Eternal City, he received the first prize in the newly established Royal Institute of Fine Arts, founded by the Italian government, which had a few years before occupied Rome, reformed all educational institutes, and closed the Papal Accademia di San Luca, opening this institute in its place, with Professors Monte Verde, Masini, and other sculptors of the modern realistic school as teachers. His work for which the prize was awarded represented "A Puritan." In consequence of this achievement he received a small pension from the Prussian government (Cultus ministerium) by order of Emperor William. Then, believing in Fortune's smile, he opened a studio and undertook ambitious work,—modelling an Eve, an Indian in combat with a snake, and "The Last Moments of a Condemned," in the latter expressing his abhorrence of capital punishment and the destruction of a beautiful human being. These, however, proved to be too great undertakings for a slender purse; and in 1876, in the hope of earning money sufficient to complete them, he returned to Germany, where he engaged in teaching in a large school of architecture, modelling meanwhile portraits and doing other work. A desire to see London drew him to that city in 1877; but, after in vain struggling to establish a studio there, he decided to come to this country. He had then married an English lady, Miss Annie Cullimore. They arrived first in Philadelphia, in 1881; and his observations in that city gave him the impression that a sculptor could not speedily prosper in America. But before returning to Germany he wished to visit New York, Boston, and other cities. Boston with its surroundings, the finest of any great city he had seen, impressed him most favorably; and he decided to remain here, for a while at least. At this time Carl Fehmer, the architect, was building the house of Governor Oliver Ames in Commonwealth Avenue; and Kraus was persuaded by him to model the decorative statuary for the interior. Thereafter, Mr. Fehmer and Mr. Ames were both helpful in advancing him as a Boston sculptor. Upon his success in a competition for a bust of the poet Karl Heinzen (now in Forest Hills Cemetery, Roxbury) he opened his studio here. His next important success was in the competition for the Theodore Parker monument, for which there were twenty-two competitors. Reliefs on this work, which he subsequently produced,—"Awakening," "Truth unmasking Error," and "Humanity" taking to her

ROBERT KRAUS.

breast a slave's child,—are characteristic of his tendencies. Then followed the "Boston Massacre" monument (now on Boston Common); the Iowa State soldiers' monument, which received the second prize, with forty-seven competitors; a statue of "Grief" and that of "Eternal Rest" on the Randidge tomb (both in Forest Hills Cemetery); portraits of Governor Ames and family and of others; and statues for the buildings of the World's Fair. Mr. Kraus was married, as above stated, in London, January 5, 1880, to Miss Annie Cullimore. They have five children: three boys, Wilfrid, Herbert, and Alfred; and two girls, Nellie and Roberta Kraus.

KRESS, GEORGE, of Westfield, member of the bar, was born in the village of Broad Brook, in the town of East Windsor, Conn., December 24, 1848, son of George and Mary Kress. His early life was spent on the farm, attending the public schools of the town during the regular school seasons, and subsequently teaching several winters in the same schools. He fitted for college at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and, entering Amherst, graduated there in the class of 1877. While at college, during the latter part of the course he began reading law in the office of E. E. Webster, then in Amherst, and continued his



GEO. KRESS.

studies after graduation in the office of the Hon. E. H. Lathrop in Springfield, from which he was admitted to the bar of Hampden County in June, 1878. He began practice the following month, established himself in the town of Huntington, Hampshire County, and remained there until May 22, 1893, when he opened an office in Westfield, at first going back and forth on the trains, but in the following November removing his family to Westfield. While living in Huntington, he was prominent in local affairs, serving for several years as chairman of the School Committee and chairman of the Republican town committee, resigning the latter position just before his removal from the place. He was also for some years chairman of the trustees of the Second Congregational Society; and at the time of his removal was clerk of the society and superintendent of the Sunday-school. In his law business at Huntington he was associated from April 14, 1885, to November 11, 1893, when he moved to Westfield, with Schuyler Clark, under the firm name of Kress & Clark, which became well known in the county. Mr. Kress is a hard worker in his profession. His favorite recreation in its season is that of trout fishing, which he considers superior to any other for relaxation of body and mind from the pressure of care and business. In politics he is always a Republican. He was married January 21, 1879, at Broad Brook, Conn., to Georgetta Adams, of that place. They have one child: Eva J. Kress (born April 5, 1881).

LANCASTER, SHERMAN RUSSELL, M.D., of Cambridge, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Newport, October 14, 1861, son of Ichabod Russell and M. Ellen (Ireland) Lancaster. He is of English descent on the paternal side, and on the maternal side of Scotch. His paternal great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the town schools of Newport, at the Corinna Union Academy, and at the Maine Central Institute, where he graduated in 1881. After leaving the academy, and while at the institute, he taught winters to earn money to defray his expenses at the latter institution. Always having a desire to follow the medical profession, he began medical studies, immediately after his graduation from the institute, in the office of the late Dr. O. H. Merrill, of Corinna, Me., and subsequently attended lectures at the Medical College of the University of the City of New York. Graduating therefrom March 7, 1887, he established himself in Cambridge, and began regular practice the following June. A stranger in the city, without even acquaintances, he was obliged to depend entirely on his own efforts for success; and the result has been a gradual and healthy growth of his practice from the first year, quite exceeding his expectations when he selected Cambridge for his field. He counts his success as due in a great measure to his close application to business, improving in a legitimate way every opportunity that has presented itself, and his con-

scientious care of every case that falls to him for treatment. From the beginning of his academic and professional training he has depended on his

S. R. LANCASTER.

own efforts and resources, meeting every expense from his own earnings. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the County Medical Society, and of the Cambridge Society for Medical Improvement. He is also connected with the order of Odd Fellows, a member of Dunster Lodge; with the Knights of Pythias, a member of St. Omer's Lodge; and he is a member of the Citizens' Trade Association of Cambridge and of the Cambridge Real Estate Associates. He is unmarried.

LIBBEY, Hosea Waite, M.D., of Boston, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Lebanon, June 28, 1835, son of Moses and Huldah Jane (Langton) Libbey. He is of English descent on both sides. On the paternal side he traces back to 1574, the earliest mention of the name being found in Oxfordshire, England, and to early settlers of that part of Massachusetts which afterwards became Maine; and on the maternal side he descends from Sir John Langton, of London, England. His father was a skilful mechanic, and did good work in Boston, to which city he early moved his family. He helped to build the first fence around Boston Common; and he put the venerable "Old Elm," which long stood near the Frog Pond, in condition,—binding it with iron bands and fixing rods to support its drooping branches,—so that it was kept intact for twenty-eight years. Hosea Waite was educated in the public schools of Boston. Early determining to become a physician, he attended two courses of lectures, and, being too poor to graduate, struck out in independent studies, especially of natural laws, and of nature's remedies found in flowers, leaves, barks, roots, and gums of the wild woods. He began practice in 1854, and has continued without interruption from that time, steadily increasing his field. Being independent of the "regulars," he met many obstacles; but these have been one by one overcome through the exercise of an indomitable will, perseverance, and his faith in his theories. In 1880 he established two Hygienetariums, one in Boston, on Rutland Square, and the other in Cleveland, Ohio. Besides his professional work he has indulged in invention; and he has produced a great variety of ingenious devices, from a meat-boiler to a steam and electric bicycle. As early as 1871

HOSEA W. LIBBEY.

he invented the "no-horse-to-feed buggy," propelled by the feet with an endless chain, from which the bicycle of to-day developed. He was the first to spring a rubber tire into a periphery of a wheel, the first also to use the sprocket wheel and endless chain and tension wheel. His steam and electric bicycles are designed to run at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, with a supply of steam for a journey of twelve hours, and a constant supply of electricity from a primary battery of his own invention. Fully fitted, they will weigh each but a little more than one hundred pounds. The number of his inventions for which he has obtained patents had reached eighty in 1893. Among the latest are an automatic aërial railroad, a two-story street car, and an electric locomotive. In politics and in religion Dr. Libbey classes himself as a liberal, having "never been creed-bound to anything." He was a Republican until the failure of the party to follow the leadership of Blaine, since which time he has been an Independent. He has published a number of journals, and has for thirty-five years issued *Boston Hygienia*. He was married November 8, 1856, to Lavinia R. Hollister, of Marblehead, Ohio. They have had one daughter, Vinnietta June Libbey, a graduate of Wellesley College in the class of 1892.

LIBBY, Charles Adelbert, M.D., of Arlington, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Limington, August 15, 1851, son of Shirley and Mary (Sinclare) Libby. He was educated in the common school and at the Limington Academy. After leaving the academy, he began the study of medicine in Melrose, Mass., with J. Heber Smith, M.D., who was then physician of that town, and subsequently entered the Homœopathic Medical College of New York, where he graduated in March, 1873. Upon leaving college, he took charge of the practice of Dr. J. A. Burpee, of Malden, for a few weeks, and then in May settled in Arlington, where he has been in active practice ever since, his field extending into adjoining towns. He has won a reputation for ability and conscientious devotion to the interests of his patients. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a member of Hiram Lodge, and of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar; and his club associations are with the Arlington Boat Club. He is a strong advocate of physical training for young men, and, as a member of the boat club, takes great pleasure in its athletic sports and practice. Dr. Libby was married December 16, 1874, to Miss Maria S. Small, of Scarborough Me., daughter of Captain James and Susan (Parker) Small.

C. A. LIBBY.

LOCKWOOD, Rev. John Hoyt, of Westfield, pastor of the First Congregational Church, is a native of New York, born in Troy, January 17, 1848, son of Charles N. and Mary Elizabeth (Fry) Lockwood. The first of his ancestors on the paternal side, in the country, came from Northamptonshire, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630; and he is in the sixth generation from Ephraim Lockwood, who came from Watertown to Norwalk, Conn., in 1650. His paternal great-grandfather, Isaac Lockwood, was a soldier of the Revolution through the entire war. His grandparents, Hanford N. and Rachael (Wildman) Lockwood, went from Danbury, Conn., to Troy, N.Y., in 1810, where the former was a leading merchant for many years, and for a time mayor of the city. His mother's parents were Deacon John Fry and Eliza Wildman Fry, of Danbury,

Conn. His education was begun in the public schools of Troy, which he attended till 1860. Then he was a student at the Troy Academy for four years, where he fitted for college; and, entering Williams at the age of sixteen, graduated there in the class of 1868 with the degree of A.B., to which was added in 1871 that of A.M. for a three years' course of literary study. Meanwhile he took the full course at the Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in the class of 1871. He was licensed to preach in the spring of 1870 by the Presbytery of New York in New York City, and in the following summer, at the end of his second year in the seminary, was in Southern Minnesota, doing home missionary work, also organizing a Presbyterian church at Wells. The following year, on November 15, he was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor of the Reformed Church of Canastota, N.Y., by the Classis of Cayuga. His pastorate there closed on April 28, 1873; and he was soon afterward installed pastor of the New England Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N.Y. Resigning that position December 31, 1878, on the first of April, 1879, he assumed the

JOHN H. LOCKWOOD.

duties of the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Westfield, his present charge, and was formally installed May 14 following. The same year the church celebrated its bicentennial: and he preached the historical sermon, which was subsequently printed in book form. During his administration the membership of the church has steadily increased, and it has become one of the leading organizations of its denomination in the western part of the State. Mr. Lockwood is especially interested in the Sunday-school, of which he is the superintendent, and has so increased its numbers that it is now considerably larger than the church membership. In 1894 a chapel costing about $20,000 was added to the church building, which was largely the result of his efforts. He is a fluent and forcible preacher and a model pastor. Outside of his parochial duties Mr. Lockwood is much concerned in educational, missionary, and benevolent matters, and in the various activities of the town, in which he is counted a foremost citizen. He has been a member of the Westfield School Committee for five years, the last two years chairman of the board; has served for a long period as a director of the Westfield Athenæum (the public library); and has been, since early in his pastorate, on the Board of Trustees of the Westfield Academy Fund. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Society at Williams, the oldest Greek letter society in the United States; a charter member of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club, an organization composed of leading Congregational clergymen and laymen of the valley, of which he was president in 1888; and a member of the Connecticut River Valley Theological Club, to which he was elected 1882. He has served a three years' term as alumni visitor at Williams College, and is one of the nominees for alumni trustees to be voted for at the next commencement (1895). In politics he is an Independent Republican. Mr. Lockwood was married July 19, 1871, to Miss Sarah L. Bennett, daughter of Dr. Ezra P. and Sarah M. Bennett, of Danbury, Conn. They have three children living: William A. (class of '96, Williams), Annie E., and Lucy B. Lockwood (in school at Westfield).

LUND, Rodney, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Vermont, born in Corinth, Orange County, April 28, 1830, son of Thomas and Anna (Marks) Lund. His grandfather, Noah Lund, was one of the first settlers of Corinth, going there from Dunstable, now Nashua, N.H. He was educated in the common schools

and at the Corinth and Bradford academies. After two years in a printing-office he entered the law office of Judge Spencer, of Corinth, to prepare

RODNEY LUND.

for his profession, meanwhile pursuing studies in the classics and in other branches evenings, as he had done from the time of leaving the academy. He subsequently read with Robert McOrmsby, of Bradford. He was admitted to the bar at the December term of the Orange County (Vt.) court in 1851, and began practice in December of the following year at White River Junction, Vt., in association with Lewis R. Morris, under the firm name of Lund & Morris. In the autumn of 1860 he moved to Montpelier, Vt., and there formed a partnership with Joseph A. Wing, which continued until the autumn of 1867, when he removed to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Very soon after his establishment in the latter city he became a partner of Judge Robert I. Burbank, and this relation continued for about fifteen years. Then he entered into partnership with Charles H. Welch, under the firm name of Lund & Welch, which has since continued. Their business has been a general law practice and patent cases. While residing in Vermont, Mr. Lund held the office of deputy secretary of State for three years, ending in 1867. He entered politics as a Republican, in the Fremont campaign, and for several years after was quite active; but, finding that politics and law did not work well together, he finally gave up the former. He was married September 13, 1854, to Miss Myra M. Chubb, of Hardwick, Vt. They have no children.

LYMAN, George Hinckley, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, December 13, 1850, son of George H. and Maria C. R. (Austin) Lyman. He is a great-grandson of Elbridge Gerry. He was educated in the Boston Latin School, at the St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., where he spent four and a half years, and at Harvard, graduating A.B. in 1873. Subsequently he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated LL.B. in 1877, and was further fitted for his profession by eighteen months' study in Germany, one year in the law office of Ropes & Gray, Boston, and one year in the office of Thornton K. Lothrop, Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the spring of 1878, and has since been engaged in general practice in Boston and

GEO. H. LYMAN.

in the care of private trusts. He also holds a number of directorships. In politics Mr. Lyman has always been a Republican, and has for some

time been prominently connected with the party organization. He was treasurer of the Republican city committee of Boston one year (1892), chairman of the finance committee of the Republican State Committee two years (1893 and 1894), and is now chairman of the State Committee, having been elected to the headship in January, 1895. He is a member of the Somerset, Country, and St. Botolph clubs. He was married April 26, 1881, to Miss Caroline B. Amory, daughter of William Amory, of Boston. Their children are: Ellen B., Maria C., and George H. Lyman, Jr.

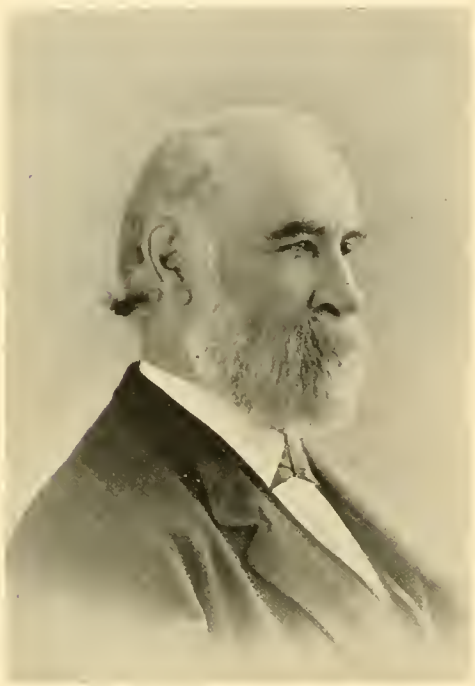
McDONOUGH, John James, of Fall River, judge of the Second District Court of Bristol, is a native of Fall River, born March 15, 1857, son of Michael and Ellen (Hayes) McDonough. He is of Irish descent, his ancestors of Sligo and Clare counties. His early education was acquired in the Fall River public schools, and after graduating therefrom he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, where he took a six years' course, and graduated second in a class of twenty-six, with the degree of A.B., in June, 1880. He next studied a year and a half at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, P.Q., taking a course in philosophy and moral and dogmatic theology; and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the regular degree of LL.B. in the class of 1884. Admitted to the Bristol bar in September following, he early entered upon a lucrative practice in Bristol and Barnstable counties. He was appointed to his present position as judge of the Second District Court of Bristol in 1893, first nominated in March that year a special justice, by Governor Russell, and on May 13 following nominated and unanimously confirmed as justice. Upon becoming judge, he discontinued the practice of law in accordance with his sense of propriety. In politics Judge McDonough is a Democrat, and in 1890–91 was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. He served in the lower house of the Legislature as representative for the Eighth Bristol District in 1889–90. During his first term he was a member of the committees on taxation and on probate and insolvency, clerk of the former, and during his second term of the committee on the judiciary, acting as its clerk. In the session of 1890 he championed the cause of George Fred Williams in the latter's advocacy of the famous West End Street Railway investigation. He has frequently been mentioned for senator for the Second Bristol District and for mayor of Fall

JNO. J. McDONOUGH.

River. Mr. McDonough has also given some attention to journalism, having been for a time editor of the Fall River *Herald* and of the *Catholic Advocate* of Fall River. He is not a society or club man. He was married November 4, 1890, to Miss Elizabeth Frances McCarthy, of Provincetown. They have one daughter: Mary Eustelle McDonough.

MOORE, Ira Loriston, M.D., of Boston, for more than twenty years one of the largest operators in vacant land in Boston, and prominent in a number of improvements, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Raymond, November 24, 1824, eldest son of Ira and Mary Gorden (Brown) Moore. On his father's side he is descended from General Moore, one of Washington's generals; and on his mother's side he traces his lineage back to the Browns, London linen merchants, who came to this country in 1635, and settled at Hampton, N.H. When he was a lad of sixteen, his family moved to Lowell. After attending the public schools there for a few terms, he fitted for college under the late Harvey Jewell and

the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Mann, and entered Amherst in the class of 1847. Completing the college course, he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Wheelock Graves, of Lowell, shortly after entering the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. There he was graduated at the head of his class of two hundred and twenty-seven members. Returning to Lowell, he went into copartnership with Dr. Graves, which relation was continued for a year or more. Then pursuing his profession alone, in which he displayed remarkable skill, he soon attained a practice equal to that of any physician in his city. He was particularly successful



IRA L. MOORE.

in the treatment of typhoid fever, cholera, and cholera infantum. In 1860 he removed to Boston, where for nearly ten years he continued in practice. Then he retired with a competence, and devoted himself to speculation in real estate on a large scale. Dr. Moore was a member of the Legislature, representing Lowell in 1857, and from Boston in 1866–67, 1871–72. When elected from Lowell, he was the first Republican elected in Middlesex County who had not been a member of the American party. During his first term he was the chief advocate of the filling of the Back Bay District of the city of Boston. In 1858 he received the nomination for State senator, but was defeated in the election by General B. F. Butler by a small vote. While a resident of Lowell he was twice elected director of the Lowell Public Library; and the year after his removal to Boston he was elected a member of the Boston School Committee for the term of three years. In 1889 he was a member of the Common Council. For thirty years Dr. Moore has been an active member of the order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all the high offices, both in the lodge and the encampment. Dr. Moore was first married on January 1, 1873, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the late Daniel Chamberlin, long proprietor of the first Adams House; and the issue of this marriage were two children: Charlotte Lillian and Daniel Loriston Moore, the latter living but two years. Mrs. Moore died September 9, 1887. Upon the death of her father, which occurred in 1879, Dr. Moore was appointed, under the will, chairman of the executors and trustees of the Chamberlin estate; and with other trustees he soon decided to demolish the old Adams House and to build the present fine hotel on its site. Dr. Moore's second wife, to whom he was married on October 4, 1893, was Mrs. Harriet N. Warner, widow of the late Hon. Oliver Warner, secretary of the Commonwealth from 1858 to 1876.

MORRIS, Michael Augustine, M.D., of Charlestown District, Boston, is a native of New Brunswick, born in St. John, December 13, 1850, son of Hugh and Margaret Morris. His parents were also natives of St. John. He received a thorough education in the Mill's Training School of St. John, the Lancaster Superior School at Lancaster, N.B., and from private tutor; and began the study of medicine just before his eighteenth year, in October, 1868, under Dr. John Berryman, of St. John. At the end of that year he came to Boston, and entered the Harvard Medical School. While a student, he was appointed, after a competitive examination, house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and was there from May 5, 1872, to May 5, 1873. He was graduated from the Medical School the following June, and in October established himself in Charlestown, where he has since remained engaged in general practice. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, of the Massachusetts Medical

Benevolent Society, of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and of the Boston City Hospital Medical Club. He belongs also to the

M. A. MORRIS.

University Club of Boston and the Charlestown Club of Charlestown District. He has prepared papers on various medical and surgical topics, which have appeared in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*. He has never married.

MORSE, Fred Harris, M.D., of Melrose and Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Wilton, May 4, 1857, son of Russell S. and Susan A. (Frost) Morse. His father was well known throughout Maine, and New England generally, by his numerous patents and inventions. His early education was acquired through the usual attendance at country schools two terms a year, then two years were spent at the Wilton Academy; and he finished at the Lewiston (Me.) High School, from which he graduated in 1876. After leaving the High School, he taught for a while in different parts of Maine, at one time being principal of a school in Lewiston. In 1877, going to Ravenna, Ohio, to assist his father in the latter's business, he was a student in a dentist's office there for a year. Then, returning, he became a student at Lewiston of Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, at that time governor of the State, and subsequently attended the medical department of the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated March 8, 1881. He began practice, soon after graduation and a short time spent in Bellevue Hospital, New York, in Lisbon, Me.; but, that being a factory town with a transient population, he early sought a more settled field, and in 1883 removed to Newton, N.H. There he at once began a busy life, his practice extending into several towns and villages. It was, however, a hard country practice with long drives; and in March, 1885, while convalescing from an attack of pneumonia, he decided to withdraw from it, although he had been very successful, had built a house in the town, was superintendent of schools, and generally well established. As he was the only physician in the place, he found no difficulty in selling both house and practice; and this being accomplished, the purchaser being a doctor from Vermont, in September, 1885, he removed to Melrose, Mass., where he has since been engaged in active practice. In 1888 he became interested, through the writings of prominent medical men at

F. H. MORSE.

home and abroad, in the newer theories of electricity as applied to medicine; and after much investigation of the subject, making frequent trips

to New York and visiting some of his old college professors who had become specialists in this method of treating many diseases, he fitted his office with all the best appliances he could find in the country. In 1892 he went to Europe still further to study the subject, and spent the greater part of his time abroad in Paris, where the best opportunities were offered. Upon his return he opened an office in Boston on Boylston Street, and is now established on Beacon Street as an electro-therapeutic specialist. He is also lecturer of electro-therapeutics in the Tufts College Medical School. Dr. Morse is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, and of the American Electro-therapeutic Association. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, and with the Odd Fellows, belonging to the Melrose Lodge. He is a member also of the Melrose Club. He was married October 31, 1881, to Miss Mary Elmira Maxwell, of Lewiston, Me., only daughter of O. M. Maxwell, a prominent merchant of that city. They have one child: Mildred M. Morse (born in 1884).

MORSE, Nathan Ranson, A.M., M.D., of Salem, was born in the town of Stoddard, N.H., February 20, 1831, being the first-born child to Nathan and Jane (Robb) Morse, well known and honored in the community, who reared a large family of eight children,— four sons and four daughters,— all of whom are alive and in good health (1895), and alike honored in the community in which they reside, not one of whom has ever used tobacco or alcoholic stimulants. He is, on his mother's side, grandson of Captain Samuel Robb, of Stoddard, who served in the Revolution under General Stark; and, on his father's side, great-grandson of Deacon Eli Morse, of Dublin, N.H., who was the second son of Nathaniel Morse, of Medford, Mass., and he a great-grandson of Samuel Morse, the distinguished Puritan ancestor who emigrated from England to America with his family in 1635 at the age of fifty, in the ship "Increase," and settled in Dedham, Mass., where he was one of the most prominent among the leading spirits in the settlement, and its town treasurer for many years. The early life of Dr. Morse, like that of most country boys, was spent upon the farm, with such limited instruction as the common schools of his native town then afforded. At the age of twenty-one he resolved that he would fit himself for college, and, if possible, work his way through. This he successfully accomplished by teaching school in the winter, selling books, and canvassing for subscriptions during the summer vacations. He attended two terms at Tubbs Union Academy, Washington, N.H., under Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, and completed his preparatory fitting at Nashua, N.H., as a private pupil, in connection with the late Dr. J. H. Woodbury, of Boston, under the tuition of that classical scholar and distinguished instructor, the late M. C. Stebbins, A.M., of Springfield, Mass., who later was the instructor and mentor of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, and now of world-wide renown. Entering Amherst College in 1853, at the urgent request of Mr. Stebbins, he was graduated there in 1857. During his senior year he was publisher of the Amherst *Collegiate Magazine*. He was one of the best known students in college,— prominent in the famous foot-ball game of the freshmen in 1853, also in assisting President Edward Hitchcock in securing some of the most noted bird-tracks in the Connecticut valley, and in other geological work; but more especially

NATHAN R. MORSE.

known through his prominence in political life, he being the only Democrat in his class during the Kansas-Nebraska excitement of 1854 55, under the administration of Franklin Pierce. After graduation Dr. Morse taught school in Marion and Duxbury, was principal of the High School, Holyoke, in 1859 and 1860, and spent the ever-memorable winter of 1860–61 as private tutor in the families of W. A. Parks, Ouachita City, and his father, the Rev. Levi Parks, Bastrop, La. Returning north in June of 1861, after the Civil War had begun, he entered the Harvard Medical School, and, continuing his studies at the medical department of the University of Vermont, graduated from the latter in June, 1862, the first in his class. In August, the same year, he located in the town of Reading, Mass., and there engaged in the successful practice of medicine. After a few months' residence in the town, upon the resignation of Master Batchelder, chairman of the School Committee, he was appointed a member of the board, and was at once elected chairman, to which position he was re-elected each succeeding year till his resignation in July, 1865, upon his removal to Salem, where he also subsequently served on the School Committee for a period of six years. He has resided in Salem since 1865, and for several years enjoyed one of the largest clientage in his profession in that historic city. Dr. Morse has a kind word and a large heart, full of sympathy for all in distress; and no worthy applicant comes to him for aid or assistance and goes away empty-handed. He is genial in his intercourse with others, but firm and independent in his conviction of duty. He is never idle, a man of great energy, large enthusiasm, and strict integrity, who never shirks responsibility in the discharge of any duty. He has been repeatedly urged to accept offices of honor and trust in his adopted city, but has firmly refused all, save that of membership in the School Committee. He stands high in his profession as a physician, his services being often required in consultation outside of his immediate practice. He was professor of diseases of children in the medical department of Boston University from 1874 to 1879, and one of the founders of the institution. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society during 1878–79, edited volumes IV. and V. of the society's Transactions, and was its orator in 1874. He was secretary of the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society from 1872 to 1879, and then its president, and he was also president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society; and he is a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1854 he first joined a secret society in college during his freshman year; but the "Know Nothings" appeared the same year, and, being disgusted with much of their political work, he renounced all affiliation with secret organizations till the year 1866, when, forming a favorable opinion of Masonry, he made application to Essex Lodge of Salem, and was made a master Mason the same year. A few years later he joined the Odd Fellows, and he was a charter member of the North Star Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the thirty-second degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and a ninety-fifth degree of the Royal Masonic Rite, and past most wise of Boston Rose Croix Chapter. In September, 1878, he was requested to examine a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Royal Arcanum, and then give his opinion upon that form of graded fraternal insurance. His opinion being favorable, he at once became interested in forming Salem Council, No. 14, of the order. He was elected its past regent, and upon the institution of the Grand Council to Massachusetts was elected grand vice-regent. In February, 1879, he secured seventy-five charter members for a council of the American Legion of Honor. He was elected past commander of Naumkeag Council, No. 8, and upon the organization of the Grand Council of Massachusetts was selected for its grand commander, but, declining the honor, was elected the first representative to the Supreme Council of the order. He was honored in that body by being successively elected to the office of chaplain, sentry, and chairman of the finance committee for three successive years. In March, 1880, after much solicitation, he organized John Endicott Colony, No. 9, United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers, in Salem, and became its first ex-governor, admitting him to the supreme colony. He was at once elected to the board of directors in that body, and subsequently supreme medical examiner, supreme lieutenant governor, and supreme governor in 1885 86–87. He is given the credit of having made the Pilgrim Fathers one of the best of the fraternal insurance associations now in New England during his long official connection with the order. In politics Dr. Morse has been a lifelong Jeffersonian Demo-

crat. He has served as a member and chairman of the Democratic city committee and as president of the National Democratic Club of Salem. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for the Governor's Council, Fifth District, running some five hundred votes ahead of the ticket; and he was suggested by a leading Democratic journal, the New Hampshire *Patriot*, as a suitable candidate, in every way qualified, for governor of the Commonwealth in 1889. In 1887 he purchased Baker's Island in Salem Harbor, and erected a hotel thereon, which he has since enlarged several times, making it one of the pleasantest of summer resorts on our beautiful New England coast. The island is reached by steamboats from Boston, Salem Willows, and Beverly; and the sail from Boston is one of the finest excursions on the coast. Dr. Morse is sixty-four years of age, but he is as active and vigorous as most men at forty. He has been twice married. In 1859 he married Miss Lottie L. Barden, second daughter of the late Captain Frederick Barden, of Marion, formerly of Charleston, S.C., who for twenty years before the Civil War was the owner of the steamers now known as the "Gordon" and "Sumpter," famous Confederate privateers. His first wife died in May, 1862, leaving two sons, Frederick L. and William N. Morse. In December, 1864, he married Miss Rebecca H. Brown, preceptress of Powars Institute, Bernardston, Mass., only daughter of the late Joshua L. Brown, of Gorham, Me., by whom he has three sons: Charles Wheeler, George A., and Henry W. Morse; and one daughter, Helen B. Morse. The eldest son by his second wife is a young and promising physician and surgeon in Salem, who spent the winter of 1893–94 in Vienna, perfecting himself for his life-work. George A. is a graduate of Amherst College, class of '91, and at present student in the Harvard Law School; and Henry W., the younger, is in the scientific department of Harvard University.

MORTON, CHARLES, of Boston, civil engineer and landscape architect, is a native of Boston, born July 19, 1841, son of Josephus and Sarah (Lewis) Morton. He is a descendant of George Morton, who came from England to the Plymouth Colony in the ship "Ann" in 1621. His education was acquired in the Boston public schools, including the Franklin, Dwight, and English High schools, and at the Norwich University, Norwich, Vt. (now at Northfield, Vt.), where he graduated in 1860. Upon leaving the military college, he was immediately employed in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, engaged in surveying government lands. Then, returning East, from 1862 to 1865 he was employed on the Boston Back Bay Improvement, assisting in the development of the Commonwealth and Boston Water Power Company's lands from Arlington Street to Chester Park (now Massachusetts Avenue), and Tremont Street to the same thoroughfare. In 1865 he became connected with the office of the Boston city engineer, and after a service here of two years as assistant entered the city surveyor's office, where he remained for eighteen years (1867–85), engaged during that period in much important work. He was next in charge of the street and bridge departments of the city as acting and deputy superintendent for two years, 1886 and 1887. The following year he was general superintendent of the Boston Heating Company. Then he returned to the service of the city as superintendent of sewers, which position he held through 1889

CHAS. MORTON.

and 1890. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Board of Survey of the City of Boston, upon which he is still serving. He also continues

the general practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Morton & Quimby, civil engineers and landscape architects. Mr. Morton is prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Aberdour Lodge, St. Paul's Chapter, Roxbury Council, and Joseph Warren Commandery; is a member of the Washington Lodge, Odd Fellows, of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and of the Boston and Roxbury clubs. In politics he is not a partisan. He is generally a Republican, but votes for the best man according to his judgment. He was married December 25, 1865, to Miss Annie H. Hunt, of Dorchester. They have no children.

MOTT, Joseph Varnum, M.D., of Boston, is a native of New York, born in New York City, September 5, 1849, eldest son of the late Henry A. Mott, a noted lawyer of New York City, and Mary Varnum Mott, daughter of Joseph B. Varnum. He is a grandson of Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, known in his day as the "king of surgeons." He was educated in the Lyons Institute and by private tutors, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1872. Thereafter he was connected with various hospitals and dispensaries. He was a member of the New York County Medical Society, of the Harlem Medical Association, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and of other medical societies. He continued in general practice in New York until 1882, when he devoted two years to foreign travel, visiting Australia, Philippine Islands, China, Europe, and other parts of the world; and on his return in 1884, at the solicitation of friends, established himself in Boston. Here he early enjoyed an extensive practice. Of late years he has devoted his time to fraternal work, and holds official positions in a large number of philanthropic organizations. He is eminently qualified as a public speaker, and the subject of fraternity as presented by him never fails to interest and entertain the large audiences he often addresses. He is medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the New England Order of Protection, the Royal Society of Good Fellows, the American Legion of Honor, and the Bay State Beneficiary Association. In June, 1893, appreciating the desires of many of the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for an additional insurance, he organized the Workmen's Benefit Association, and associated with himself as incorporators Charles E. Spencer, Thomas F. Temple, Fred C. Ingalls, and

J. VARNUM MOTT.

other well-known Workmen. He is the supreme secretary and supreme medical examiner of the association; and through his earnest efforts and liberal financial support it was enabled in less than ten months to pay the full benefit of one thousand dollars. Dr. Mott is also treasurer of the Good Fellows' Club, past grand ruler of the Royal Society of Good Fellows, chairman of the trustees of the Twenty-five Associates, and a justice of the peace for this Commonwealth. He has been twice married, and has two children living: Marie Louise and J. Varnum Mott. Dr. Mott resides with his wife at Hotel Ericson, No. 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

MILES, Charles Edwin, M.D., of Boston, chairman of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, was born in Stow, December 31, 1830, son of Charles and Sophia J. (Brown) Miles. He is of English ancestry, a descendant of John Miles, — then Myles, — settled in Concord in 1637, and made a freeman of Massachusetts Colony in

1638. The family has continuously resided in Concord to the present time. His boyhood was spent on a farm in Marlborough, to which his parents removed soon after his birth. He attended the common schools till he was old enough to determine his course in life; and, choosing the profession of medicine, he sought the wider training which the academy afforded. He first became a student in the Academical Boarding School, Berlin, Mass., and afterward took the course of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, R.I., interspersing his studies with teaching, as he relied largely upon his own resources for his edu-

C. EDWIN MILES.

cation. In 1856 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Charles Putnam, of Marlborough, and continued with Dr. F. H. Kelley, of Worcester, also studying at the Worcester Medical College, from which he graduated February 16, 1859. He began practice the following June in Roxbury, and has remained there continuously to the present time. He has always proclaimed his adherence to the principles of eclectic medicine, but has displayed a catholic spirit toward those of other views. It has been said of him, in a sketch of his professional life, that, while he is "a firm believer in the fundamental principles of modern eclecticism, and is recognized as one of its ablest exponents, he has always advocated the broadest liberality in medical thought and practice, and encouraged the fullest investigation among the different schools of medicine, deprecating partisan strife and arrogant exclusiveness, and, regardless of isms and pathies, sought to establish the closest fraternal relations among all reputable members of the profession." He attained early in his career a superior position in his profession. In 1867 the Eclectic Medical Institute conferred the honorary degree of doctor of medicine upon him. In 1872 he was elected president of the National Eclectic Medical Association at its annual meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., and re-elected at Columbus, Ohio, in 1873, an honor which has never before been bestowed on any member. In June, 1894, he was appointed to the new State Board of Registration in Medicine, and in July was elected chairman of the board. He was a charter member of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society, of the Boston District Eclectic Medical Society, and of the Boston Eclectic Gynæcological and Obstetrical Society, and has been president of each of these organizations. He has contributed much to the periodical and other literature of eclectic medicine, and is at present one of the associate editors of the *Massachusetts Medical Journal*. Among his principal published papers are: "Glimpses at the Medical Art and Profession of the Present Day," the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, June 6, 1867; "Reminiscences and Conclusions drawn from an Obstetric Practice of Twenty-two years," read before the Boston Eclectic Gynæcological and Obstetrical Society; "Chlorosis," read before the National Eclectic Medical Association, June, 1883; "Résumé of Typhoid Fever," read before the Boston District Eclectic Medical Society, September 13, 1892; and "La Grippe and its Treatment," read before the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society, June, 1893. Dr. Miles is also prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he joined in 1848, and is an active mover in all its organizations as a layman. He was elected president of the Methodist Social Union in December, 1891. In politics he has pronounced opinions, but has never sought office. For two years he served in the Boston School Committee. He was married in 1866 to Miss Eunice Peirce Dyer, of Boston. They have had one daughter (born January 25, 1868; died, July 28, 1871).

MUDGE, Frank Herbert, of Boston, printer, was born in Boston, February 10, 1859, son of Alfred A. and Abby C. (King) Mudge. He is

FRANK H. MUDGE.

descended from the Mudges coming from England in 1640, and settled in Boston; and on the maternal side from Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. He was educated in the Boston schools. Learning the printer's trade, he entered the printing business in 1875, and five years later was admitted to the firm of Alfred Mudge & Son. For the past ten years he has been the sole proprietor of the business. He now employs about two hundred hands, and is engaged in the general printing business of high grade. He has served as vice-president of the United Typothetæ of America and as president for two years of the Boston Master Printers' Club. He was connected with the Massachusetts Militia for several years, serving as lieutenant in Battery A, and in 1892 was adjutant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, the United Order of Workmen, and the Elks, and is a member of the Boston Athletic Club and of the Orpheus Musical Society. Mr. Mudge was married in 1882 to Miss Agnes V. Green, of Boston. They have no children.

PARKMAN, Henry, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Boston, born May 23, 1850, son of Samuel and Mary Eliot (Dwight) Parkman. The Parkmans were early settlers in Massachusetts, and his great-great-grandfather, Ebenezer, was pastor of Westborough, Mass., for over fifty years; and on his mother's side he is descended from the Eliots, Atkins, and from Governor Dudley, at one time governor of the Province. He was educated at Chauncy Hall, in Mr. Dixwell's school, under private tutors, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1870. Subsequently he studied law in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Russell & Putnam, Boston, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1874. He has practised in Boston from that time. He has performed much public service, beginning in the Common Council of Boston, of which he was a member for six years,—from 1879 to 1884, inclusive,—and continuing in both branches of the Legislature. He was a representative in the lower house for Ward Nine of Boston in 1886–87–88, and a senator in 1892–93. During his service in the House he was a member of the

HENRY PARKMAN

committees on rules, labor, bills in the third reading, cities, street railways, and constitutional amendments; and in the Senate chairman of the

committees on cities and on rules, and member of those on election laws and on parishes and religious societies. In 1894 he was a member of the Prison Commission. In politics Mr. Parkman is a Republican, active in the party organization. He has been president of the Republican city committee of Boston at various times. He is a member of the Union Club, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the St. Botolph, Exchange, Country, Puritan, and Eastern Yacht clubs. He was married August 21, 1890, to Miss Mary Frances Parker, of Newark, N.J. They have three children: Mary Elizabeth, Edith Wolcott, and Henry Parkman.

PARKS, JOHN HENRY, of Duxbury, manufacturer, is a native of Missouri, but of old New England stock,—on the paternal side of Connecticut, and on the maternal side of Maine. He was born in St. Louis, July 25, 1849, son of John C. and Mary McClellan (Drew) Parks. His father was a native of Meadville, Penna., and his mother of Newfield, Me. His paternal grandmother was

JOHN H. PARKS.

Lucretia Kirby, of Great Barrington, Mass.; and his paternal grandfather, James Parks, of Clinton, Mich., both of old Connecticut stock, originally of Middletown, Conn. The Drews were early Maine settlers, the present generation being prominent and highly connected in that section. Mr. Parks was educated at the Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., the Partridge Academy, Duxbury, Mass., the McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and at Allen's English and Classical School, West Newton, Mass., where he finished. He began business life about 1866, with Woodward, Brown, & Co., commission merchants, then at No. 28 South Market Street, Boston, where he remained until 1869. In that year he married at Duxbury the only child of Samuel Loring, and entered the employ of Mr. Loring, in the latter's business at Plymouth, where he remained until 1882. In 1882 he became treasurer of the Central Manufacturing Company of Boston, and occupied that position until August, 1886. This corporation then being dissolved, he returned to Plymouth, and in September that year became partner of Mr. Loring, under the firm name of Loring & Parks. Mr. Loring died in May, 1887; and Mrs. Loring continued with Mr. Parks under the same firm title until 1891. In May, 1891, the business was sold out to the Atlas Tack Corporation of Boston, of which Mr. Parks was the principal promoter and organizer, and became its treasurer. This position he still retains. The corporation is the oldest and several times the largest maker of tacks and small nails in the world. Its business was founded in 1810, and consolidated in 1891. It has large works in Taunton, Whitman, Fairhaven, and Plymouth respectively, its mills at Taunton and Whitman being unapproached anywhere in the world, of their kind, in size and capacity. The company also has extensive warehouses, where it carries large stocks of goods, at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Lynn, Boston, and San Francisco; and its trade reaches to all civilized nations. Mr. Parks is also a director of the Old Colony National Bank of Plymouth. In the community in which he lives he has been prominent and influential in many ways. He is a trustee of the Partridge Academy, Duxbury; trustee of the Partridge Ministerial Fund, Duxbury; was for two years president of the Marshfield Agricultural Society of Marshfield; and has been a justice of the peace for fourteen years. He has declined all public offices, though several times requested to accept prominent nominations. His politics are Republican. He is connected with the Ma-

sonic fraternity, a member of the Blue Lodge and Samoset Chapter of Plymouth; and is a member of the Merchants' Algonquin, and Exchange clubs of Boston and the Commercial Club of Plymouth. He was married May 27, 1869, to Miss Nancy Sprague Loring, daughter of Samuel and Laura A. B. Loring, of Duxbury, grand-niece of the Hon. Seth Sprague and Judge Peleg Sprague. Their children are: Laura Loring (born May 27, 1870, married September 19, 1894, to Thomas Russell, ex-representative to the General Court, son of William G. Russell, of the law firm of Russell & Putnam, Boston), Samuel Loring (born in 1872), John Ward (born in 1879), and Bettina Loring Parks (born in 1884). Mr. Parks resides in Duxbury on the Loring homestead, which has been in the Loring family since about 1707, and has from that time never been passed by deed, always by will. The old manor house on the homestead, still in an excellent state of preservation, was built in 1738. Mr. Parks's family occupy the commodious modern brick house on the old place, built by Samuel Loring in 1879.

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PERRIN, Rev. Willard Taylor, of Boston, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South Boston, is a native of Cambridge, born June 2, 1850, son of Noah and Philenia W. (Stone) Perrin. He is of the eighth generation of American Perrins, whose ancestor, John Perryn, came to this country from London, England, in the ship "Safety" in August, 1635, and landed at Braintree, where he resided until with others he founded Rehoboth, where his body lies buried. Samuel Perrin, of the fourth generation, bought land of the Indians at Pomfret, Conn.; and upon this estate Perrins of six generations occupied the same homestead. Noah Perrin, the father of Willard T., came to Boston in 1832, and entered the wholesale grocery business, and was later a provision dealer. He retired from business in 1859, and spent the latter part of his life in what is now Wellesley Hills. He died January 15, 1894. On the maternal side Mr. Perrin belongs to the tenth generation of American Stones, whose ancestor, Gregory Stone, came over from England in the ship "Increase," and landed in Boston about 1634, settled in Cambridge, and owned lands north-west of the college grounds. Mr. Perrin attained his early education in the district schools of Grantville (now Wellesley Hills), where he found wise and kind teachers. He entered the Cambridge High School in 1863, and graduated therefrom in 1866, delivering the salutatory in

WILLARD T. PERRIN.

Latin, and then entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1870, in the same class with Lieutenant Governor Wolcott. He stood number twelve in scholarship in his class, which was eminent for its high rank. He was honored by his classmates with the position of third marshal on Class Day. He was also a member of the Harvard base ball nine for the two seasons of 1869 and 1870, in which it did not lose a game to any nine in the country which was strictly amateur. As a member of the nine, he visited the principal cities of the North and West. After graduation Mr. Perrin was sub-master in the Boston Latin School for one year. Then in 1871 he began his theological studies, entering the School of Theology of Boston University, and was graduated there in 1874 with the degree of S.T.B. During his course he was instructor in Greek for one year; and he spent the summer of 1873 in the employ of the United States Fish Commission, visiting California in this service. Mr. Perrin was born of Methodist parents, and was received into the church when fifteen years of age. He was admitted into the ministry of the Methodist Episco-

pal Church in the New England Conference in 1874, being settled in Allston in April that year. He was ordained deacon in 1876 by the honored Bishop Matthew Simpson, and elder by Bishop W. L. Harris in 1878. His services at Allston covered two years. He was next assigned to Wilbraham, the site of Wesleyan Academy, where he spent three years, April, 1876, to April, 1879; then to the State Street Church, Springfield, serving from April, 1879, to April, 1882; then to the Monument Square Church, Charlestown, Boston, 1882–85; to Trinity, Worcester, 1885–88; Worthen Street, Lowell, 1888–91; and to St. John's, South Boston, his present pastorate, in 1892. His ability and strength have been chiefly devoted to the pressing calls of large parishes,—connected with preaching, pastoral visiting, paying church debts, remodelling church edifices. He has, however, occasionally appeared on the lecture platform, and has been called to various responsibilities in the general work of his denomination and in reform movements. In 1885, upon the nomination of the alumni of the School of Theology, he was elected a trustee of Boston University, as the first representative of the alumni upon the board, and has been twice re-elected for the term of five years. Mr. Perrin was married April 12, 1876, to Miss Lucy Ellen Denton, of Newton. In 1891 Mrs. Perrin and himself spent nine months abroad, visiting England and Scotland; the continent of Europe, including Greece and Constantinople; Egypt, going up the Nile to the first cataract; the Holy Land, travelling through the country on horseback in winter; Malta and Sicily. Mr. Perrin's only brother, Marshall Livingston Perrin, is a professor in Boston University and superintendent of schools in the town of Wellesley.

RAMSAY, Rev. William Warwick, D.D., of Boston, is a native of Ohio, born at Winchester, Adams County, September 11, 1835, son of the Hon. Richard and Priscilla (Reese) Ramsay. His mother was the daughter of Jonathan Reese, a major in the War of 1812. His father occupied many positions of trust, and the great esteem in which he was held was evinced by his having been chosen a member of the Ohio Legislature when among his constituency the political party with which he was identified was in the minority. Dr. Ramsay's early education was acquired in the common schools of his native village, and his collegiate training was in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, then under the presidency of that eminent educator, afterward a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Edward Thompson, LL.D. Here he enjoyed most congenial and helpful educational advantages, which, however, because of ill-health, he was obliged to terminate before graduation. Subsequently, in 1871, he received from the university the honorary degree of A.M.; and in 1880 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa. The earlier years of his active life were devoted to teaching, and during part of these years he was engaged in superintending the Union Schools of Manchester and Aberdeen in Southern Ohio. But, being deeply impressed with the conviction that the Christian ministry was to be his real vocation in life, he joined the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began preaching in the year 1863; and, owing to the limited pastoral term in the church of his choice, he has served quite a number of churches in the

W. W. RAMSAY.

thirty years of his ministerial experience. During that period he has been connected with the Cincinnati, Erie, Kentucky, Pittsburg, Detroit, and

New England conferences, and has been stationed at the most prominent churches in Cincinnati, Dayton, and Akron, Ohio; Erie and Pittsburg, Penna.; Covington, Ky.; Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mich.; and in Boston, Mass. He is now (1895) in the fifth year of a most prosperous pastorate at the Tremont Street Church, Boston, one of the oldest and strongest Methodist churches in that city, and the most prominent church in its denomination in New England. He has also made a successful venture in authorship, having published through Lee & Shepard a little book entitled "Sky Wonders," presenting the features of astronomy in popular and inviting fashion, which has received warm praise from the press. As a man, Dr. Ramsay is modest, unassuming, a devout Christian, and a faithful friend. As a preacher, he is forceful, logical, and oftentimes eloquent in a high degree. His pulpit preparation is always most thorough, and gives evidence to the hearer of a cultured mind and a warm, sympathetic heart. For many years he has ranked as one of the foremost preachers of his denomination, and, largely because of his reputation in this direction, has been earnestly sought after by the most prominent churches of the country. In every instance thus far in his ministerial experience he has gone to the churches he has served at their urgent request, and in one instance, that of Central Church, Detroit, was returned for a second pastorate in the same manner. While he thus excels as a preacher, he is also a model pastor. He is in the very prime of his physical and mental powers, and will undoubtedly be able to give yet many years of service to the church he loves and whose growth he has advanced by his ministry. Dr. Ramsay was married April 6, 1857, to Miss Lida A. Gabriel, of Winchester, Ohio, a daughter of the Rev. James Gabriel, a Baptist minister, and a woman of high intelligence and devotion, who has proved a worthy helpmate to her husband in all the work of his ministry. They have had two bright and promising sons, one of whom died in 1872, aged ten years; and the other, W. B. Ramsay, in 1891, at the age of twenty-three, soon after his graduation from the law school of the University of Michigan, having previously graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of the same university.

REED, CHARLES ANDREW, of Taunton, member of the bar, mayor of the city 1895, was born in Weymouth, June 16, 1836, son of Samuel and Caroline (Nash) Reed. He is of the eighth generation in direct line from William Reade, of Weymouth, who is said to have sailed from Gravesend, Kent, England, in the "Assurance de Lo," Bromwell, master, in 1635, upon his arrival settled in Weymouth, and made a freeman September 2, 1635, the line running as follows: (1) William, born 1605, supposed to be son of William; (2) William of Weymouth, eldest son of William of Weymouth; (3) John of Abington, eldest son of William of Weymouth; (4) John of Weymouth, eldest son of John of Abington; (5) Samuel of Weymouth, eldest son of John of Weymouth; (6) Samuel of Hull, eldest son of Samuel of Weymouth; (7) Samuel, eldest son of Samuel of Hull; (8) Charles A., eldest son of Samuel of Weymouth. He was educated in the public schools of Weymouth, fitting for college at Fore River High School, Weymouth Landing, and at Amherst College, from which he graduated in the class of 1856. After graduating he was principal of Hanover Academy, Hanover, until March, 1859. Then he studied law with Ellis Ames, of Canton, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 15, 1861. Immediately after his admission he began practice, established in Taunton, where he has since re-

CHARLES A. REED.

mained. His first partnership was with James Brown, of Taunton, formed in February, 1862, under the title of Brown & Reed. This was dissolved in 1870; and in 1878 he formed a second partnership with James H. Dean, under the style of Reed & Dean, which continued till the first of June, 1893. Since that time he has been alone. His practice began in the Supreme Judicial Court, October term, 1862, the cases then argued being reported in 5 Allen; and from that date to the present he has been engaged in many cases in various departments of law, but quite largely of late in municipal law, reported in 5 Allen to 160 Massachusetts Law Reports. From 1880 to 1894, with the exception of a few years, he was city solicitor of Taunton, his terms covering the years 1880-81, 83-84, 90 94. His public service began as a member of the Taunton Common Council in 1879. In 1881 and 1882 he was a representative in the General Court, serving on the committee on the judiciary both years, and on the committee on revision of the statutes in 1882; and in 1886 and 1887 a senator, serving during his terms on the committees on the judiciary, on probate and insolvency, on cities, and on taxation. He was elected mayor of Taunton for the year 1895 on the Republican ticket. In general politics he is a Republican. Mr. Reed is much interested in historical matters, and has been secretary of the Old Colony Historical Society since 1880. He has also been a director and the auditor of the Bristol County Agricultural Society for many years. He is vestryman of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Taunton, which position he has held since 1870. He was first married in 1871 to Weltha V. Dean, daughter of Silas Dean, by whom he had two children: Silas Dean and Frances Augustina Reed. The first Mrs. Reed died June 30, 1884. He married second in 1889, Miss Myra L. Dean, also daughter of Silas Dean.

RICE, Marshall Olin, of Boston, merchant, was born in Newton Centre, July 12, 1842, son of Marshall S. and Mary (Livermore) Rice. He is of the early New England Rice family, founded by Edmund Rice, who emigrated to this country from Berkhampstead, England, in 1638, and settled in Sudbury, Mass. His education was attained entirely in the public schools of Newton, and his training for active life was in hard practical work. He came to Boston in 1860, and began his business career at eighteen years of age, as boy with Leland & Mason, then at No. 61 Milk Street, in the wholesale clothing trade. In 1862, this firm being dissolved, Mr. J. D. Leland and himself went with the firm of Philip Wadsworth & Co., at No. 95 Devonshire Street; and three years later (1866) he was admitted a partner in the firm, which did a large business in Boston and Chicago. In 1869 this firm dissolved, Mr. Wadsworth taking the Chicago part of the business and Mr. Leland and himself the Boston part, forming a partnership under the firm name of Leland, Rice, & Co. The business thus organized steadily in-

MARSHALL O. RICE.

creased, and in 1871 the firm took a larger store at No. 105 Devonshire Street. Here they were burned out in the great fire of 1872, making nearly a total loss. Starting again, they continued successfully till December 31, 1889, when the partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Leland. Thereafter Mr. Rice continued the business for one year with William S. Sayward under the old name of Leland, Rice, & Co., liquidating all the affairs of the firm, and on January 1, 1891, with Mr. Sayward, Mr. Whitten, and George M. Rice, his son, formed the present firm of Rice, Sayward, & Whitten. Mr. Rice is vice-president of the Clothing Manufacturers' As-

sociation of Boston, and vice-president of the Plymouth Clothing House of Minneapolis, Minn. In politics he is and always has been a Republican. He has never held or desired any political office, and his public life has been always among his associates and competitors in business. He belongs to the Newton Club, and has served one term on its executive committee. Mr. Rice was married June 1, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Rand, daughter of George C. Rand, of Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston. The only child of this marriage was George M. Rice, now his partner in business. Mrs. Rice died January 3, 1866; and on September 15, 1867, he married Miss Mary Paul, daughter of Deacon Luther Paul, of Newton. The children by this union were: Helen R. and William H. Rice. Helen R. is a graduate of Smith College, and William H. is employed in Mr. Rice's business.

ST. DENNIS, Joseph Nelson, M.D., of Medford, was born in St. Philippe, P.Q., October 16, 1865. He is the second of ten sons of Napoleon and Rose Delima (Peladeau) St. Dennis. His father is the eldest of three sons of Paul and Lucie (Senecal) St. Dennis. Paul St. Dennis descended from early French settlers in Canada; and Lucie St. Dennis's parents were natives of France. His mother is the fourth daughter of Edward and Mary (Bunker) Peladeau, the father of Edward Peladeau a native of France and his mother of English descent, his wife's father, John Bunker, a native of Boston, Mass., having settled in Chambly, P.Q., at the age of twenty. Her mother was of Irish and Scotch descent. Dr. St. Dennis was educated in Massachusetts, in the public schools of Somerville and Medford, finishing with a complete business course at Comer's Commercial College in Boston. He entered a wholesale business house on State Street, Boston, at the age of nineteen, and remained there for about three years, displaying much ability in the positions in which he was placed. But, preferring professional to commercial life, he finally withdrew, and went to Montreal to secure the proper training. Being admitted to McGill's Medical College, he began with two courses there; and, as it required at least four years' study to obtain a degree at Montreal, and desiring to economize time, immediately at the close of each of these he entered the Burleigh Medical College, thus taking two courses each year. Then, as Burleigh did not graduate students till July, 1892, he entered Baltimore University School of Medicine, and graduated there with high honors in March that year, having taken five courses in less than three years' time. Upon his graduation Dr. St. Dennis established himself at his home in Medford, and early earned a reputation as a skilful physician, after only a few months' practice becoming recognized as one of the busiest and most successful practitioners in his town. He is active, conscientious, of excellent judgment, broad and liberal in his views. In politics he is Independent. He is a member of many societies,

NELSON ST. DENNIS.

fraternal and social, for several of which he is medical examiner. He is also examiner for a number of insurance companies. He is a contributory member of the "Lawrence Light Guard," Company E, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Militia, in which he served three years, resigning, after having been appointed first sergeant, by reason of his firm sending him out as a commercial traveller. While a soldier, he was awarded badges as a qualified third, second, and first class marksman; and he holds several medals and prizes won at target shooting, competitive drills, and for efficiency as a soldier. On two occasions he declined election to a lieutenancy. He is also

a contributory member of St. Lawrence Post, No. 66, Grand Army of the Republic. He was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in October, 1894. He is unmarried.

H. W. SANBORN.

SANBORN, Henry Warren, of Boston, deputy superintendent of sewer division of the street department of the city, was born in Brighton, March 16, 1853, son of Noah Warren and Elizabeth (Farwell) Sanborn. He was educated in the public schools of Brighton, graduating from the High School in 1870. While at the latter, he made a specialty of the higher mathematics, and after graduation took a short course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Boston. He began professional work in 1871, when he entered the office of Fuller & Whitney, civil engineers, Boston. His principal work for the next two years was on the filling and laying out of the Back Bay District, and in the city proper after the great fire of 1872. In 1873 he entered the employ of the city in the office of the city engineer. In 1874–75 he was of the firm of Smilie & Sanborn, civil engineers, in Newton. In 1876 he became one of the engineering force engaged on the construction of the Boston Main Drainage Works, and continued on this work till 1881, when he was appointed assistant engineer on the construction of Basin No. 4 of the Boston Water-works. He resigned the latter position in 1883, to accept an appointment as assistant engineer in charge of hydrographic work on surveys for a new supply of water for the city of Philadelphia. Upon the completion of this work, in 1886, he returned to Boston, and was appointed assistant engineer in charge of construction of Basin No. 5 of the Boston Water Works. In 1887 he was made executive engineer of the Boston Main Drainage Works, and in this position continued until the formation of the new street department by consolidation in 1891, when he was appointed to his present position of deputy superintendent of the sewer division. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, and of the Megantic Fish and Game Club. He was married in 1887 to Miss Ella A. Sanborn, of Chicago, Ill. They have three children: Herbert Warren, Lillian Esther Washington, and Grace Marion Sanborn.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD.

SCHOFIELD, William, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Dudley, Worcester County, February 14, 1857, son of John and Margaret (Thompson) Schofield. His early education

was acquired in the common schools; and he was fitted for college at the Nichols Academy, Dudley. He entered Harvard, and graduated in the class of 1879, afterwards spent a year on special studies, principally the Roman Law; and then, entering the Harvard Law School, was graduated there in June, 1883. For the two years following he was secretary of Mr. Justice Gray at Washington, meanwhile being admitted to the Suffolk bar in the spring of 1884. He began to practise law in the autumn of 1885 in Boston, and has been established there ever since. He was for three years, 1886–89, instructor in Torts at the Harvard Law School; and, after the death of Professor Ernest Young, was instructor in Roman Law for two years, 1890–92, in Harvard College. Since the latter date his whole attention has been given to his law business. Mr. Schofield has written a number of articles on legal subjects, which have appeared in the *Harvard Law Review*. He was married December 1, 1892, to Miss Ednah M. Green, of Rutland, Vt.

SIDNEY, Austin Wilbur, M.D., of Fitchburg, was born in Westminster, February 27, 1824, son of Leonard and Lucinda (Sawin) Hoar. By an act of the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1846 his name was changed from Hoar to Sidney. He traces his lineage on the paternal side back to John Hoar, who was connected with the early history of New England, and down to the late Judge Hoar, of Concord, and Senator Hoar, of Worcester. His grandfather was of Concord, and moved from that town, when a young man, to Westminster, where he afterward lived, married, and reared a family of nine or ten children. Dr. Sidney's parents were both natives of Westminster. They had ten children, seven still living, of whom he was the oldest. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and finished at the Westminster Academy. He took up the study of medicine first with Dr. John Andrews, late of Taunton, and subsequently attended the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1860. Later in life he studied at the Dartmouth Medical College, and graduated there in 1880. He began the practice of medicine in 1861, settled in the town of Sterling, where he remained until 1866, when he removed to Fitchburg, which has since been his field of successful labor. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1881, of the Fitchburg Society for Medical Improvement the same year, and of the American Medical Association in 1883, and he was a member of the Ninth Medical International Congress in 1887. In 1891 he was president of the Fitchburg Society for Medical Improvement; and was one of the censors of the Worcester North Medical Society during the year 1892. In Fitchburg he is much interested in local affairs, being a member of the Fitchburg Board of Trade and serving on the School Committee. He was a charter member of the corporation of the Fitch-

A. W. SIDNEY.

burg Home for Old Ladies, incorporated in 1883, and held the office of president and physician of the corporation for several years, resigning in 1892. He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1844, and was early identified with local church matters. He was for many years one of the prudential committee of the First Baptist Church of Fitchburg; and in 1891, when the Highland Baptist Church of Fitchburg was organized, he united with that society, and was duly elected one of its deacons and chairman of its prudential committee. He has been prominently connected with the building and repairing of the four Baptist church buildings in his city. Dr.

Sidney is connected with the Masonic fraternity and with the order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a stanch Republican, in favor of prohibition. He was first married April 15, 1845, to Miss Esther Whitaker, of West Boylston. He married second, January 6, 1875, Miss Mandana M. Walker, of Clinton. He has one child (adopted), Laura M., now wife of the Rev. W. L. Stone, pastor of the Baptist church of South Penobscot, Me.

A. J. STEVENS.

STEVENS, Andrew Jackson, M.D., of Malden, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Warren, April 24, 1846, son of Robert Burns and Charity (Sly) Stevens. His ancestors on both sides were among the first settlers of New England. On the paternal side, beginning with Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Mass., they have sustained every important general movement for liberty and the uplifting of the race; were at the battle of Bunker Hill and through the Revolution. On the maternal side the earliest record is of George Abbott, from the vicinity of Yorkshire, England, who was one of the first settlers in Andover. The descendants number many who have been eminent as scholars and members of the professions. Dr. Stevens was educated in the grammar and high schools of Haverhill, Mass., and by private tutor; and was fitted for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his diploma March 10, 1869. More than twenty years of his professional life have been spent in Holliston and in Malden. Thirteen years of active country practice gave him a wide experience and training, which contributed much toward developing the elements of professional success. Taking up the profession both as a duty and a privilege, the claims of the unfortunate have always been heeded by him; and the question of poverty or riches has never affected the careful attention given to cases coming under his treatment. In the spring of 1889, being called to care for and superintend the transporting to the Boston hospitals, under great difficulties, of several workmen who had been severely injured in Malden, he determined not to cease working for a Malden hospital until one was built. As a result of this resolve, the leading citizens of the city were interested. The Malden Hospital was erected, and its doors opened to the public in a little more than three years. Dr. Stevens is now consulting physician and surgeon to this hospital, and a member of the medical board. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Malden Medical Improvement Society, and of the Harvard Medical School Association. He has never sought office; but in the earlier years of his practice, when in Holliston, he served several terms on the Board of Health and on the School Committee of that town. He has also filled a number of official positions in medical societies to which he belongs, but of late years has declined all such places. Although born with a love of music, art, and nature, and a student of a wide range of literature and history, the especial bent and effort of his life has been in his profession; and the success which he has attained is attributed to the entire thoroughness of the work done, and an unfailing energy and hope which have often turned an impending defeat into victory. Upon political questions and principles Dr. Stevens has decided opinions, and always votes; but he does not participate further in politics. He was married November 1, 1871, to Mrs. Jennie (Stone) Powers. They have one son: Edward Stone Stevens.

STEVENS, Oliver Crocker, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Boston, born

June 3, 1855, son of Calvin Stevens, M.D., and Sophia Toppan (Crocker) Stevens. His ancestry is in all its branches Pilgrim and Puritan, and

OLIVER C. STEVENS.

notably from the following: Richard Stevens of Ipswich and Marlborough, Abraham Toppan of Newbury, James Hosmer and George Hayward of Concord, Kenelm Winslow of Plymouth, Henry Sewall of Newbury, Roger Conant of Salem, Edward Bangs of Eastham, John Stow of Roxbury, John Poore of Newbury, Edward Wigglesworth of Charlestown and New Haven, William Hartwell of Concord, and William Crocker of Scituate. His preparatory education was attained in the Boston public schools, finishing at the Public Latin School; and his collegiate training was at Bowdoin College, where he graduated A.B. in the class of 1876, his commencement part being a "philosophical disquisition" on "Electoral Rights," and received in 1884 the degree of A.M. He studied law at the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1879, and delivering on commencement day one of the two commencement parts, the other being by William E. Russell, afterward Governor Russell, taking for his subject "Legal Ethics." He also read law in the office of the Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, ex-attorney-general of the State. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth July 8, 1879, to practice in the United States Circuit Court July 26, 1880, and to the United States Supreme Court March 4, 1884. He was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College in 1891. He is a member of the University Club, Boston, and in college was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he is Republican. Mr. Stevens was married June 10, 1885, at St. Albans, Vt., to Miss Julia Burnett Smith, daughter of the Hon. J. Gregory Smith and Ann Eliza (Brainerd) Smith.

STURTEVANT, CHARLES, M.D., of Hyde Park, was born in Wrentham, Norfolk County, July 28, 1839, son of Captain William and Emily Frances (Fisk) Sturtevant. He is a direct descendant of Samuel Sturtevant, born in 1622 in Rochester, Kent, England, came to Plymouth Colony about the year 1640, was drafted and bore arms in 1643, the line running as follows: Samuel Sturtevant, Jr., born April 19, 1654, at Plymouth; Josiah Sturtevant, seventh child of Samuel Sturtevant, Jr., born in 1690, married Hannah, sister of Captain Church who captured King Philip; Charles Sturtevant, born 1721; Charles Stur-

CHAS. STURTEVANT.

tevant, Jr., born 1755, responded to the "Lexington alarm call," April 19, 1775 (as corporal in the Second Company of Rochester Militia), died 1816; and William Sturtevant, son of Charles, Jr., born September 1802, died 1881. Dr. Sturtevant is also descended on the Sturtevant side from Richard Bourne, born in England 1609, came to Sandwich, Mass., in 1637, was instructor to the Mashpee Indians in 1658, was ordained by Eliot and Cotton in 1670, and died 1682; also from Samuel Arnold, born in England 1623, bore arms in Sandwich, Mass., in 1643, was representative in 1654–55–56, ordained minister at Marshfield, 1693; and from Samuel Arnold, Jr., born in Sandwich in 1653, ordained as minister in 1684, began preaching in Rochester in 1687, and was settled over the First Congregational Church in Rochester in 1703, and died in 1709. On his mother's side Dr. Sturtevant is descended from the Sheppards of Bristol, England, and the Fisks, who are of Welsh descent. He was educated in the primary school, at Day's Academy, Wrentham, and at a private school in Newton Centre. His professional training was at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated March 12, 1862. Entering the United States Navy immediately after graduation, he served therein until the close of the Civil War. He began the practice of medicine in the village of Marion, where he remained until 1871, when he removed his residence and practice to Hyde Park. In 1875 he was appointed coroner, and held this office until the system was abolished. Then he was made medical examiner for the Second Norfolk District, embracing the towns of Milton and Hyde Park, which position he still holds, having been twice reappointed, the date of his latest commission being June 30, 1891. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society. He is a member and surgeon of Timothy Ingraham Post, No. 121, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and member also of the Hyde Park Lodge of Freemasons, of the Norfolk Royal Arch Chapter, of the Hyde Park Council, Royal and Select Masters, of the Cyprus Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans. Dr. Sturtevant was married June 15, 1871, to Miss Bethiah Hadley Delano, of Marion, daughter of Captain Obed and Verona (Hadley) Delano. They have two daughters: Emily Frances Sturtevant (born October 17, 1872) and Verona Hadley Sturtevant (born November 9, 1878).

J. LANGDON SULLIVAN.

SULLIVAN, John Langdon, M.D., of Malden, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Keene, March 8, 1827, son of Thomas Russell and Charlotte Caldwell (Blake) Sullivan. He is of distinguished Massachusetts ancestry, on the paternal side third in descent from James Sullivan, governor of the State in 1807, and on the maternal side grandson of Francis Blake, an eminent Bay State jurist. His education was acquired in the Boston Latin School and at the Cambridge Scientific School, and his training for his profession was at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in July, 1847, supplemented, after some years practice, by European study. He has practised medicine in Malden and vicinity for nearly forty-six years as a general practitioner. During the Civil War he served as surgeon of the Board of Enrolment, Sixth Congressional District; and after the close of the war he became United States examining surgeon for pensions, and later, by appointment of Governor Rice, medical examiner for Middlesex County, which office he held for eight years. Dr. Sullivan is a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, an honor-

ary member of the Canadian Medical Association, a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the Massachusetts Medico-legal Society, and honorary member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston. He was married first, April 2, 1850, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Lynde (eldest child of J. S. Lynde, of New York), who died in 1856, and two years later to his present wife, Helen, second daughter of the aforesaid Lynde. He had two children by his first wife, one of whom, Mrs. Alexander Cochrane (No. 257 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston), is still living: the other died in early boyhood. By his second wife he has had four children, three of whom are living.

SWAN, William Donnison, M.D., of Cambridge, was born in Kennebunk, Me., January 1, 1859, son of Rev. Joshua A. Swan, Unitarian minister at Kennebunk for eighteen years, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Richard M. Hodges, Unitarian minister at Bridgewater, Mass. His mother's maternal grandfather, William Donnison, was an officer in the Revolution, and

WILLIAM D. SWAN.

afterwards adjutant-general to Governor Hancock and judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was fitted for college at the Cambridge High School, entered Harvard, and graduated in the class of 1881. His professional training followed at the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated M.D. in 1885. After two years of study in the hospitals of Boston and one year in Vienna and Frankfort-on-the-Main, he began practice in Cambridge in 1888. Three years later he was appointed medical examiner for the First District of Middlesex County (Cambridge, Belmont, and Arlington) by Governor Brackett. He is now also visiting physician to the Cambridge Hospital and to the Avon Home of Cambridge. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. His club connections are with the Union and University clubs of Boston and the Colonial Club of Cambridge. Dr. Swan was married April 30, 1890, to Miss Mary Winthrop Hubbard, daughter of Samuel Hubbard, of Oakland, Cal. They have two children: Marian Hubbard (born February 22, 1891) and William Donnison Swan, Jr. (born October 9, 1894).

TAYLOR, Rev. Edward Matthew, of Boston, pastor of the Winthrop Street Methodist Church, was born in Washington, Penna., February 25, 1852, son of William H. and Jane Elizabeth (Jones) Taylor. His ancestors on his father's side came from England early in the history of the country, and his great-grandfather was the first judge of Washington County, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side he is also of English descent, the family appearing in this country early in the present century. His maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the British army, and was in several engagements against Napoleon. He was educated in Pennsylvania public schools, and at the Washington and Jefferson College, graduating therefrom in July, 1873. Subsequently he took the course of the Boston University School of Theology, and graduated in 1877 with the degree of S.T.B. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church immediately upon graduation from the theological school, and was first assigned to South Braintree. He was there settled three years; then at Norwich, Conn., over the East Main Street Church, three years; next at St. Paul's, Fall River, Mass., three years; then at Stafford Springs, Conn., three years; at Flint Street, East Somerville, Mass., one year; at Trinity, Charlestown District, Boston, the length-

ened term of five years; and next at the Winthrop Street, Boston, his present settlement. He was appointed presiding elder of the Lynn District in 1892, and president of the first General Conference District of the Epworth League in 1894. *Zion's Herald*, the Methodist newspaper of New England, in speaking of Mr. Taylor's appointment to the latter position, says: "Mr. Taylor is one of the most popular and promising men in our patronizing conferences, a man of unusual pulpit power and particularly eloquent and impressive upon the platform, in hearty sympathy with the movements of the time, and peculiarly qualified to fill with marked credit and success the position to which he has been elected." In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for General Grant for President. Dr. Taylor was married June 13, 1882, to Miss Mary E. Bradford, of South Braintree. They have two children: Frank Bradford (aged eleven years) and Marguerite L. Taylor (aged nine years.)

E. M. TAYLOR.

TUTTLE, Albert Henry, M.D., S.B., of Boston, was born in South Boston, August 14, 1861, son of Joel White and Adelia Melissa (Palmer) Tuttle. He is on both sides of English ancestry, and descended from early settlers of New England. On the paternal side he is of the ninth generation from William and Elizabeth Tuttle, the line running as follows: Joel White Tuttle, his father, eighth generation, born in Dummerston, Vt., 1830; Joel, seventh, born in Winchester, N.H., died in Boston; Joseph, sixth, born in Hebron, Conn., August 17, 1762, died in Dummerston, Vt., a veteran of the War of 1812, who married Annie White, a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England; Joseph, fifth, born in Connecticut, died in Winchester, N.H., December, 1820; Nathan, fourth, born in New Haven, January 20, 1694; John, third, born September 15, 1657; John, second, born in England, 1631. His mother, Adelia Melissa, third, is a daughter of Lemuel, second, and grand-daughter of Lemuel Palmer. His early education was acquired in a grammar school in Boston, at the English High School, where he spent a year, and through private tutoring for a year. Then he was for a year at the Bussey Institute, and two years at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, graduating with the degree of S.B. in 1883. A portion of the summer of 1883 was spent in the Marine Laboratory of Professor Alexander Agassiz at Newport, in the study of marine fauna, especially some of the pelagic forms of life. The following season he entered the Harvard Medical School; and, after graduating with the regular degree in 1886, he went abroad, spending the winter following, 1886 87, at the University of Vienna in advanced medical study. Upon his return from Europe Dr. Tuttle settled in Cambridge in the spring of 1887, and engaged in general practice. At the same time he took up painting in oils as an avocation, and developed further an ability in illustration that had already been manifest while in college, and which was destined to aid him materially in after life. During the academic seasons of 1889–90 and 1890–91 he was instructor of entomology at the Bussey Institute. By this time he had shown a strong tendency toward surgery, and had begun the development of his surgical career. The universal success that followed his work gave him great confidence in his own ability; and he did not hesitate to undertake any surgical problem that was presented, first carefully weighing the chances for successful operation. In the early part of 1894 he was enabled to throw off general practice, and follow exclusively the spe-

cialty of surgery. Realizing the necessity, in the development of a special business, of having his office in a railroad centre, he removed to Boston in the spring of 1892. In the autumn of 1893 he accepted a position in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, as didactic lecturer on theory and practice of surgery; but after some twelve or fourteen lectures he resigned, feeling dissatisfied with the management of the institution. He then became an incorporator and surgeon of the St. Omer Hospital, Boston, which, by his invariably good operative results, he rapidly

ALBERT H. TUTTLE.

developed into one of the most prominent institutions of its kind. Dr. Tuttle has been a frequent contributor to medical and surgical publications and to scientific associations, among his many papers being the following: "The Relation of the External Meatus, Tympanum, and Eustachian Tube to the First Visceral Cleft" (Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1883); "Life History of Lunatia Heros" (unpublished) (first Walker Prize, 1884); "A Case of Dermatitis Iodoformi" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October, 1891); "A New Use of an Old Remedy" (same, April, 1892); "Animal Ligatures and Sutures, their Variety, Preparation, and Uses" (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, July, 1892); "A Rapidly Fatal Case of Appendicitis" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, November, 1892); "The Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Ear," one hundred and nine pages, twenty-seven original illustrations, drawn by the author from nature (George S. Davis, publisher, Detroit, Mich.); "Some Observations bearing on the Treatment of Nasal and Middle Ear Affections" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April, 1893); "A Study of the Radical Cure of Hernia by Marcy's Method" (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, August, 1893); "Chronic Disease of the Middle Ear, its Prognosis and Surgical Treatment" (Transactions, First Pan-American Congress, held at Washington, D.C., September, 1893); "An Unusual Accident" (*International Journal of Surgery*, January, 1894); "Total Extirpation of the Uterus by a New Method" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, October, 1894), eight illustrations; "A Case of Concealed Uterine Hemorrhage" (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, January 10, 1894). Besides the above are the reports of the Gynæcological Society of Boston and the Cambridge Society of Medical Improvement, of which he was secretary (of the former, 1893–94; of the latter, 1892 to October, 1894), including over thirty papers, with discussions, in a period of two years, many of which have been quoted. His studies and plates on the anatomy of the ear are extensively referred to, and his work on the removal of the uterus is especially noteworthy. He is a member also of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Medicine, the Boston Medical Library Association, the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, the Lawrence Scientific School Association, and of other social and literary societies. He was married June 5, 1889, to Miss Margaret Priscilla Davis, daughter of Edward A. and grand-daughter of Thomas Davis. They have one daughter: Elsa Davis Tuttle.

TUTTLE, Lucius, of Boston, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 11, 1846, son of George and Mary Gaylord (Loomis) Tuttle. He is a descendant of William Tuttle, who came to Boston in the ship "Planter" in 1635, and who in 1636 removed to Charlestown, and again, about 1639, as one of the earliest settlers, to New Haven, Conn. His homestead of ten acres in the latter place was a

part of the ground now occupied by Osborn Hall and other Yale College buildings. On the maternal side Mr. Tuttle's ancestors were among the

LUCIUS TUTTLE.

settlers of Windsor, Conn., in 1635. He was educated in the common schools and at the Public High School of Hartford. After leaving school, he was for one year, 1865–66, clerk of the Probate Court for the District of Hartford. Then, in July, 1866, he entered the service of the Hartford, Providence, & Fishkill Railroad as clerk in the ticket department at the general office of the company at Hartford. Soon after he was promoted to the office of general ticket agent, and continued in that position until 1878, when the road was consolidated with the New York & New England Railroad; and he was made assistant general passenger agent of that company at Boston. On the 1st of February, 1879, he was appointed general passenger agent of the Eastern Railroad, with office in Boston, and so remained until December, 1884, and the lease of the road to the Boston & Maine Railroad. He was then appointed assistant to the general manager of the latter company, but resigned January, 1885, to accept (February 1) the general passenger agency of the Boston & Lowell Railroad. In January, 1887, he was appointed passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with office at Montreal. On the 1st of May, 1889, he was made commissioner of the Trunk Lines Association, passenger department, New York City. One year later, May 1, 1890, he became general manager of the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad, with office at New Haven. In February, 1892, he was elected director and vice-president of that company. In 1893 he resigned these positions to accept the presidency of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which office he assumed on October 11, that year, and has since held. Mr. Tuttle is a member of the Commercial Club, of the Algonquin Club, and of the Beacon Society, all of Boston; and he is connected with the Masonic order, member of Soley Lodge of Somerville. In politics he is Republican. He married in Springfield, July 11, 1867, Miss Etta F. Martin, who died at Hartford in 1873. He was again married to Miss Estelle H. Martin at Norwich, Conn., October 14, 1875. He has three children: Jennie D., Etta M, and Effie E. Tuttle.

CHARLES H. VEO.

VEO, Charles Henry, D.M.D., of Boston, is a native of Lowell, born August 27, 1861, son of Peter and Almira (Tetreau) Veo. He is of French descent, the family name in France being

Viaux. He was educated in the public schools of Lowell, and prepared for his profession at the Harvard Dental School, where he graduated with the degree of doctor of dental medicine in 1887. After leaving the High School at Lowell in 1879, he went West, and was some time book-keeper for the contractor building the Leadville, Col., division of the Denver, South Park, & Pacific Railroad. Then, returning to Lowell in 1880, he was there engaged as book-keeper for the firm of T. R. Garity & Co., plumbers, steam and gas fitters, until 1883, when he began the study of dentistry. Upon graduation from the Dental School in 1887 he went to England, and studied the latest methods in crown and bridge work. He remained abroad about four years, practising in London while pursuing his studies; and upon his return in 1891 he established himself in Boston, opening his dental office in the Hotel Pelham. Dr. Veo was married in 1887 to Miss Margaret M. View, of Woodstock, Vt.

WADSWORTH, Peleg, M.D., of Malden, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Hiram, October 10, 1834, son of Peleg and Lusanna (Wadsworth) Wadsworth. He is a grandson of General Peleg Wadsworth of Revolutionary distinction, who was also a member of Congress in Philadelphia; a lineal descendant, fourth generation, of Christopher Wadsworth, who came from England to Duxbury, Mass., in the year 1632. His great-grandfather was also named Peleg Wadsworth. He was fitted for college at Gilmanton, N.H., and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, spending two years at each place; entered Dartmouth, and graduated in 1859. For a year after graduation he was teacher of the McIndoe's Falls (Vt.) Academy. Then he studied medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School and at the National Medical College in Washington, D.C., graduating from the latter in 1863. Service in the army followed, in 1863 as acting assistant surgeon (contract) at Frederick City, Md., and at Annapolis, and in 1863–65, one and a half years, as resident surgeon at the Quartermaster's Hospital, Washington, D.C.; and in 1865 service in the navy, also acting assistant surgeon. After the war Dr. Wadsworth entered general practice at Portland, Me., and after a year in that city removed to Malden, where he has been established since. For twelve years, from 1876 to 1888, he was town and city physician. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1872, and a member of the Malden Medical Improvement Society since its organization. In politics he is a Republican. He has served the city as a member of the School Committee for two years. He was married September 3, 1861, to Miss Hannah Balch Corey, by which union was one child: Anne Cora Wadsworth, who died at an early age. In October, 1865, he married Miss R. E. H. Willard, and the children of this union were Winnifred and James Stevenson Wadsworth.

P. WADSWORTH.

He married next in December, 1877, Miss Ellen Silvester, and by this union is one child: Louise Elizabeth Wadsworth.

WARREN, Albert Cyrus, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1852, son of Herbert M. and Eliza C. (Copp) Warren. On the paternal side he is from an old English family, one of whom was among the earliest settlers in Pilgrim days; and on the maternal side is also English, James Copp, the father of Eliza C. Copp, coming to this country about the year 1845. He was educated in the New Church School at Waltham, Mass., at the Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L.I., and at the Newton, Mass.,

High School, finishing with two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Leaving the institute in 1871 to go into business, from July that year until 1880 he was employed in the manufacture of soap, the business being owned by his father. Of this time two years were spent at the works in learning the details of soap-making, three years as salesman, and the remainder, from 1876 to 1880, in charge of the business, his father then giving his attention to asphalt paving. During the latter period the business was changed from the manufacture of laundry soaps to that of special soaps for use in silk, woollen, and cotton

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mills, and by calico printers, dye-houses, and the like. After the death of his father in June, 1880, Mr. Warren formed a partnership with one of the salesmen and the superintendent of the works, under the style of Albert C. Warren & Co.; and this was retained for about a year, when the change was made to the Warren Soap Manufacturing Company, which has since continued. In 1890 the business was incorporated, with Mr. Warren as treasurer, the position he still holds. Being unknown to the trade which it wished to reach,— the manufacturers of textile fabrics,— when the change in the business was made in 1876, the firm found it up-hill work at first to establish its trade with the mills; and the kinds of soaps required for use on different kinds of fabrics and with different qualities of water had all to be learned. But by careful attention to the details of the business, and the application of the principles of chemistry to obtain the necessary elements for different uses, the works steadily developed, and the company became one of the best known in its specialty of any in the country, a result largely attributable to Mr. Warren's efforts. Mr. Warren has never held civil or political office, but has served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia for twenty years. He first enlisted in Company L, First Regiment, October 10, 1870, and served four years as a private. Then in the latter part of 1879 he became a member of Company C, Fifth Regiment, in which he served four years as private, corporal, and sergeant. In June, 1883, he was appointed quartermaster sergeant of the Fifth Regiment, and held that position for seven years, when he was appointed paymaster of the regiment, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum (Natick Council, No. 126), of the Home Circle (Loyal Council, No. 104), and of the Newton Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 2, 1876, to Miss Flora E. Joy, of Wellesley. They have one child, a daughter. Mr. Warren resides in West Newton in a house built and for some years occupied by Horace Mann, where also Hawthorne lived for a year and where he wrote the "Blithedale Romance." Mr. Warren's father bought the place in 1862; and his family occupied it until a year or two after his death, when it was sold. Mr. Warren bought it back in 1891.

WELLMAN, ARTHUR HOLBROOK, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in East Randolph (now Holbrook), October 30, 1855, son of the Rev. Joshua Wyman Wellman, D.D., and Ellen Maria (Holbrook) Wellman. On his father's side he is a descendant in the eighth generation of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony, and is also descended from William Brewster, of Plymouth, and from Abraham Wellman, who perished at the siege of Louisburg, under General Pepperell in 1745. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Hon. Thomas Durfee, of Freetown, for many years a State senator, a member of the Governor's Council, and judge of the Court of Sessions; and his maternal grandfather was

the late Caleb S. Holbrook, of Holbrook. Arthur H. was educated in the Newton public schools and at Amherst College, where he graduated in

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the class of 1878, delivering the valedictory. He studied law in the Harvard Law School (1879–80 and 1880–81), in the Boston University Law School (1881–82), graduating from the latter *summa cum laude* in 1882, and in the office of the late Lyman Mason. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1882, and has since practised his profession in Boston. He served for three years as city solicitor of Malden, 1889–90–91. Since 1891 he has been professor of equity jurisprudence and equity pleading in the Boston University Law School, succeeding the late Elias Merwin, having previously (from 1886) been an instructor in that institution. In politics he is Republican. He has served three terms in the lower house of the Legislature (1892–93–94),—the first year a member of the committee on the judiciary; the second, House chairman of the committee on cities; the third, again House chairman of the committee on cities, also House chairman of a special committee on the unemployed, and a member of the committee on taxation, and is a member of the Senate of 1895, being chairman of the committee on railroads. In Malden, where he has resided a number of years, he was a member of the Common Council in 1885, and is now a trustee of the Malden Hospital and of the Malden Public Library. He is connected with the Masonic order, as a member of the Converse Lodge of Malden. He is a member also of the Boston Congregational Club, of the Boston Bar Association, of the American Bar Association, and of the Malden Historical Society. Mr. Wellman was married October 11, 1887, to Miss Jennie L. Faulkner. They have two children: Sargent Holbrook and Katharine Faulkner Wellman.

WETMORE, STEPHEN ALBERT, of Boston, of the Boston *Herald* editorial staff, is a native of St. John, N.B., born February 25, 1862, son of Edwin J. and Margaret A. (Drake) Wetmore. The family originally belonged in New York, and moved to New Brunswick, all the members of it being engaged in lumbering and lumber manufacture before there was a realization of the fact that the forests could be exhausted. He was educated in the Advanced School at St. John. Before

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coming of age, he engaged in newspaper work, and has since had experience in nearly all branches of the profession. He has been con-

nected with the Boston *Herald* for nearly twelve years, serving as "assignment reporter," city editor, and special article writer, treating a great variety of subjects, and having been identified with the leading news undertakings of the paper during a good part of this period. He was one of those who represented the paper at the national conventions which nominated Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison for the presidency; he managed the reporting of the international yacht race of October, 1893,— a great work, necessitating the employment of special wires along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, besides despatch boats for artists and the carrying ashore of reports,— and throughout the contest the Boston service was ahead of the New York newspaper service, notwithstanding that the New York newspaper men were on their own ground; and, among various local enterprises, he at one time secured a complete canvass of the property owners and tenants of Washington and Tremont Streets, which, upon its publication, led the Legislature to amend the rapid transit act of 1894, exempting these streets within the "congested district" of the city from overhead structure. He has endeavored to make his newspaper work useful; and "if it has been useful," he says, "it has usually been the thoughtfulness of the chief editor, and always the enterprise of the paper, which has made it so." Mr. Wetmore was elected a member of the Boston School Committee in 1893 for the years 1894–95–96, and has taken a deep interest in that work, striving whenever occasion offered to awaken a better public interest in the public schools. Early in 1895 he prepared a statement of the pressing needs of the schools, which was accepted as the basis of an appeal to the Legislature then in session. He is a member of the Municipal League. He was married in 1883 to Miss Jeannette Blair Elder, of Boston.

WHITCHER, William Frederick, of Boston, literary editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Benton, August 10, 1845, son of Ira and Lucy (Royce) Whitcher. His ancestry is traced to Thomas Whittier, born 1622, and settled in Newbury, Mass., coming from England in 1638, the names of whose descendants have been variously spelled Whittier, Whitcher, and Whicher. He is descended from Thomas through Nathaniel, born August 11, 1658; Reuben, born May 17, 1686; Joseph, born May 2, 1721; Chase, born October 6, 1753; William, born May 23, 1783; and Ira, born December 2, 1815. He acquired his education in the district schools of his native town, at the Haverhill Academy, the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, N.H., and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating from the latter in the class of 1871. Then he took up the study of theology in the Boston University School of Theology, spending there the years 1871–73, and upon graduation entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was

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pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Newport, R.I., for three years, 1874–77; next of the County Street Church, New Bedford, from 1877 to 1879; and of the Matthenson Street Church, Providence, R.I., in 1879–81. The latter year he engaged in journalism, becoming an editorial writer on the Boston *Evening Traveller*. Four years later he was made editor-in-chief of that paper, and, after service some time in this capacity, became in 1891 literary editor and editorial writer. His connection with the Boston *Advertiser* as literary editor, the position he now holds, was begun in 1893. During his newspaper life Mr. Whitcher has taken pastorates for a few months

each time, in 1891 at Malden, where he resides, and in 1892 93 at Everett, to fill vacancies that have occurred. He has been a member of the Malden School Committee since 1888, and was chairman of the board through 1891–94, declining longer service. In politics he was a Democrat with strong protectionist views till 1886, when he joined the Republican party. He has taken great interest in American political history and biography, and has a library of upward of five thousand volumes and six thousand pamphlets, largely devoted to these and cognate subjects. He has published several articles in periodicals on genealogical and biographical subjects, and has nearly completed a work on American political history. Mr. Whitcher is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; of several other college and literary associations and clubs; and of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married December 4, 1872, to Miss Jeannette Maria Burr. She died September 25, 1894, leaving one child: Burr Royce Whitcher (born November 6, 1878).

WHITE, Horace Carr, M.D., of Somerville, is a native of Maine, born in Bowdoin, January 26, 1836, son of Gideon and Rhoda (Springer) White. His great-grandfather was one of the first settlers of Bath, Me.; and the house which he built, of hewed timber walls, and port-holes for defence against the Indians, stood until about a quarter of a century ago. This ancestor came from Essex, Mass., and was said to be a descendant of Peregrine White. Dr. White was educated at the Litchfield Liberal Institute, and fitted for his profession at the medical department of Bowdoin College, graduating in 1859. He was obliged to leave school temporarily, when he was seventeen years old, on account of trouble with his eyes; and for about three years he was engaged in business occupations, first as a clerk in a bookstore in Gardiner, Me., and afterward in a ship-broker's office in Boston. He was in Boston most of this period, and improved his leisure time while there by attending the Lowell Institute and other lectures. He returned to school in 1855. For about a third of the time between the latter date and 1860 he taught school. In January, 1860, he settled in Lisbon Falls, Me., and began practice. In March of the following year he entered the army for service in the Civil War, as assistant surgeon of the Eighth Maine Regiment. Sixteen months later, in July, 1863, he returned to Lisbon Falls, broken down in health. There he remained until October, 1874, when he removed to Somerville, where he has since been engaged in the enjoyment of a large practice. Dr. White has been active and influential in educational matters for a number of years. At Lisbon he was supervisor of schools for four years, and in Somerville he has been a member of the School Board for twelve years. While a resident of Lisbon, he was also a member of the Board of Selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, for three years; and postmaster of the town from 1869 to 1874. In Somerville he has been a trustee of the Somerville Hospital since its organization, a member of the medical board and of the medical and surgical staff. He is a member and ex-president of the Boston Gynæcological Society, member and ex-president of the Somerville Medical Society, fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Association, member of the Maine Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association; and was a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress. He belongs to the Masonic order, a member of the De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of the Soley

HORACE C. WHITE.

Lodge, and of Orient Council. He is connected with the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic, is ex-president of the Sons of Maine of Somerville, and a member of the Mystic Valley and other clubs. In politics Dr. White is a steadfast Republican, always taking an active interest in party matters; but he has held no political office. He was married June 4, 1860, to Miss Mary Lithgow Randall, daughter of Captain Paul and Nancy Randall, of Harpswell, Me. They have two daughters and one son: Lucy Francis, Bessie Randall, and William Horace White.

WHITTIER, Daniel Brainard, M.D., of Fitchburg, member of the State Board of Registration in Medicine, was born in Goffstown, N.H., October 21, 1834, son of Isaac and Fanny Parker (McQuestion) Whittier. His father was of English descent and of the fifth generation from Thomas Whittier, who was the first of the family in this country; his mother, of Scotch descent, daughter of William and Sally (Potter) McQuestion and grand-daughter of Captain David Potter. He was educated in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, Tilton, N.H., and studied for his profession in the office of Dr. William B. Chamberlain, late of Worcester, Mass., at the Harvard Medical School, and at the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital, graduating from the latter in March, 1863. Establishing himself in Fitchburg immediately upon graduation, he has practised there steadily since, in a wide field and with much success, attaining a prominent place in the profession. In 1895 he became a member of the board of consulting physicians and surgeons of the Westborough Insane Hospital. He was appointed to the Board of Registration in Medicine in Massachusetts in 1894, for the term of five years, as one of the representatives on this board of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, by which he was unanimously indorsed. He is a senior member, by virtue of a continuous membership of upward of twenty-five years, of the American Institute of Homœopathy; was president in 1881 of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society; president in 1873-74 of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society; and has long been prominent in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, serving in 1877 as vice-president, and in 1878 as president and orator, the subject of his oration being "The Value of Objective Symptoms in the Treatment of Disease." His contributions to medical literature have been frequent and varied, the list including papers on "Neglect of Injuries in Growing Girls," "Chronic Cellulitis," "Chronic Peritonitis and Complications," "Psychical Adjuvants in Neurasthenia," "Tubercular Meningitis," and "Immunities in Contagion." Dr. Whittier has been a member of the School Board of Fitchburg, serving three years, 1877 to 1880, and has in other ways shown his interest in educational matters. In politics he is a Republican.

D. B. WHITTIER.

He was married October 14, 1858, to Miss Mary Chamberlain, of Tilton, N.H. They have had three children: Ida E., Lucius B., and Walter C. Whittier. The latter two have died.

WHITTINGTON, Hiram, of Boston, merchant, was born in Cohasset, November 5, 1843, son of Alfred and Ruth (Delano) Whittington. He is a descendant of Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice lord mayor of London." He was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the High School. He entered the business in which he is still engaged, that of

saddlery and carriage-wares, as a boy, and established the present house of Hiram Whittington & Co., for the importation, manufacture, and sale of

HIRAM WHITTINGTON.

horse blankets and carriage robes, saddlery and carriage hardware, and harness and carriage leather, in 1871, on Kilby Street. The firm was burned out in the great fire of 1872, and received light insurance: but it immediately found temporary quarters, and by hard struggle paid its creditors in full. It has been established in its present quarters on Federal and Congress Streets since the first of January, 1874. Though not the oldest house in years, it is the oldest concern now in its special line of business in Boston; and by living up to the times, promptly changing the styles as demanded by the market, it continues to be a leader. In 1891, at the close of twenty years of the firm's life, Mr. Whittington thought of retiring altogether from this business; but he finally concluded to continue, associating with him Francis M. Morgan and Robert J. Bond, and giving up to them the details of the business. Since that time the concern has continued to prosper, and has enjoyed the good will of the trade. Mr. Whittington was also one of the organizers of the Beacon Trust Company, and has since been a member of its executive board; and he is interested to a considerable extent in real estate. He served in the Civil War, in the naval branch of the service, entering in 1862, as a boy. He was under Farragut at Mobile and on the ship "Montgomery," Lieutenant Hunter commanding. Having been something of an oarsman, he rowed stroke oar of the gig, and was afterward coxswain. His ship cruised about the Gulf, making Pensacola its coaling station, and captured a number of prizes. He served his full time, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Edward Kinsley Post, No. 113; of the Algonquin and Athletic clubs, Boston, of the Bostonian Society, and of other organizations. In politics he usually takes an independent course, voting as his judgment dictates, and inclined toward Democracy. He was married November 5, 1872, to Miss Alice Parker Streeter, daughter of the late Nathan H. Streeter and niece of the late Harvey D. Parker, of the Parker House, Boston. He was called home from his wedding trip by the great fire of 1872, and upon his arrival found the building occupied by his business entirely destroyed.

L. J. YOUNG.

YOUNG, Levander John, M.D., of Haverhill, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Barnstead,

February 9, 1850, son of Oliver H. P. and Emily J. (Tuttle) Young. He is of sterling New England stock. Three of his great-grandfathers were in the war of the Revolution, one of them, Lieutenant Samuel Pitman, with Stark at the battle of Bennington. His father served in the Civil War as a member of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the Pittsfield (N.H.) Academy, and the Northwood (N.H.) Seminary, and studied medicine under the direction of Dr. John Wheeler of Pittsfield, N.H., and at the Dartmouth and University of Vermont Medical Schools, graduating from the latter in 1877. His medical studies were begun in 1869, but were interrupted after one course of lectures at Dartmouth by sickness and the necessity of earning money to pay his way. Some time was then spent in school-teaching, also in working at shoemaking; and in 1876 he resumed his studies, beginning at the point where he had left off. He took the lectures at the University of Vermont School in the spring of that year, attended the Dartmouth school through the fall term, and in the spring of 1877 returned to the University of Vermont, and there completed his course. He began regular practice in Candia, N.H., in January, 1878, and remained there until October, 1883, when he removed to Haverhill, where he has since been established. During 1888 and 1889 he was one of the attending physicians and surgeons to the Haverhill City Hospital, and was subsequently reappointed for a term of five years, beginning on January 1, 1895. From 1889 to 1892 he was a member of the Haverhill School Board. He is a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts State Medical Societies and of the Medical Club of Haverhill. He belongs to the Masonic order, a Knight Templar of the Haverhill Commandery; also to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other fraternal organizations; and is a member of the Pentucket Club of Haverhill. He was married August 29, 1877, to Miss Abbie A. Ring, of Pittsfield, N.H. Two of their children, Velma M. and Lester R., died in infancy, and the others are: Viva N., Lestie L., and Merton P. Young.

PART VIII.

ALLEN, Louis Edmund, M.D., of Arlington, was born in New York City, April 22, 1852, son of William C. and Charlotte E. (Blood) Allen.

L. E. ALLEN.

He is great-grandson of Dr. Charles Whitman, son of Dr. Charles Whitman, senior, son of Squire John Whitman who received grants of land direct from the crown, and great-great-great-great-grandson of the Rev. John and Mary Gardner, married in 1720. Their wedding ring, bearing this quaint inscription, is still kept in the family: —

"As God decreed
So Wee agreed."

Their son, Henry Gardner, was treasurer of the colonial moneys; and his slave, York, guarded the treasure buried during the Revolution in the swamps near Concord, Mass. Henry Gardner was a member of the First Continental Congress, and had two sons, both of them physicians in Boston. Dr. Allen is descended also from the old Virginian family founded by Thomas Rolfe, son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. On his mother's side he descends from Colonel Blood, who was famous in the reign of Charles II., and whose descendants had immense grants of land in Chelmsford and Concord, which are called the "Blood Farms" to this day. And he is a direct descendant of the Rev. John Fiske, who came to this country in 1632, bringing provisions for three years. Some of the household goods they brought over still remain in the family. Dr. Allen's early education was acquired through tutors and at a preparatory school in Pittsfield, Mass. He graduated from Williams College in the class of 1874. He studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and graduated there in 1883. A year was next spent in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Meanwhile he began general practice, established on Temple Street in the old West End, Boston. After leaving the General Hospital, he became physician to the out-patient department of the West End Nursery, and so served for ten years. He continued practice in Boston for seven years, and then removed to Arlington, where he has been actively engaged for five years. Dr. Allen is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Arlington Boat Club. He is unmarried.

ALLEN, Thomas, of Boston, artist, was born in St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1849, son of Thomas and Ann C. (Russell) Allen. He is of notable New England ancestry on the paternal side, and of Virginian on the maternal side. His great-grandfather, Thomas Allen, native of Northampton, Mass., was the first ordained minister in Pittsfield, beginning his ministry there in 1764, and continuing until his death in 1810. He

served in the War of the Revolution as a chaplain, and took active part in the battle of Bennington, thereby becoming known as the "Fighting Parson of Bennington Fields." His wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Jonathan Lee, of Salisbury, Conn., a descendant of William Bradford, governor of the Plymouth colony. Jonathan, grandfather of the present Thomas Allen, was one of nine sons of the Rev. Thomas, and became a leading Berkshire farmer. He was some time member of the Legislature, one of the founders and an early president of the Berkshire County Agricultural Society, the pioneer society of its

THOMAS ALLEN.

class, and among the first to import merino sheep. Jonathan's son Thomas, father of the subject of this sketch, born in Pittsfield, was a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. (1832); a lawyer, journalist, railroad president, and Congressman, and identified with the development of Western railroads and the resources of Missouri. He was founder of the *Madisonian* in Washington, D.C., the government organ during President Tyler's administration, and subsequently, in 1842, settling in St. Louis, became the undertaker of the great internal improvements of Missouri, served as State senator in 1850 and 1854, was the first president of the Missouri Pacific, and put on that line the first locomotive that ever crossed the Mississippi, later engaged in building railways in the South-west and in opening up the extensive mineral wealth of his adopted State, and was a representative in Congress for the Second Congressional District of Missouri at the time of his death in Washington, in 1882. His wife, mother of Thomas, was only daughter of William Russell, of St. Louis, and formerly of Virginia, civil engineer. She was a woman of rare cultivation and artistic temperament, and gave to her son his taste for the fine arts. Mr. Allen was educated in the High School of Pittsfield, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at the Washington University, St. Louis. In 1869 he accompanied Professor J. W. Pattison of the Washington University on an extended sketching expedition into the Rocky Mountains, making sketches himself merely as notes of the trip, with no thought then of following art as a profession; but his interest in this work led him, upon his return, to perfect himself in drawing, and from that he was drawn into the artist's life. In 1871 he went abroad for systematic study in the art schools, intending to make a protracted stay in Paris. But, finding affairs there unsettled and the painters scattered, he went to Düsseldorf. Entering the Royal Academy in the spring of 1872, he passed through the several classes, and graduated in 1877, having spent the vacations of each year in travel and study in various cities, visiting Holland, Belgium, France, England, and Bavaria. After finishing at Düsseldorf, he returned to Paris, and, settling in the artist colony in the suburb of Ecouen, remained there two or three years, painting industriously and producing notable work. In 1876 he sent over his first canvas for exhibition at the National Academy of Design in New York,—"The Bridge at Lissengen,"—which was well received by the critics. After nearly ten years abroad he returned to America in the spring of 1880, and established himself in a studio in Boston. That year he was made a member of the Society of American Artists, and in 1884 he became an Associate of the National Academy. Two years before he had first exhibited in the Paris Salon, showing his "Evening in the Market Place, San Antonio," now owned by J. A Newton, of Holyoke. In the Salon of 1887 he was represented by "On Guard," showing a majestic bull in the left foreground, with cattle grazing near by, and others lying among the field daisies. His

first important exhibition in Boston was in the winter of 1883. Since that time his canvases have appeared in leading exhibitions there and in other cities from season to season. At the World's Fair, Chicago, he had four oil and three water-color paintings,—namely, "Moonrise," "Thoroughbreds," "Under the Willows," "Coming through the Wood," "Portal of Ruined Mission of San José, Texas," "Pasture by the Sea," and "Changing Pasture, Dartmoor, England,"—but was out of the competition, being a member of the National Jury and of the International Board of Judges of Award. Among his best known works, besides those already mentioned, are: "Moonrise: Over all the Hill-tops is Rest," now at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; "Maplehurst at Noon," owned by T. B. Clarke, New York; "Toilers of the Plain," owned by the Berkshire Athenæum; "Maplehurst Herd" and "Upland Pasture," owned by J. Montgomery Sears, Boston; "Guernsey Water Lane," owned by Arthur Little, Boston; "A Berkshire Idyl," owned by J. L. Graves, Boston; "Woodland Glade," in the collection of the late Professor Horsford, Cambridge; "Calm Evening, Gulf of Mexico," owned by Professor Whitney, Cambridge; "Grasmere Meadow," owned by the Boston Art Club; and "Market Place, San Antonio," owned in Worcester. Mr. Allen is president of the Boston Society of Water-color Painters, president of the Paint and Clay Club, vice-president of the Boston Art Club, 1889 to 1894, and member of the permanent committee of the School of Drawing of the Boston Art Museum. He was married first, at Northampton, June 30, 1880, to Miss Eleanor G. Whitney, daughter of Professor J. D. Whitney, of Cambridge. She died at Ecouen, France, May 14, 1882, leaving one child: Eleanor Whitney Allen. He married second, October 23, 1884, at Boston, Miss Alice Ranney, daughter of the Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney. They have two children: Thomas Allen, Jr., and Robert Fletcher Allen.

AUSTIN, James Walker, of Boston, member of the bar, was born in Charlestown, January 8, 1829, son of William and Lucy (Jones) Austin. His father, a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1798, was some time senator and representative for Middlesex County in the General Court and a member of the Suffolk Bar. He was the author of "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man," and other New England tales, and of "Letters from London." Thomas Wentworth Higginson in one of his essays has called him "the precursor of Hawthorne." A volume containing his writings under the title of "The Literary Papers of William Austin, with a Biographical Sketch by his Son, James Walker Austin," was published by Messrs. Little & Brown of Boston in 1890. The Austin family of Charlestown are descended from Richard Austin, who became a freeman of that town in 1651, and from him descended Benjamin Austin, commonly called "Honestus," Jonathan Loring Austin, secretary

JAMES W. AUSTIN.

to Dr. Franklin in Paris, and afterward secretary of state and treasurer of Massachusetts, and the late Attorney-general James Trecothick Austin. Mr. Austin was educated at the Frainingfield School, and at Chauncy Hall School in Boston, when Gideon F. Thayer and Thomas Cushing, of fragrant memory, were the principals. He entered Harvard College, and was graduated in the class of 1849. He studied law at the Dane Law School, Cambridge, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1851. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 22, 1851. In February of that year he sailed for California, and in August visited the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, where by the advice of

Chief Justice William L. Lee he was induced to remain. He was admitted to the Hawaiian bar in September, 1851. In 1852 he was appointed district attorney for the Second Judicial District, holding that office for several years. He was three times elected a member of the Hawaiian Parliament, and was for a time the speaker of that body. By special act of the Legislature he was appointed one of the commissioners for the codification of the laws; and the Civil Code and the Penal Code of the Hawaiian Islands, the former published at Honolulu in 1859, and the latter in 1869, were the result of that commission. They were modelled largely from our Massachusetts Statutes. Judge Austin was also for some years the guardian of Lunalilo, who afterward became king; and in 1868 he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court, which position he held with Elisha H. Allen, formerly a member of Congress from Maine, and afterward Hawaiian minister at Washington. He returned to Boston for the education of his children after a residence of twenty-one years in the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Austin is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of the Unitarian Club, and an honorary member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. He was married to Miss Ariana E. Sleeper, daughter of the Hon. John S. Sleeper, late mayor of Roxbury, July 18, 1857, and their children were: Herbert, Charles, Walter, class of 1887 H.U., LL.B. Dane Law School, admitted to the Suffolk bar, 1890, William Francis (all born in Honolulu), and Edith (born in Boston).

BARTA, Louis, of Boston, printer, head of the firm of L. Barta & Co., the Barta Press, is a native of Boston, born November 24, 1854. He began as clerk in the commission house of Gardner Brewer & Co., and subsequently became connected with the Forbes Lithograph Company. In 1884 he, with Lorin F. Deland, organized the printing house of Deland & Barta, as successors to W. L. Deland & Son. This partnership continued until 1886, when Mr. Barta purchased Mr. Deland's interest, and has since been the sole owner of the establishment. The firm of L. Barta & Co. is a direct descendant of the Boston printing-office of Andrews, Prentiss, & Studley, founded over half a century ago, the line of succession including Prentiss & Sawyer, founded in 1851; Prentiss, Sawyer, & Co., 1857; Prentiss & Deland, 1860; W. L. Deland & Son, 1877. Speaking of the diversity of the capacity of the Barta Press, the

L. BARTA.

leading advertising and printing expert has written: "There is no class of work from a visiting-card to a dictionary, from a newspaper to a book of plate engravings, that the Barta Press cannot handle as well as any establishment in the United States; and there are few, if any, printing houses which have the material and originality to create the highest of high-grade display and press work. There is not an old press or a dead piece of type under the roof." Mr. Barta is a member of the Master Printers' Club, and was its secretary in 1889 and 1890. He is a member of the Calumet Club of Winchester, and was its president in 1891 and 1892.

BARTON, Charles Clarence, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Salisbury, September 4, 1844, son of Pliny L. and Mary Ann (Lockwood) Barton. His father, still living in his eighty-seventh year, filled many town offices, served three terms in the Connecticut House of Representatives and one in the Senate. Mr. Barton was educated in the public and private

schools of Salisbury, at the Amenia Seminary, N.Y., and at Trinity College, Hartford, where he graduated in 1869. He passed his early life on his father's farm. During 1864–65 he taught school in Salisbury to obtain means to pay for his college education, and in his junior year taught in Milford, Del., at the same time doing the junior college work. After graduation he continued teaching for three years, from 1869 to 1871 having charge of a school in Watertown, Conn., and one year being master of the Great Barrington High School. He began the study of law in 1872 in the office of Ira T. Drew, and in the autumn of the same year entered the first class in the Boston University Law School, where he graduated in 1873. He was admitted to the Middlesex County bar in April that year, before the close of the college season, and at once began practice in Boston. As a lawyer, his business has been largely in real estate and corporation law. From 1873 to 1875 he resided in Boston, from 1875 to 1893 in Newton Centre, and in 1893 returned to Boston. While living in Newton, he served as a member of the Common Council for the years

C. C. BARTON.

1878–79, president of the body the last year, and as member of the School Board from 1883 to 1889, chairman of the board the last two years. Mr. Barton is now a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the University and Art clubs. He was married first, August 24, 1870, to Miss Emma Conant Drew, daughter of Dr. E. C. Drew, of Boston, who died November 24, 1886, leaving five children: Charles Clarence, Jr. (now in Boston University Law School), Chesley Drew, Katharine Louise, Philip Lockwood, and Elizabeth Conant Barton. He married second, April 5, 1893, Miss Katharine Haynes Drew, sister of his first wife.

BATES, John Lewis, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in North Easton, September 18, 1859, son of the Rev. Lewis B., D.D., and Louisa D. (Field) Bates. He is a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. His father is the present pastor of the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston. His preparatory education was acquired in the public schools of Taunton and Chelsea and at the Boston Latin School, where he graduated in the class of 1878. Entering Boston University, he graduated from the academic department in 1882 with the degree of A.B.; and then, taking the law school course, graduated LL.B. in 1885. After graduating from the college, and part of the time while a law student, he taught school, in Western New York in the years 1882 and 1883, and in the Boston evening schools during 1883 and 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885, and from that time has been engaged in active practice in Boston. He has served in the Boston Common Council two terms (1891–92) and in the lower house of the Legislature: at present (1895) a representative for East Boston, having served also in 1894. In the latter body he served on the committees on insurance and revision of corporation laws in 1894, and in 1895 on the committee on insurance, and as chairman of that on metropolitan affairs. He has taken an earnest interest in local affairs, and in 1893–94 was president of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association. In politics Mr. Bates is Republican. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity as a member of Baalbec Lodge, with the order of Odd Fellows, member of the Zenith Lodge, and with the United Order of the Pilgrim Fathers, president of the latter organization in 1892–93–94. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church Bethel of East Boston and of the Brom-

field Street Church in the city proper. He is secretary and a director of the Columbia Trust Company of Boston. Mr. Bates married July 12.

J. L. BATES.

1887, Miss Clara Elizabeth Smith. They have had two children: Lewis B., 2d (born July 9, 1889, died December 31, 1891), and John Harold Bates (born May 10, 1893).

BICKNELL, Albion Harris, artist, was born at Turner, Androscoggin County, Maine, March 18, 1837, son of Nehemiah Bosson and Louise (Drew) Bicknell. On both sides he descends from ancestors who bore an honorable part in the settlement and defence of New England. He is a lineal descendant of Captain John Bicknell, of the British Navy, who came to this country with his family, and settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1636. On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Bisbredge (the common ancestor of the New England family of Bisbee), who came to America early in 1634, and settled in Plymouth. He is a great-grandson of Luke Bicknell, of Abington, who was a private in Captain Reed's company, Colonel Bailey's regiment, at the Lexington alarm; later corporal in Captain Reed's company, Colonel Thomas's regiment, at the siege of Boston, eight months' service; adjutant of the regiment raised to re-enforce the Continental army for three months from July, 1780; captain in Colonel Putnam's regiment in 1781; and for six years after the Revolution representative of the town of Abington in the Massachusetts General Court. Mr. Bicknell's early education was acquired in the public schools of Turner, Hartford, and Buckfield, Me. He began to study art at the age of fourteen, soon after coming to Boston with his father. He became a student at the Lowell Institute, and for a short time was under the instruction of William T. Carlton. In the Lowell Institute and in the Athenæum he continued his studies from life and from the antique until he went abroad in 1861, and entered the atelier of Thomas Couture and the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris, where he remained, working indefatigably for two years. After the close of his student life in Paris he visited the principal art centres of other European countries, making a long stay in Venice. He returned home in the autumn of 1863, and opened a studio in Boston. Among his fellow-students in Paris with whom he was specially intimate had been D. Ridgway Knight, Thomas Robinson, J. Foxcroft Cole, George H. Boughton, and Sisley, the impressionist landscape painter. In Boston Mr. Bicknell soon became intimately associated with William Morris Hunt, Joseph Ames, Elihu Vedder, Foxcroft Cole, and Thomas Robinson, and was among the foremost in laboring for the advancement of art. He was particularly conspicuous in the formation of the once famous Allston Club, which, though of a brief life, had a positive influence in shaping the course of art in Boston. Mr. Bicknell was in the full tide of success, when his health failed, and forced him to seek the repose and quietude of the country; and for the last twenty years his home and studio have been in Malden, where he has continued to apply himself to his profession with all the ardor of his youth. The range of subjects which he has painted is exceptionally wide, embracing marines, flowers, still-life, *genre*, landscape, portraits, historical compositions, and cattle pieces. The number of his portraits is very large, and includes many distinguished public men. His "Lincoln at Gettysburg" and "The Battle of Lexington" are his two best known historical works, and rank high among American productions of this class. Both of these are very large canvases. The "Lincoln at Gettysburg" is of historical worth, as

it contains twenty-two life-size portraits of the statesmen and generals of the period. It is now the property of the city of Malden, through the generosity of the Hon. E. S. Converse. As an etcher and black-and-white artist, Mr. Bicknell is well known. His portfolio of etchings published by Dodd, Mead, & Co., New York, in 1887, gives a fair idea of his talent as an etcher. As an illustrator, he is not without experience, having profusely illustrated "Arcadian Days," by William Howe Downes (Boston, 1891). As a landscape painter, and more recently as a cattle painter, Mr. Bicknell takes a high rank for the originality of his observation, the competence of his workmanship, and the sympathetic and scholarly character of his interpretations. The essentially American quality and atmosphere of his pictures have been frequently remarked. Among his impressions of nature in New England there are some masterly pages of landscape art, conceived in a noble vein, and having a dignity, breadth, and grandeur of design as unusual as they are impressive. In person Mr. Bicknell is most interesting, genial, and delightful. He has been a great reader, and

A. H. BICKNELL.

the quiet and retired life he has led for so many years has given him uncommon opportunities to gratify his literary proclivities. His opportunities for getting books have been of the best, and his knowledge of the best literature is as broad as his memory is phenomenal. As a student, Mr. Bicknell has been possessed of a life-long persistency and an untiring passion for learning, not only in the technical branches of the artist's profession, but in all other directions, so that he has kept in touch with the literary, political, and business movement of the time as few artists are able or willing to do. Mr. Bicknell's intimacy with the late William M. Hunt was truly exceptional, and in many ways the two men were of great service to each other. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Colby University in 1884. Mr. Bicknell was married July 20, 1875, in Somerville, to Miss Margaret Elizabeth Peabody, daughter of Oliver W. and Sarah (Simpson) Peabody.

BOYDEN, Albert Gardner, of Bridgewater, principal of the State Normal School, was born in South Walpole, Norfolk County, February 5, 1827, son of Phineas and Harriet (Carroll) Boyden. He attended the district school summer and winter until ten years of age, and in winter until eighteen. At fourteen years of age he decided to be a teacher, and strongly desired to go to college, but could not command the funds. He gave his evenings to study, determined to do the best he could for himself. He worked on the farm and in his father's blacksmith shop until he had mastered the trade at twenty-one years of age, and in the mean time had taught school three winters. On reaching his majority, he had good health, good habits, his trade, and the assurance of success in teaching. After earning a part of the requisite funds, he entered the State Normal School at Bridgewater, paying the remainder of his expenses by serving as janitor of the school. He was graduated from the school in November, 1849; taught a grammar school in Hingham during the following winter; received the appointment of assistant teacher in the State Normal School at Bridgewater in July, 1850, and held the position three years under the distinguished founder of the school, Nicholas Tillinghast; was principal of the English High School in Salem from 1853 to 1856; next submaster in the Chapman Grammar School, Boston, from September, 1856, to September, 1857; then first assistant again in the State Normal School at Bridgewater three years under the second principal, Marshall

Conant; and appointed principal of the school in August, 1860. That year he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst College. He was a diligent student, studying under private tutors; and during the time he was assistant in the Normal School he was called upon to teach nearly all the studies in the course, and to make a careful study of the principles of teaching. Under his principalship the institution has expanded, the pupils have greatly increased, its methods of instruction have been improved and developed; additions and improvements have been made from year to year to its buildings and

A. G. BOYDEN.

grounds, and it is now one of the best appointed normal schools in this country, enjoying a national reputation. Mr. Boyden has long been prominent in educational matters, and has contributed much to the advancement of the teacher's art. From 1865 to 1870 he was editor of the *Massachusetts Teacher*, and he is author of numerous educational addresses. He has been president of the Plymouth County Teachers' Association, was president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association in 1872–73, and of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club in 1888–89. He is a member also of the Old Colony Congregational Club, and was its president from 1883 to 1888; member of the Boston Congregational Club, and of the Bridgewater Normal Alumni Club. He is connected with the Central Square Congregational Society in Bridgewater, and has held the position of clerk of the organization since 1863, a period of thirty-two years. He has been a trustee of the Bridgewater Savings Bank since 1890. In politics he is a "straight" Republican. Mr. Boyden was married in Newport, Me., November 18, 1851, to Miss Isabella Whitten Clarke, daughter of Thomas and Martha Louise (Whitten) Clarke. They have had three sons: Arthur Clarke Boyden, A.M., now the teacher of history and natural science in the Bridgewater Normal School; Walter Clarke Boyden, deceased; and Wallace Clarke Boyden, A.M., submaster in the Boston Normal School.

BOYLE, Edward James, of Boston, merchant, was born in Millville, May 14, 1857, son of James H. and Isabella (Ford) Boyle. He is of Irish parentage. His general education was acquired in the grammar school of Millville and the High School of Blackstone; and he took the regular course of the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Providence, R.I., from which he graduated January 30, 1875. Immediately after graduation he started out as a canvasser, and travelled over New England for different companies, always on commission, never on salary. He had natural selling ability, a pleasing address, was a good talker, patient, persevering; and he made a success of everything he handled. He received tempting offers from several houses, which had heard of his success in disposing of goods, to manage their business. He preferred, however, doing business for himself, and, after four years' travelling, organized troupes of canvassers, whom he trained to sell his goods on his plan. As his business increased, he placed competent managers in charge of these travelling salesmen, and opened an office in Providence, R.I., as his headquarters, where he engaged his canvassers, instructed them thoroughly, and sent them to various parts. Next, placing a manager in charge of this office, he opened a Boston office, which became his permanent headquarters. Subsequently he had thirty branch offices in New England, employing hundreds of salesmen on the road, and eventually worked up the largest business of its kind in this section of the country.

He has always sold his goods on the credit, or instalment, plan; and at one time had twenty-five thousand open accounts on his books, requiring

E. J. BOYLE.

an office force of sixty-six clerks to follow, and a large number of collectors. Mr. Boyle is also interested in the credit clothing business, having a store at No. 851 Washington Street, Boston. His brother, Thomas F. Boyle, five years younger, was early associated with him, under the firm name of Boyle Brothers. He is not connected with societies or clubs, nor active in politics, giving his undivided attention to his business. He is unmarried.

BRACKETT, William Davis, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Londonderry, June 9, 1840, son of William D. and Almeria (Brown) Brackett, both natives of Eastham, Mass. When a child, his parents removed to Swampscott, Mass.; and there he was educated in the public schools, and began his business career. He left school at the age of twelve, and took a place in a general store kept by his father. At twenty he became proprietor of the store, purchasing his father's interest, and conducted a successful business there until 1865. Then, coming to Boston, he formed a partnership with J. L. Goldthwait, under the firm name of Goldthwait, Brackett, & Co., and engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade. In 1868, upon the death of Mr. Goldthwait, the firm of Cressey & Brackett was formed, composed of T. E. Cressey and Mr. Brackett, as manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. Two years later Mr. Cressey retired, and the firm became Mann & Brackett. In 1880 Mr. Mann's interest was purchased by Mr. Brackett, and the firm name was changed to W. D. Brackett & Co., the present style. In 1889 W. H. Emerson and Mr. Brackett's son, Forrest G. Brackett, were admitted as partners. The firm have several factories, and do a large manufacturing business, to the general oversight of which Mr. Brackett gives his entire attention. He has held no public office other than that of town clerk of Swampscott for a number of years; and, although a strong Republican, he has taken no public part in politics. He served in the Civil War as corporal of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, during its term of service. He is a mem-

W. D. BRACKETT.

ber of the Home Market Club, of the Boot and Shoe Club, and of the Hugh de Payne Commandery, Freemasons. He was married January 1,

1865, to Miss Sarah A. Lee, of Lowell. They have had one son and one daughter: Forrest G. (born November 3, 1868) and Blanche E. Brackett (born August 3, 1870). He resides in Stoneham.

BUTLER, William Morgan, of New Bedford, member of the bar, president of the State Senate in 1894 and 1895, is a native of New Bedford, born January 29, 1861, son of James D. and Eliza B. (Place) Butler. He is lineally descended from Thomas Butler, who came to Lynn in 1629, and removed to Sandwich in 1637. Benjamin,

WM. M. BUTLER.

the great-grandson of Thomas, went to New Bedford in 1750, in which place the family of the subject of this sketch has since lived. His grandfather, Daniel Butler, was prominent in the early business life of New Bedford; and his father, the Rev. James D. Butler, was for many years connected with the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New England Southern and Providence Conferences. William H. Butler received his education in the public schools of New Bedford, and fitted for his profession at the Boston University Law School, where he was graduated in June, 1884. He was admitted to the bar in September preceding his graduation, and has practised in New Bedford from that time. He early came forward in public life: and, after serving one year in the New Bedford Common Council (1886), he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1889, and has served continuously in the Legislature, two terms in the House of Representatives (1890–91), and four in the Senate (1892–95), the last two years as president of the Senate. During both years of his service in the House he was a member of the committee on the judiciary of that branch; and during his first two years of the Senate he served on the Senate committee on the judiciary, the second year as its chairman. He was also chairman of the joint special committee on administrative boards and commissions, and a member of the committee on mercantile affairs in 1892, chairman of the Senate special committee to investigate the penal institutions in 1893, and member of the committees on probate and insolvency, bills in the third reading, and printing. He was also a member of the joint special committee of inquiry into the Torrens system of land transfer, the committee to revise the corporation laws, and the committee upon the revision of the judiciary system. He is one of the youngest presidents the Senate has ever had, and was chosen to the position both years without opposition and by a unanimous vote. In politics, Mr. Butler is a Republican. He belongs to the local clubs of New Bedford, the Wamsutta and the Dartmouth, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the order of Odd Fellows. He was married July 15, 1886, to Miss Minnie F. Norton, of Edgartown. They have three children: Morgan, Gladys, and Lawrence Butler.

CAMP, Samuel, M.D., of Great Barrington, is a native of Connecticut, born in Winsted, Litchfield County, May 5, 1829, son of Samuel Sheldon and Betsey (Mallery) Camp. His father and mother were also natives of Winsted. He is of English descent and Puritan stock, who came to America from 1630–1640, and settled in Boston, New Haven, and Wethersfield, Conn. He is a direct descendant of Nicholas Camp who came from Nasing, Essex County, England, in 1638, married Catherine, widow of Anthony Thompson, and settled in Milford, Conn. He is also a descendant of Henry Buck, Nathaniel Foote, John Robbins, Josiah Churchill, and Richard Treat, who were among the first settlers

of Wethersfield, and Thomas Carter, first minister at Woburn, Mass. His great-great-grandfathers were Lieutenant Samuel Gaylord and (Captain) Dr. Abraham Camp, who married Martha, daughter of Moses Parsons, and practised medicine in Windham, Conn., afterward moving to New Milford, thence to Norfolk, Conn. His great-grandfather was Moses Camp, who married Thankful Gaylord. He was a private in Captain Bostwick's company, Charles Webb's regiment, which crossed the Delaware on the eve of December 25, 1776. Other members of the family served in the Revolutionary War, among whom

SAMUEL CAMP.

was Colonel Giles Jackson on Gates's staff. Ancestors of Dr. Camp were also more or less identified with the other wars of the country. The professions followed were those of ministry and medicine. Samuel Camp obtained his preliminary education in Norfolk, Conn., and began the study of medicine there at the age of fifteen years with Dr. William Welch. His collegiate training was at Woodstock, Vt., and at the University of New York, where he was graduated March 5, 1851. He established himself first in New Marlborough, Mass., immediately after his graduation. Four years later he removed to St. Joseph, Mich. Then, returning to Berkshire County in 1859, he settled in Great Barrington, and has resided there from that time, engaged in active practice as physician and surgeon. At the opening of the Civil War he was appointed by Governor Andrew to examine excepts from draft, and as recruiting agent; and on the 21st of September, 1861, he was made assistant surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. In the following May, however, on the 27th he resigned the latter commission on account of ill-health. When his health was restored, he renewed his interest in procuring recruits; and on October 17, 1863, when the call for three hundred thousand men for three years was made, he was again appointed at a special town meeting to enlist men. This agency he held until January, 1865. Dr. Camp has been surgeon of the D. G. Anderson Post, No. 196, of the Grand Army of the Republic, since its organization; from 1877 to 1892 he was medical examiner for Southern Berkshire; and from 1889–93 was United States pension examiner, under appointment of President Harrison. He was admitted to membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Berkshire County Medical Society in 1852. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican. Dr. Camp was married August 12, 1852, to Miss Sarah J. Jones, of New York City. They have had four children: H. Isabel, Charles Morton, Frank Barnum, and Mary Emily Camp.

CHAGNON, W. John Baptiste, M.D., of Fall River, was born at St. Jean Baptiste, in the county of Rouville, Province of Quebec, December 28, 1837, son of Antoine and Marie Anne (Bernard) Chagnon. His first ancestor in America was François Chagnon, who emigrated to Canada, then the New France, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, a wool-carder by trade, and the first to build on the St. Lawrence River one of those round stone windmills such as that now seen in Newport. John B. attended the elementary and grammar schools of his native place, and then went to the Chambly Commercial College to take a business course. Not satisfied with this, however, he turned his attention to classical studies, and devoted some time to their pursuit in the college of St. Hyacinthe and St. Assomption. The study of medicine was begun in May, 1858, first under Dr. F. X. Béigue, the local physician in his native town, who is still living at the age of

eighty, and continued with Dr. M. Turcot, the leading physician of the city of St. Hyacinthe at that time. With this preparatory training he came to New York, and, entering the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, graduated there April 12, 1860. Upon his return to his native country to practise his profession, he was obliged, on account of a protective medical law just enacted there, to pass a new examination in order to insure his license; and this he did the following year before the medical board of the University of McGill, receiving not only the regular degree of doctor in medicine, but

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also that of master in surgery. For some years thereafter he practised in the town or parish of St. Dominique, a country place, with the ordinary success of all beginners. In 1867 he went to St. Pie, where he enjoyed a wider field, with an increase of his professional labors. Equally patronized by French Canadians and by the numerous wealthy English settlers of Abbotsford, he soon achieved a popularity which brought him to a position among the foremost of citizens. Besides his professional duties he devoted some of his time to the education of the children of the town, and to the maintenance of order in cases of trouble and contention, acting in this respect as justice of the peace. He also organized a company of fifty militia men, instructing them in his leisure hours, which body proved effective on the frontier against the Fenian raid in 1870. In the autumn of 1878 Dr. Chagnon became a candidate under the McKenzie government on the issue of revenue tariff against high protection, having secured the nomination from his party in preference to the late ex-Premier Mercier. He opposed the Hon. A. Mousseau, and was beaten by a small majority in that memorable contest in which the Liberal Party was swept off. After this campaign, disgusted with the ungratefulness of both his friends and his own relatives, who had most opposed his election, Dr. Chagnon decided to seek another field of action. He then came to Fall River, bought a house in the suburbs, and opened a drug store in the city. A few years later he extended his business, taking another store in the centre of the city. In December, 1884, he went abroad, and spent the succeeding six months in Paris, attending there the lectures of able specialists, in branches which he proposed to practise upon his return. Meanwhile his business in Fall River had been left under the superintendence of his clerk, Aimé Barry; and he had intrusted the education and care of his daughters (his wife having died in May, 1883) to Sister H. Alphonse, the superior of the convent of Marieville in Canada, and the instruction of his sons to the college of the same place. After a brief vacation in Germany and Italy, he returned, and, selling his interests in pharmacy, concentrated his attention again upon the practice of his regular profession, with success fully up to his expectations. Dr. Chagnon has trained several young men as pharmacists and physicians, among the number being Dr. A. W. Petit, now of Nashua, N.H.; Dr. A. Petit, of Phenix, R.I.; Dr. L. Beaudry, of Pawtucket, R.I.; Dr. A. Langevin, of Millbury, Mass.; Dr. E. Cardin, of Swanton, Vt.; and Dr. N. Normand, lately graduated; and, as pharmacists, Aimé Barry, now one of the leaders among the druggists of Fall River, his brother Aladin Barry, to-day a busy physician, and D. Jarry, one of the firm of Dandurand, Pease, & Co., of New Bedford. In Canada Dr. Chagnon held the offices of justice of the peace, commissioner of the court of equity, president of the board of school committee in 1875; and was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. In Fall River he was a member of the Common

Council in 1883. He was one of the founders of the Good Samaritan Hospital of Fall River, now a prosperous institution. He is a member of the Histological Society of Paris, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Medical Association of Fall River, and of the South Bristol Medical Association. He has contributed a number of articles to medical publications. His single business interests outside of his profession are now the Lafayette Bank of Fall River, of which he is president, and the Fall River People Steamboat Company, in which he is acting as director. Dr. Chagnon is a cosmopolitan practitioner, in the full sense of the term. He is patronized by all nationalities of his city. Dr. Chagnon married June 17, 1861, Miss Marie Victorine Desnoyers, by whom he had ten children, all of whom are yet living: Maria, Charles Émile (now a physician at Artic Centre, R.I.), Rosa Anna (now wife of Dr. A. W. Petit), L. Alfred (physician, practising in Mizola, Mont.), Marie Victoria (wife of Emery Paneton, druggist in Fall River), Marie Louise (wife of A. E. Lafond, editor of the *Tribune* of Woonsocket, R.I.), Concorde (wife of Dr. A. Petit, of Phenix, R.I.), Martha Zoe, Eugénie, and Blanche Chagnon. Dr. Chagnon is already grandfather of twelve children. He married second, in 1885, Mrs. Mary Ann Gigault Phaneuf, widow of D. Phaneuf, formerly a merchant of Canada, and sister of George Gigault, the deputy minister of agriculture in the Canadian government.

CHASE, Andrew Jackson, of Boston, president of the Chase Refrigerator Company, is a native of Maine, born in Hallowell, July 25, 1836, son of Oliver A. and Rachael (Trask) Chase, daughter of Elder Samuel Trask. His maternal great-grandfather, when a lad, was captured, and made to serve as cabin-boy with the notorious pirate, Kidd, until the latter's craft and crew were taken by the English; and it is said that the crew pleaded with their executioners to spare the boy's life, which was the only one spared. His education was limited to the country school. At the age of seventeen he came to Boston, and there was first employed in the manufacture of what was then known as mineral waters and syrups. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he was among the earliest to enlist, joining the Twelfth Massachusetts, Webster Regiment. He served through the principal battles of the Potomac; and on May 23, 1864, was severely wounded at Jericho Ford, North Anna River, on the last march of Grant toward Richmond. For a year thereafter he was dependent upon crutches. Returning from the war, he resumed his former occupation. He first became engaged in the cold blast refrigerator business in January, 1866, under the first patent. This was subsequently greatly improved until the scientific cold-blast system was fully perfected, and the business meanwhile largely extended. There are now not less than ten thousand of the Chase Cold-blast

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Refrigerator cars engaged in the fresh meat trade alone. The first successful shipment of fresh beef to Europe was made from Chicago to Boston in cold-blast cars, and then by steamship, fitted in like manner, by Mr. Chase in 1878 or 1879; and since that time large shipments have been regularly made by means of cold-blast preservation. Mr. Chase is also the well-known inventor of the scientific process for distilling pure water. Among other valuable discoveries of his is a method for extracting a meat and fish preserving and baconizing fluid from the sugar maple tree. He attributes his present youthful state to the constant use of aero-distilled water, which has been freely used

for the past six years. He has never used tobacco or liquors of any kind. Mr. Chase is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In politics he has always been a practical reformer and Republican. He was married January 15, 1856, to Miss Sarah Harny, daughter of Captain John Harny, of Halifax, N.S. They have had a family of four children: Ella F., Warren A., Sarah Edith (deceased), and Confucius Chase.

CHASE, CALEB, of Boston, merchant, was born in Harwich, December 11, 1831, son of Job and Phœbe (Winslow) Chase. His father was a shipowner and a sea-faring man in early life, and afterward kept a general store in Harwich until about twenty years previous to his death, which occurred at the ripe age of eighty-nine. He was a public-spirited man, much interested and influential in affairs, one of the original stockholders in the old Yarmouth Bank, and prominent in public enterprises of his day. Caleb Chase was educated in the public schools of Harwich, and

CALEB CHASE.

early went to work in his father's store, where he remained until he reached his twenty-fourth year. Then, coming to Boston, he entered the employ of Anderson, Sargent, & Co., at that time a leading dry-goods house of the city. After about five years with this firm, during which period he travelled in its interest, first through Cape Cod towns, and later in the West, he became connected with the wholesale grocery house of Cloflin, Saville, & Co., beginning in September, 1859. This connection continued until the first of January, 1864, shortly after which he engaged in the business on his own account as a member of the firm of Carr, Chase, & Raymond then formed. In 1871 this firm was succeeded by Chase, Raymond, & Ayer; and in 1878 the present house of Chase & Sanborn was organized for the importation of teas and coffees exclusively. Mr. Chase is now the head of the house, which ranks as the largest importing and distributing tea and coffee house in the country. Large branch houses are also established in Montreal and in Chicago. In politics Mr. Chase is a Republican. He has often been solicited to enter the field for public service, but he has invariably declined, preferring to devote his energies to his extensive business interests. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and of the Algonquin Club. He was married in 1864 to Miss Salome Boyles, of Thurston, Me. They have no children.

COLE, JOHN NELSON, of Andover, editor and publisher of the *Townsman*, was born in Groveland, November 4, 1863, son of George S. and Nancy Emeline (Bodwell) Cole. His first ancestor in America on the maternal side came in 1670. On his father's side he traces back four generations to settlers in New Hampshire. He was educated in Andover public schools and at the Punchard High School. His business career was begun as clerk and paymaster in the office of the well-known Andover Woollen Mills of M. T. Stevens & Sons. In 1887 he purchased the Andover Bookstore, and, as treasurer of a stock company called the Andover Press, began the publication of the Andover *Townsman*, and the conduct of a general printing and publishing business. He assumed the editorship of the *Townsman* in 1890. Under his direction the paper has been prosperous from the start; and he holds that its success has come, in a large measure, from a strict adherence to two rules,—(1) that the local paper has only a local mission, and (2) that it is more important to leave out the wrong than to put

in the right, in a home paper. It is now the only journal published in the town. The printing-office of the Andover Press has all the work in

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foreign languages as well as English for Phillips (Andover) Academy, the Andover Seminary, and other schools in Andover; and in the last five years its business has more than doubled. Mr. Cole is a member of the Andover School Board, and has served in that body since 1893. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is Republican. He was married September 21, 1886, to Miss Minnie Poor, of Andover. Their children are: Abby, Beth, Margaret, and Philip Poor Cole.

CONVERSE, James Wheaton, of Boston, merchant, manufacturer, banker, benefactor, was born in Thompson, Conn., January 11, 1808; died in Swampscott, August 26, 1894. He was son of Elisha Converse, farmer, and his wife, Betsey (Wheaton) Converse. His opportunities for an education were confined to the country schools, which he attended until he was thirteen, and to night schools and lectures in Boston afterward. When he was six years old, his parents removed to Woodstock, Conn., two years later to Dover, Mass., and not long after to Needham. One day in 1821, then thirteen years of age, while hoeing with his father, he suddenly looked up into his father's face, and asked for his time, saying that he would like to go to Boston, believing that he could help the family more by so doing than by remaining on the farm. His father consenting, he started off with his belongings in a bundle, and upon his arrival in town at once found employment with his uncles, Joseph and Benjamin Converse, who were then occupying a stall in the Boylston Market. He began for five dollars a month and board as wages, and worked with such energy and faithfulness that within a few years he had made substantial progress. In 1828 he started out for himself, his uncles selling him part of the business upon his agreement to pay them for it as fast as he could. He worked regularly from four in the morning to ten at night, and by assiduity and prudence he was enabled to pay off his debt with such rapidity as to astonish his uncles. In 1831 he sold out this business, and on January 1, 1832, formed a partnership with William Hardwick, under the firm name of Hardwick & Converse, to engage in the boot and shoe business, on the corner of Milk and Broad Streets. Just a year later he joined Isaac Field, and, under the firm name of Field & Converse, founded the hide and leather house with which he continued actively connected for nearly forty years. In 1838 Mr. Field retired; and his brother, John Field, took his place. The first store of the firm was on Broad Street. Thence removal was made to Blackstone Street, from there to North Street, next to Pearl, and thence to High Street, where the house was long established. Mr. Converse finally retired from this business January 1, 1870. In 1836, upon the organization of the old Mechanics' Bank of Boston, Mr. Converse was elected one of the directors of that institution; and in 1847 he was made its president, which position he held continuously until January, 1888, when he resigned. The Mechanics' was one of the few banks that went safely through the panics of 1837 and 1857, and its high standing was fully maintained throughout Mr. Converse's administration of forty-one years. In 1850 Mr. Converse first went to Grand Rapids, Mich., making the journey partly by canal boat and partly by stage, his mission being to save the rights of the American Baptist Missionary Union in what was at

that time known as the Baptist Indian Reserve on the west side of the Grand River. In this he was successful. Subsequently he purchased the property, then almost a wilderness; and in its subsequent development into the present thriving place he had a leading part. In 1856 he purchased an interest in the Gypsum Quarries, and was largely instrumental in developing the plaster industry. In 1868 he furnished the means to build a railroad from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids, which was the first road to enter the centre of the city. It was promised to be finished to Grand Rapids on a certain day; and at six o'clock on

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that day the first engine over the completed road entered the city amid great rejoicings, the ringing of bells, and the booming of cannon. Later on he helped to establish many of the now thriving manufacturing companies there, and served as president and director of a number of them. He also aided in the building of churches and in founding various religious enterprises. In 1861 Mr. Converse was chosen a director of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and in 1863 became its president, which office he held till his death. In 1867 he was one of the organizers of the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company of Denver, Col., and was its president from that time until his death, a period of twenty-seven years. Upon his retirement from the firm of Field & Converse, in 1870, he had more outside interests than ever before; and these increased in the succeeding years. His energy and recuperative powers were a marvel to all who knew him. "It was his habit," one of his near friends has related, "of retiring at about nine o'clock; of awaking at about three; of thinking out the plans of the day until about five, when he would dress, go to his writing-table, and there do a large amount of work before breakfast. Though at times very tired at night he would rise with all the energy and enthusiasm possible for the business activity of another day. His faith and tenacity for carrying through an enterprise were very remarkable; and, the more care and business activity in hand, the happier he was." With all his great and varied interests Mr. Converse found time fully to attend to religious and benevolent enterprises in fields all over the world, to which he also gave hundreds of thousands of dollars in a very modest way. He was an ardent and prominent member of the Baptist denomination from early manhood, first joining the Charles Street Baptist Church, Dr. Daniel Sharp then pastor, in October, 1821, when he first came to Boston, a lad of thirteen. He was one of the original members of the Federal Street Baptist Church, organized in 1827. For nearly fifty years he served in various churches as deacon, being first elected to this office July 5, 1837, by the Federal Street Church. In December, 1845, he moved his place of residence to Jamaica Plain, and joined the Baptist Church there. Returning to Boston in 1865, he united with the Shawmut Avenue Baptist Church, afterward the First Baptist Church. During his stay in Jamaica Plain he was part of the time connected with the Tremont Temple, Boston. He also changed his membership later on from the Shawmut Avenue Church to Tremont Temple, and subsequently back again to the First Church, of which he was a member at the time of his death. For many years he was an honored and able member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

CUMNER, Arthur Bartlet, of Boston, merchant, of the firm of Cumner, Craig, & Co., was born in Manchester, N.H., July 30, 1871, son of Nathaniel Wentworth and Harriet Elizabeth (Wadley) Cumner. He is of the fourth generation in

direct descent from Robert Francis Cumner, seized by a press gang in 1774 in London, and carried on board H. M. S. "Somerset." His father was a prominent tailor in Manchester, N.H., and was one of the proprietors of the National Hotel, Washington, D.C., during the Civil War; founder of the firm of Cumner, Jones, & Co., tailors' trimmings, Boston. His mother was of Bradford, N.H. Both parents are dead. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester and of Boston. Always interested in machinery and in electricity, he joined the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company in 1892, and in January,

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1893, formed the present partnership with J. Hally Craig. The firm now represents the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company in New England. Mr. Cumner has been devoted from boyhood to all kinds of athletics,— bicycling, canoeing, and driving,— and is much interested in the breeding of dogs. He is a member of the Boston Athletic Club, of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, of the Framingham Boat Club, and of the Gridiron Club, one of the founders and a director of the last mentioned. In 1895 he received his election to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Cumner was married in Boston, October 18, 1892, to Miss Mabel Jordan, daughter of N. W. Jordan, of the American Loan & Trust Company, Boston. He has two children: a daughter, Mildred (born January 7, 1894), and a son, Jordan Cumner (born March 14, 1895).

CUSHING, Alvin Matthew, M.D., of Springfield, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Burke, September 28, 1829, son of Matthew and Risia (Woodruff) Cushing. His grandfather, Noah Cushing, was of Putney, Vt., and his great-grandfather, Matthew Cushing, of Rehoboth, Mass., a son of Jacob Cushing, of Hingham, Mass., direct descendant of Matthew Cushing, who settled in Hingham in 1639. Dr. Cushing was educated in district and private schools and at the Newbury (Vt.) Seminary. His preparation for his profession was most thorough, beginning with attendance upon lectures at the Dartmouth Medical School, and continuing at the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, and at the Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated March 1, 1856. He also took special lectures on Materia Medica under Constantine Herring before entering the Homœopathic Medical College. He began practice in Bradford, Vt., and remained there five years. Then he was for four years in Lansingburg, N.Y., then sixteen in Lynn, Mass., three in Boston, and then in Springfield, moving each time on account of sickness in his family. He has been established in Springfield for eleven years steadily in active practice, and holding a leading position among practitioners of Western Massachusetts. He is the author of "Diseases of Females, and their Homœopathic Treatment," in two editions; and a monograph on "Dioscorea Villosa," having made an exhaustive proving on himself of the same. He has also proved upon himself and presented to the profession bromide of ammonium, artemesia abrotanum, morphine, rhatany, salicylic acid, verbascum oleum, homarus and phaseolus diversiflora; and he introduced to the profession mullen oil, now recommended by all schools of medicine as a remedy for deafness and earache and urinary troubles. He was the first homœopathic physician invited to talk to "old school" students. He is often called long distances in consultation, and is a firm believer in Similia. He is a member of the American Institute

of Homœopathy and the Society of Seniors of the Institute; a member and an ex-president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society; an ex-vice-president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, and member of the Hahnemanian Club of Boston; an ex-member and ex-president of the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society; ex-member of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society; was twice president of the Boston Academy of Medicine; is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts; member of the Worcester County Medical Society; and an honorary

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member of the Vermont Homœopathic Medical Association and of the Connecticut River Medical Association. Dr. Cushing was married February 14, 1860, at Hartford, Vt., to Miss Hannah Elizabeth Pearsons. She died January 17, 1880. They had three sons: John Pearsons, Alvin Matthew, Jr., and Harry Alonzo Cushing. The eldest son was born in Lansingburg, N.Y., September 5, 1861. He graduated from Amherst in 1882, taught ten years as vice-principal in the Holyoke High School, received the degree of Ph.D. in the University of Leipzig, Germany, in 1894, and is now a professor of economics and history in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. Alvin M., Jr., was born in Lynn, January 10, 1866, graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1885, and died soon after. Harry Alonzo was also born in Lynn, September 15, 1870, graduated from Amherst in 1891, taught two years in Beloit (Wis.) College, received the degree of A.M. from Columbia College in 1894, and is now (1895) taking a post-graduate course there. He has been elected prize lecturer for three years in Columbia and Barnard Colleges. He is president of College Graduate clubs. Dr. Cushing's wife was a sister of Dr. D. K. Pearsons, formerly of Chicopee, Mass., Chicago's generous millionaire, who has already given nearly two million dollars to hospitals, colleges, and schools. John P. Cushing married Miss Alice Bullions, grand-daughter of Rev. Mr. Bullions, author of Bullions's "Latin Grammar" and other educational books.

CUTLER, Cecil Stevens, M.D., of Northampton, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, June 12, 1851, son of Rodolphus J. and Sarah P. (Stevens) Cutler. His grandfather, Benjamin Cutler, born in Vermont, lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and one years, six months, and three days. He comes of a family of physicians, an uncle and four cousins having followed the profession of medicine. He was educated in the Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N.Y., and took a business course at Brown's Business College, of Brooklyn, N.Y. After graduation therefrom he was cashier for Charles Knox, "The Hatter," corner of Broadway and Fulton Street, New York, for a while, and thence was called to the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, as assistant receiving teller, which position he subsequently left to study medicine. His medical studies were pursued in the University Medical College of the City of New York, and he was graduated there in the class of 1877. During his college course and subsequently he was connected with various hospitals, among them the Bellevue, Jersey City, Roosevelt, St. Luke's, the Charity, and the Woman's Hospital of New York. In 1876 he was appointed surgeon of the First Company of the Governor's Horse Guard of Hartford, Conn., under Governor Ingersoll. He has been established in Northampton since 1880 as a physician, surgeon, and specialist, engaged in a large practice extending over a wide field, and has introduced a number of new methods of treating

chronic diseases. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men,

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and the Knights of Pythias, captain and assistant surgeon of the First Massachusetts Regiment, uniform rank of the latter order. Dr. Cutler was married February 9, 1876, to Miss Isadore P. Holcomb, and has two children: Mina A. and Edna M. Cutler.

DEAN, WALTER LOFTHOUSE, of Boston, artist, was born in Lowell, June 4, 1854. His parents moved to Boston when he was a child, and his general education was attained there in the public grammar and high schools and in evening drawing schools. After leaving school, he entered a mill in Tilton, N.H., to learn the business of cotton manufacture; and, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of all of its details, he worked in succession at every machine in the factory and in every branch of the establishment. But this occupation was not to his liking, and, finally, he determined to abandon it for art. Accordingly, he returned to Boston in January, 1873, entered an evening drawing school, and studied architecture awhile, under Professor William R. Ware, at the Institute of Technology, and became a student of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. In September, 1876, he went to Indiana as art instructor at the Purdue University in Lafayette. Returning East in 1877, he decided to devote all his day-time to painting, but taught drawing in the Boston free evening drawing school for two seasons. In 1878 he was appointed teacher of drawing in the Boston free evening drawing school. He spent a year in study with M. Achille Oudinot, an accomplished landscape painter, then resident in Boston, and next went to Paris, where he studied another year figure drawing and painting in the Julien Academy, under Lefebvre and Boulanger. These studies completed, he gave a year and a half to sketching trips through Brittany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and England, meanwhile painting a number of pictures, mostly of coast or sea subjects. Coming back to Boston in the fall of 1884, in 1885, he fitted up a yacht of twenty-six tons, and set out on a four months' sketching cruise along the New England coast, visiting every port between Boston and Eastport, acting as his own skipper and pilot.

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Later he made more extended voyages on the barkentine "Christiana Redman" and the bark "Woodside," for the purpose of becoming famil-

iar with square-rigged vessels. He had, however, been used to the sea and acquainted with ships from boyhood, so that this was no new experience with him. Early in his teens, through his love of adventure and fondness for the sea, he had made a cruise of a month on a Gloucester fishing-vessel to the Banks; and, when a school-boy, he passed every possible moment out of school hours on the water. His cat-boat, "Fannie," was long the fastest boat of her size, and took first prize in many races. He has for many years been an ardent yachtsman, and is now rear commodore and on the regatta committee of the Boston Yacht Club, of which he is a life member. His principal paintings include "Peace," a large canvas representing the White Squadron at anchor in Boston Harbor, "The Open Sea," and "Return of the Seiners," which were exhibited at the Chicago Exposition; "The Dutch Fishing Fleet," "Summer Day on the Dutch Shore," "Stormy Day, North Sea," "Grand Banker Homeward Bound," "Little Good Harbor Beach, Gloucester," "The Market Boat, Capri," "Racing Home," "Beach at Scheveningen," "Old Ferry Landing," "In the Yacht's Cabin," "Breton Interior," and "The Game Warden." He has received medals at Boston and Philadelphia. The "In the Breakers" was purchased by the Boston Art Club from its annual exhibition in 1888. Mr. Dean is an officer of the Boston Society of Water-color Painters and of the Paint and Clay Club, and he has served on the board of management of the Boston Art Club for three years. For several years he was also a member of the Fish and Game Association.

DEARING, Henry Lincoln, M.D., of Braintree, is a native of Braintree, born February 16, 1866, son of Dr. T. Haven and Mary Jane (Jenkins) Dearing. His father is a physician of prominence, having a very large practice in Braintree, who for several years was dean and professor of surgery; and his grandfather, Captain Roger Dearing, was long engaged in commercial business at Kittery Point, Me. His mother was a daughter of Deacon Solon Jenkins, of Boston. On the paternal side he descends from a family among the early settlers of what is now Maine, coming to this country from England, and for whom the town of Deering, N.H., was named. Into this family Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, married. Members of the family in England have sat in Parliament, and held high offices. Dr. Dearing received his academic and classical education at the Thayer Academy, Braintree, and at Boston University; and his medical education in Boston, New York, and Germany, graduating from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in March, 1890. He has now a large and successful practice in Braintree, where he began immediately after his graduation from the medical college, and is examiner for several insurance companies, associations, and orders. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, of the Boston Gynæcological Society, and of the Norfolk South District Medical Society. He is also interested in town affairs, and is at present serving on the School Board. For some years he was connected with the State militia, some time first lieutenant of Company K, Fifth Regiment. He is musical in taste and training, and has held the position of tenor singer in the choir of the First Congregational Church of Braintree for several years. In politics he is

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a stanch Republican, and is a member of the Norfolk (political dining) Club. Dr. Dearing is not married.

DODGE, JOHN LANGDON, of Great Barrington, banker, was born in New Marlborough, October 7, 1814, son of John and Lucy (Langdon) Dodge.

J. L. DODGE.

His great-grandfather, Abraham Dodge, and his grandfather, moved from Eastern Massachusetts to New Marlborough, with which town the family have since been identified. Abraham Dodge was born in 1730, and died in 1810, aged eighty years; and John Dodge died in 1814, aged fifty-nine years and ten months. Abigail Dodge, grandmother of John Langdon Dodge, was a relative of General Joseph Warren; and Mr. Dodge had a brother named Warren Trumbull Dodge. His mother, Lucy Langdon, was a near relative of Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut; and Mr. Dodge has in his possession some silverware marked "Sara Trumbull." His grandmother Dodge died October 10, 1827, aged seventy-three years. His father died April 9, 1862, at the age of seventy-six; and his mother died April 5, 1846, aged fifty-four years. His grandfathers and grandmother, as well as his father and mother, are all buried in New Marlborough. Mr. Dodge was educated in common and select schools, and remained on the home farm until nearly twenty-one years old. Then he went West, and was there ten years, a portion of the time engaged in mercantile business. Returning to Berkshire County, he subsequently engaged in banking. He is now president of the Great Barrington Water Company, president of the Everett Woollen Company of Great Barrington, and president of the Great Barrington Gas Company, and has for over fifteen years been treasurer of the Peters & Calhauln Company of Newark, N.J. He has also been president of the National Mahaiwe Bank of Great Barrington for upwards of forty years, and a director forty-seven years. In politics, Mr. Dodge is a steady Republican. He was married April 17, 1839, to Miss Laura Stevens, of New Marlborough. She died August 30, 1870, aged fifty-five years. Their children were: Henry Langdon (born in Greenfield, Ohio, in 1841, died August 25, 1856), Lucy Langdon (born in Sheffield, Mass., December 2, 1850, married to G. Willis Peters, of Newark, N.J., November 15, 1876), and John Stevens Dodge (born in Great Barrington, February 27, 1853, died February 21, 1892). Lucy L. (Dodge) Peters has four children: Sara Dodge (born December 31, 1877), John Dodge (born November 19, 1879), George Willis (born October 7, 1881), and Aline Laura Peters (born August 22, 1883). John Stevens Dodge left one child: Laura Stevens Dodge (born March 27, 1886); Emily Lindley Dodge (born March 1, 1887, died September 11, 1889).

EDGERLY, JULIEN CAMPBELL, of Boston, proprietor and manager of the Boston College of Oratory, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Haverhill, April 22, 1865. He was the son of General Andrew J. Edgerly, and a nephew of the late Colonel M. V. B. Edgerly, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is of English ancestry. His early education was acquired in the common schools, and he fitted for college at Haverhill Academy. He was graduated from the classical course at Tufts College with the class of 1888. While in college, he manifested much interest in oratorical matters, and in his junior year won the Greenwood prize scholarship for the greatest improvement in oratory. Before leaving college, he became interested in newspaper work, and gave his spare time to work as a reporter on the Boston *Globe*. About this time he became acquainted with Miss Clara Tileston Power, then the head of the department of Delsarte in the Boston School

of Oratory. Their acquaintance resulted in marriage in 1891, shortly after which Mrs. Edgerly resigned her position in the Boston School of

J. C. EDGERLY.

Oratory, and joined with her husband in founding a new school, which was called the Boston College of Oratory. This school has flourished from the start, and in the first three years of its existence attained a size which exceeded that of many schools four or five times its age. It took its place at once as a high-class national institution. Mr. and Mrs. Edgerly drew about them some of the leading teachers of New England, men and women who stood at the head of their profession. Pupils have been drawn from nearly every State of the Union, and even from Europe. One of the special attractions of the school is the prominence which has been given to the teachings of the French philosopher, François Delsarte. Much of the mystery which has attached to this subject heretofore has, through the work done at this school, been cleared away. Mr. Edgerly is deeply interested in the advancement of the standard of elocutionary work. In 1892 he established a series of contests in every State in New England, open to the best speakers in the public schools, the prizes consisting of scholarships in the Boston College of Oratory; and to-day many young men and women are fitting themselves for the life-work to which they are best adapted at this college without any cost to themselves.

EDMONDS, Louis, M.D., of Harwich, is a native of England, born in Manchester, February 18, 1846, son of James and Jane (Price) Edmonds. He was educated in the English national schools. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to the trade of a printer, and at nineteen went to London, where he worked in various printing-offices for three years. At twenty-two he went to Paris, France, and remained there about seven years. He came to the United States the year after the close of the Franco-Prussian War. For ten years he held the position of a proof-reader on the Boston *Herald*. Then, entering the Harvard Medical School, he continued this occupation during his medical training three nights a week, — Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, — devoting the remainder of each week to his studies. He took the regular four years' course, graduating in 1893. For twelve months he was medical and surgical

LOUIS EDMONDS.

house officer of the Worcester City Hospital, and began practice in Boston in February, 1894. He moved to Harwich the following July, and is now

actively following his profession there, to which he is ardently devoted. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a Scottish Rite Mason, a Royal Arch Mason (member of St. Andrew's Chapter, Boston), and member of Aleppo Temple, noble order of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is an Independent, preferring principles and men to party.

ENDICOTT, Charles, of Canton, State tax commissioner and also commissioner of corporations, was born in Canton, October 28, 1822, son of Elijah and Cynthia (Child) Endicott. He was educated in the local common schools, and trained for active life in work on his father's farm and at boot-making. In 1846, when he was but twenty-four years of age, he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Norfolk County, and thus began a career in the public service notable for length and character. After serving as deputy sheriff for seven years, he took up the study of law in the office of the late Ellis Ames, of Canton, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. Soon after, in 1859, he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for six years; in 1855 he was appointed by the governor a commissioner of insolvency, and later elected to the office by the people; in 1851, and again in 1857 and 1858, was a representative for Canton in the General Court; in 1866 and 1867 a State senator for his senatorial district; and in 1868 and 1869 a member of the Executive Council. While serving his second term in the latter capacity, he was nominated on the Republican State ticket for State auditor, and elected in the ensuing election; and thereafter his name regularly appeared on that ticket for nearly a dozen years, six years of this period as candidate for the auditorship, and five for treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, his election following invariably with a generous majority. His services as auditor, therefore, covered the years 1870-71 72-73-74-75, and as treasurer 1876-77-78-79-80, the constitutional limit of five years. He was appointed deputy tax commissioner and commissioner of corporations upon his retirement from the treasurership in 1881. His experience in these several financial offices made him a recognized authority on all matters relating to the finances of the State. Mr. Endicott is also a director of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director of the Neponset National Bank of Canton, and president of the Canton Institution of Savings, of which he had previously been a trustee for forty years. He was married first, September 30, 1845, to Miss Miriam Webb,

CHARLES ENDICOTT.

of Canton, by which union was one son: Charles W. Endicott. His second marriage was on October 2, 1848, at Charlestown, N.H., to Miss Augusta G. Dinsmore. Their children are: Edward D. and Cynthia A. Endicott, the latter now wife of R. M. Field, of Boston.

FARNHAM, Rev. Luther, of Boston, clergyman, librarian, and author, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Concord, February 5, 1816, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Brown) Farnham. He is of English origin, his American ancestor having been Ralph Farnham, who sailed from Southampton, England, April 6, 1635, in the brig "James," and after a voyage of forty-eight days landed in Boston, June 6, 1635. He settled in North Andover, and to him were born five children. The father of Mr. Farnham had fifteen brothers and sisters, thirteen of whom were married. In his own family Mr. Farnham was the youngest of nine children. He was educated in common and private schools of Concord, at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H., and at

Dartmouth College, graduating in 1837. After graduation he was for a year the principal of Limerick Academy in Maine, and for a time an assistant in Pembroke Academy, New Hampshire. Then he studied theology at the Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated there in 1841. The same year he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Hopkinton Association of New Hampshire. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Northfield, November 20, 1844. From 1847 to 1849 he was in charge of the First Congregational Church of Marshfield (where Daniel Webster was his parishioner), and

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later of the First Congregational Church of New Bedford. In other years he was in charge of the Congregational churches of Everett, Concord, West Gloucester, Magnolia, Manchester-by-the-Sea, and West Newbury. For briefer periods he ministered to Congregational churches in Plymouth, Kingston, North Weymouth, Burlington, and several others in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. For a considerable time he was chaplain of the House of Correction in Boston, where on very stormy Sundays he had the largest congregation in the city, of eight hundred souls. From 1855 to 1861 he was one of the secretaries of the Southern Aid Society which aided missionaries in preaching the gospel to the poor whites and the blacks in the South. He was a chief founder of the General Theological Library, and has been the only secretary and librarian from its formation in 1861 to the present time. During this long period he has never been absent from one of its meetings. In the early history of the New England Historic Genealogical Society he held the office of librarian of that institution for several years, and was most active in promoting its interests. Mr. Farnham has also for a long series of years contributed much to the periodical press, and has published several volumes. In his early life he prepared for *Gleason's Pictorial Newspaper* historical and biographical sketches of the leading churches of Boston, together with their pastors, with accurate pictures for that period, which attracted wide attention. In 1855 he published a small volume entitled "A Glance at Private Libraries," the first work of the kind issued in this country. About that time a Thanksgiving sermon delivered by him in the First Congregational Church in West Newbury was published by request. In 1876 he published a volume of the Documentary History of the General Theological Library, which was placed in the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. The history of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society published in 1880 was largely his work. Subsequently he wrote a history of the Handel and Haydn Society, not yet published. Another useful volume of his is the Documentary History and Proceedings of the General Theological Library for the past nineteen years. He was the Boston correspondent for the New York *Journal of Commerce* from 1849 to 1861, and at an earlier date was assistant editor of the *Christian Alliance* of Boston. From 1848 to 1865 he published many editorial articles, letters, and other contributions in the *Puritan Recorder* of Boston, the New York *Observer*, the Boston *Post*, *Hunt's Magazine*, and several other publications. He has raised in his lifetime at least $130,000 for religious and benevolent objects, and has travelled no less than one hundred and fifty thousand miles in fulfilling engagements as a preacher and lecturer. He is a member of the new club, the "Sons of New Hampshire"; of the Dartmouth Club of Boston, of which he was for several years first vice-president; the Granite State Social Club, now its president; the Dartmouth College Alumni Association, the first of the kind in this country, which was established at

his suggestion; and an honorary member of the Historical Society of Dallas, Tex., and of several other societies. He thought out the idea of the University Club, and at a later date presented the plan to the Dartmouth Club, from whence grew the University Club of Boston. He earlier projected the Kimball Union Academy Association of Boston, and was for a time its vice-president. Mr. Farnham's career has been most favorably influenced by his birthplace, on a beautiful spot on a high bluff above the picturesque Merrimac River, in the midst of a large farm, near the base of Rattlesnake Hill, famous for its granite, and in one of the finest towns of New England, now a city of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants. His early life was largely spent in the open air, upon the farm, in hunting, fishing, boating on the Merrimac, swimming in its waters, and in walking a mile or two to school and to church. His career has also been influenced by a Christian home, by the academy, college, and theological seminary; but no single influence, he holds, has done so much for him as that of a good wife with whom he journeyed for many years. The ministry to which his mother devoted him, and to which he gave himself, was evidently the right calling for him in the broad way in which he has followed it. As so intimately connected with the Theological Library for thirty-four years, he has come to know one denomination about as well as another, and thus to be tolerant; and yet he holds his own religious convictions as strongly as ever. Other influences that have rendered his life happy and useful have been heredity, a good constitution, health, regular habits, temperance in all things, a pleasant home in his own house, agreeable company, and especially that of books, and constant occupation in pursuits that he has loved. Mr. Farnham married June 23, 1845, in Northfield, Mrs. Eugenia Fay Alexander, daughter of Deacon Levi and Lucretia (Scott) Fay. They had one son, born in 1846: Francis Edward Farnham.

FAY, JOHN SAWYER, of Marlborough, postmaster, was born in Berlin, January 15, 1840, son of Samuel Chandler and Nancy (Warren) Fay. When he was about one year old, his parents moved to Marlborough, which town has been his home ever since. He is of the Fay family whose ancestry is thus traced by Hudson in the History of Marlborough: "John Fay was born in England about 1648. He embarked on May 30, 1656, at Gravesend, on the ship 'Speedwell,' Robert Lock, master, and arrived in Boston June 27, 1656. Among the passengers were Thomas Barnes, aged twenty years; Shadrock Hapgood, aged fourteen years; Thomas Goodnow, aged sixteen years; and John Fay, aged eight years. They were bound for Sudbury, where some of them had relatives; and, considering the tender age of John Fay, we may naturally suppose the same was true of him. In 1669 he was in Marlborough, where the births of his eight children were afterwards recorded. The records do not

JOHN S. FAY.

show whom he married for his first wife. The family were driven from Marlborough in 1675, during King Philip's War. They went to Watertown, where he buried his wife and one son. He married for his second wife Mrs. Susannah Morse, widow of Joseph Morse. She was a daughter of William Shattuck, of Watertown. After King Philip's War John Fay returned to Marlborough, where he died December 5, 1690." One of John Fay's sons was Gershom, born October 19, 1681, and died in 1720; one of Gershom's sons was Gershom, Jr., born in 1703, and died in 1784; one of the latter's sons was Adam, born in 1736, died in 1810; one of Adam's sons was Baxter,

born in 1775, died in 1854; and one of Baxter's sons is Samuel Chandler Fay, born in 1819, the father of John S. Fay. Mr. Fay was educated in the public schools of Marlborough and at a commercial college in Worcester. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, on July 16, 1861. He was on duty with his company in all of its marches and battles until April 30, 1863, when, while in action near Fredericksburg, Va., he received wounds from a rebel shell which necessitated the amputation of his right arm and leg. Before this occurred, he had been promoted to the rank of sergeant. While in the field hospital, on June 15, 1863, he was captured by the Confederates, and held prisoner until July 17, 1863, being confined in Libby Prison at Richmond. On being paroled, he was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, from which place he was discharged. He reached his home in October of the same year, the most mutilated and crippled of all who survived of the eight hundred and thirty-one who enlisted for the war from the old town of Marlborough. In May, 1865, he was appointed postmaster of Marlborough by President Johnson, and by successive appointments has held the office ever since, having received his ninth commission in January, 1895. The office, when he took charge of it, had just emerged from the fourth class, requiring but one clerk. Now it is a second-class office, employing seven letter carriers and four clerks. Mr. Fay was tax collector for the town of Marlborough in 1867 and 1868. He was a member of the committee chosen by the town to erect the soldiers' monument. He is an active Grand Army man, and has held many positions in Post 43, which he helped to organize in January, 1868. He was elected junior vice-commander of the department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1874. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow and a member of Marlborough Lodge, No. 85. He has passed through all of the chairs of his lodge, and is now a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. For some years he has been a notary public. He has been closely identified with the Marlborough Co-operative Bank from its organization, and is chairman of the security committee of its board of directors. He has been an active member of the Unitarian church for many years. He was married November 20, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Ingalls, daughter of James Monroe and Elizabeth (Pratt) Ingalls. They have one son: Frederic Harold Fay.

FLETCHER, HAROLD, of Boston, artist, was born in Haverhill, September 21, 1843, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Chandler (Plummer) Fletcher. He is descended from Robert Fletcher of Yorkshire County, England, and from Samuel Plummer of Woolwich, England, who came to this country in 1630 and 1633, respectively. Robert Fletcher settled in Concord, Mass.; and his name appears often in its earliest records. His grant of land embraced what is now the city of Lowell and much of the town of Chelmsford. Part of this grant is still occupied by descendants, as it has been for one or two centuries. Harold Fletcher was educated in the schools of his native State. He was fitted for college, but did not enter, choosing an artistic career. In 1869 he went to Europe and studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, and at the Royal Academy, Munich. Since his return to Boston he has taught drawing and painting, has painted many portraits, and has

HAROLD FLETCHER.

also given much attention to the treatment and restoration of paintings, in which department of art he is widely known. His studio in the Law-

rence Building, Boston, is always filled with valuable paintings in all stages of restoration, and is a place of much interest to art lovers. Our principal picture-owners, colleges, and institutions are his patrons. He has always been a stanch Republican, and his first vote was cast for Lincoln. He is unmarried.

JAMES B. FORSYTH.

FORSYTH, James Brander, of Boston, merchant, was born in Chelsea, October 6, 1856, son of George and Rebecca B. (Richardson) Forsyth. He was educated in the common and high schools of Chelsea. After leaving school, he engaged with his father in the furniture business, and continued in this occupation for about a year. Then, in 1872, he took a place as errand boy with Wilder & Co., of Boston, at that time large wholesale paper dealers, and remained with this firm nine years, receiving a thorough training and filling in a satisfactory manner various positions of responsibility and trust. In November, 1881, having obtained a full knowledge of the paper and twine business, he formed with Edward H. Stone the firm of Stone & Forsyth to engage in the same business, leasing a small store on Federal Street. The business of the new firm so developed that within a few years it became necessary to obtain larger quarters at No. 268 Devonshire Street, and later a building was added at No. 5 and 7 Federal Court, still further to accommodate its increasing demands; and it has now grown to be one of the largest in its line in the country. Mr. Forsyth has been secretary of the Boston Paper Trade Association since 1888, and delegate from that body for six years to the Boston Associated Board of Trade. He is interested in athletics and yachting, and is an active member of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Hull and the Corinthian Yacht clubs, and of the Mastigouche Fishing Club of Montreal. In politics he is a Republican, holding membership in the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He was married December 17, 1886, to Miss Ruth Ella Blanchard, of Chelsea. They have no children.

FRENCH, Charles Lindol, M.D., of Clinton, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Glover, February 24, 1845, son of Lindol and Nancy (McLellan) French. His grandparents removed from Keene, N.H., to Glover in 1804, which was thereafter the family home. He is of

C. L. FRENCH.

English ancestry. His education was acquired in district schools and at the Orleans Liberal Institute. He studied medicine first under the

tuition of Dr. F. W. Goodall, of Glover, afterward under Dr. Frank Bugbee, of Lancaster, N.H., and then at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, New York, where he graduated in March, 1869. Subsequently, in 1885, he took a post-graduate course at the Post Graduate Medical School in New York. He practiced in his native town from the time of his graduation until 1878, when he removed to Clinton, where he has been in active practice since. He is also on the staff of the Clinton Hospital. He has been a member of the Clinton Board of Health since its organization in 1885, and has served as its chairman and secretary. He was for some time president of the Orleans County (Vt.) Medical Society, secretary for several years of the White Mountain Medical Society, an organization composed of a number of Vermont and New Hampshire societies, and is now a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. French was married June 25, 1872, to Miss Nella Burleigh, of Concord, N.H. They have two children: Harold Lindol and Helen Elizabeth French.

GILBERT, Lewis Newton, of Ware, woollen manufacturer, is a native of Connecticut, born in Pomfret, January 25, 1836, son of Joseph and Harriet (Williams) Gilbert. He is in the eighth generation in the line of John Gilbert, who came from Devonshire County, England, about 1630, and who was in Dorchester, Mass., January 18, 1635, made freeman of the Plymouth Colony in December, 1638, and elected deputy to the first general court assembled at Plymouth, June, 1639, from Cohannet (now Taunton). His education was acquired chiefly in the common schools of his native town till the autumn of 1849, when he went to Woodstock Academy, and later to an academy in Danielsonville, Conn. His training for active life was on his father's farm and in the business in which he is still engaged. The latter was begun in 1851, when at the age of fifteen he entered the counting-room of his uncle, the late Hon. George H. Gilbert, of Ware. Here he started as an office boy, and grew up with the business, working in and learning every detail of all the departments, till at the age of twenty-one he was given an interest in it. At that time the firm name of George H. Gilbert & Co. was taken, which held until 1868, when the firm was organized as a corporation under the name of the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company, with George H. as president and Lewis N. as treasurer. Upon the death of his uncle in 1869 Mr. Gilbert became president, which position he still holds. The company manufacture dress goods and flannels; and its business has grown from four sets of machinery in 1851, when Mr. Gilbert entered the concern, to seven sets in 1857, when he became a partner, nineteen sets in 1868, and forty-seven sets at the present time. The capital stock of the company is now a million dollars. It employs nine hundred and fifty persons, and manufactures goods to the value of a million and a half

LEWIS N. GILBERT.

dollars per annum. In June, 1869, Mr. Gilbert was chosen a trustee of the Ware Savings Bank; and in June, 1892, he was made its president, both of which offices he continues to hold. He has been and still is a director in other banks, manufacturing corporations, and insurance companies. He has been one of the leading men of his town for years, and for the past fifteen years has served as moderator of its annual town meetings. In 1877 and 1878 he was a State senator, serving during his first term on the committees on public charitable institutions and on prisons, and the second term as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and a member of that on railroads.

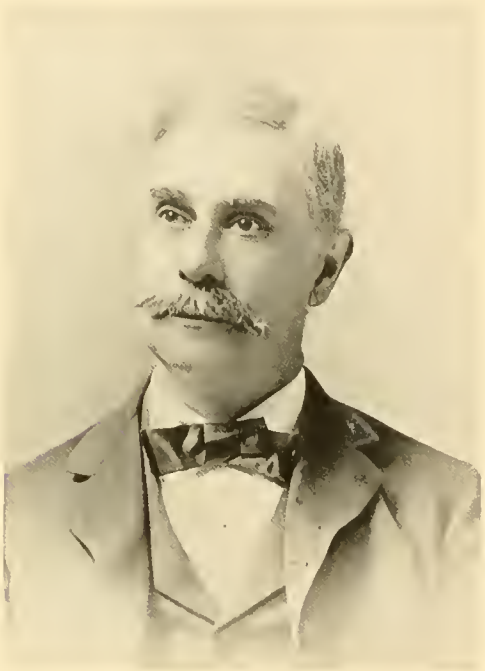
He was for five years a member of the board of trustees of the State Primary School at Monson, three of which he was chairman of the board, appointed first by Governor Washburn, and later by Governor Rice. In 1876 he was one of the board of managers for the State at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. In politics Mr. Gilbert is a Republican, and has served three years on the Republican State Central Committee. He was a delegate to the National Council of Congregational Churches held in Chicago in 1886, and has been chosen again a delegate to the above-named council to be held the present year (1895). He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, member of Eden Lodge of Ware. He was married December 21, 1864, to Miss Mary D. Lane, of Ware, daughter of the late Otis Lane, who for thirty years was treasurer of the Ware Savings Bank. They have no children.

GLEASON, Charles Sherman, M.D., of Wareham, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Oakland, February 8, 1865, son of Benjamin and Caroline V. (McIntire) Gleason. He is a descendant of Thomas Gleason, who came from England to this country in 1760. His great-grandfather, Elijah Gleason, was born in Pomfret, Conn., in 1771. His grandfather, Bryant Gleason, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Waterville, Me., in 1793; and his father, Benjamin Gleason, was born at Canaan, Me., March 8, 1828. He attended the district school until he reached the age of fourteen, when he entered the Oakland High School, where he remained two years. He next received a commercial training at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalborough, Me., then in 1884 entered the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, Me., and graduated there in 1888, and afterward took the regular course of the Boston University School of Medicine, receiving his degree in June, 1892. During the four years' course of the seminary he taught school several terms; and at other times he was farmer, mechanic, house painter, book agent, working at any occupation that he could find to earn money for his school expenses. He made his own way through the seminary and through the medical school, without financial aid from anybody. During the last two years at the Boston University he was resident physician at the Consumptives' Home in the Roxbury District, Boston. Buying the business of Dr. George H. Earle, he entered upon the regular practice of medicine in Wareham on the 1st of October, 1892, and has been actively engaged from that time. Beginning life with no capital but his energy, he is to-day a leading citizen in the town where he resides. He is a thinker and a worker. Amid the pressing demands of the largest practice in his vicinity he finds time to enrich his mind in his library, and to keep in touch with important problems of the hour. He is a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, of the Hahnemann Society, and of the New England Hahnemann Association. In March, 1895, he was elected a member of the Board of Health of Wareham.

CHAS. S. GLEASON.

GOWING, Henry Augustus, of Boston, was born in Weston, August 2, 1834; died in Boston, December 14, 1894. He was a son of John Hill and Sophia Viles (Bigelow) Gowing, and on both sides from early New England stock. He was in the seventh generation from Robert Gowing, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1618, and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1638, who signed the call and

attended the meeting at Dedham which established what is held to have been the first free school in America; and on the maternal side he was the great-great-grandson of Josiah Bigelow, of Weston, lieutenant in Captain Whittemore's militia company of artillery, which marched from Weston to Concord, April 19, 1775. After completing his studies, he entered the wholesale dry-goods business. He was a partner in the firm of Dodge Brothers at the outbreak of the Civil War, and thereafter was for many years a well-known figure in the business life of Boston. The firm of Dodge Brothers did a large and successful busi-



HENRY A. GOWING.

ness during and after the war, until 1871, when the Messrs. Dodge retired, and were succeeded by the firm of Gowing & Grew. This firm became Gowing, Grew, & Co. and later Gowing, Sawyer, & Co., and so continues at present. Aside from his regular business, Mr. Gowing for many years administered important trusts for several large estates; and he was for a long time a director of the State National Bank of Boston. He was a steadfast Republican, voting for Fremont for President, and was always actively interested in the welfare of his party and in the questions of the day. He was a member of the Boston Art Club, of the Historic Genealogical Society, and of the Sons of the Revolution. In all the relations of life he was true to every duty. A thorough Christian gentleman, those who knew him best knew his worth. He married September 8, 1859, Miss Clara Elizabeth Patch, daughter of Dr. Franklin F. Patch, and had two children: Mary S. and Franklin P. Gowing; and one grandchild: Cleves Gowing Richardson.

GRADY, Thomas Benjamin Joseph Levi, of Boston, discoverer of the science of speech, principal and founder of the Boston Stammerers' Institute and Training School, was born near Halifax, N.S., March 15, 1847, son of Captain John W. and Mary Ann (McCoy) Grady. He is a descendant of Major Thomas B. Grady of the "clan Grady" of the north of Ireland, men noted for large stature, great strength, and long lived. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. William McCoy, known as the "sweet singer" of Nova Scotia, revered and loved by all in the community in which he lived, a son of a minister of the same name, and descended from the "clan McCoy" of the Highlands of Scotland. Thomas B. J. L., like his progenitors, is over six feet in height, weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and is one of the largest and strongest men in Boston. He attributes his strength to farm life and exercise when a boy, as well as being well born, with, as a birthright, a good set of digestive organs. He was educated in the public schools, and also, on account of deafness, by private tutors. His father being in early life a seafaring man, as were all of the latter's brothers, he was inclined to the sea, but, being too deaf to hear orders, was unable to follow it. Turning therefore to other pursuits, he was ambitious to study for the ministry. Meanwhile, in the course of his studies, discovering the "science of speech," or why human beings talk, he reduced the science to practice, and has ever since been "unloosing the stammering tongue," becoming widely known as "the stammerer's friend." He established the Boston Stammerers' Institute and Training School in 1880. His hope and desire is to live long enough to found a free institute and training school for all poor boys and girls afflicted in speech who are unable to pay for their relief. The late Bishop Phillips Brooks was much interested in this matter; and through his help and influence the project was almost established, the plans laid, the amount necessary

promised, and success assured, when his death occurred. Mr. Grady is now and has been a justice of the peace for a number of years. He

T. B. J. L. GRADY.

is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Methodist Ministers' Social Union. His family are firm adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he himself being one of the stewards in the same. In politics, while a subject of the queen of England, he was a Reformer; and during his fifteen years as a resident in the United States he has been a Republican. He is a strong advocate of shorter hours of labor for the workingman, and fully persuaded that eight hours for sleep, eight hours for labor, and eight hours for pleasure, recreation, and getting acquainted with one's family, is the proper division of time, and will of itself help to solve the difficulty between capital and labor, by equalizing matters. Mr. Grady is an author and also a writer of verses, having produced, among other poems, "How I Like the South," which was widely copied a few years ago. He was married March 24, 1870, to Miss Margaret Arthurs, of Toronto, Ontario, grand-daughter of Colonel William Ramsey, of her Majesty's service. They have six children: Albert Arthur (twenty-four years), Alice Harriet (twenty-two years), Mary Ellen (twenty), Margaret Rebecca (eighteen), Thomas Talmage (sixteen), and Wallace Garfield Grady (fourteen).

GUMBART, Adolph Samuel, of Boston, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, is a native of Boston, born November 25, 1853, son of William and Mary Gumbart. He is a descendant of French Huguenots who escaped to Germany during the Huguenot persecutions. His education was acquired in the public schools of New York City, at Cooper Union, and through private instruction in special courses in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German. Although he is a son of parents in modest circumstances, by dint of earnest study and a supreme love of books there are few sciences in which he is not versed. Among his professional brethren he is regarded as specially qualified along the lines of general science. He is also an excellent German scholar, and familiar with German theology and philosophy. He was ordained to the ministry in 1878 at Port Richmond, Staten Island, where he preached for some time, always to crowded congregations.

A. S. GUMBART.

Other pastorates followed, in which Mr. Gumbart was always successful and popular. In 1890 he came to Boston as pastor of the Dudley Street Bap-

tist Church, his present charge, one of the largest Baptist churches in the city, and embracing in its membership some of the most influential of Baptist laymen there. He is zealous in pastoral and denominational work as well as a popular pulpit orator, always preaching to full pews. Under his active leadership his church carries on many charities and performs much other work. Scarcely a day passes but he is in receipt of invitations to deliver addresses and sermons before associations or conventions; and he conducted for several years with much ability the Sunday-school department of the *Watchman*, giving full and suggestive explanations of the lessons each week. Of his pulpit work the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, of New York, has written, in a series of papers on "Noted Preachers": "His sermons show the results of faithful and careful study, and are marked by freshness of ideas and eloquence of thought. It is his habit to dictate the substance of each discourse to a shorthand writer, but he never uses a manuscript in the pulpit. He speaks with marked ease, is attractive in manner, often dramatic,—never offensively so,—is forcible in utterance, is suggestive in statement, is apt in illustration, clear in diction." At various times Mr. Gumbart has held important and honorable offices in societies connected with the denomination to which he belongs. He was married September 4, 1876, to Miss Lucinda B. Parkinson, of Keyport, N.J., who is ardently devoted to the duties of a minister's wife. They have two daughters: Dora and Carrie Gumbart.

GUPTILL, Ira Clark, M.D., of Northborough, is a native of Maine, born in Cornish, York County, April 9, 1844, son of Obadiah True and Harriet Newell (Cilley) Guptill. His ancestors on both sides were closely connected with the early history of the Pine Tree State. His great-grandfather, Daniel Guptill, was a native of North Berwick, Me., where he married Miss Sarah Morrill; and they reared a large family of children. His maternal grandfather was Benjamin Cilley, of Limerick, Me. Dr. Guptill's early education was obtained from the common, high schools, and the classical institutes, and his collegiate training at Bowdoin and Dartmouth. He graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College November 4, 1874, and further fitted for his profession through clinical practice in connection with the office of his instructor, Dr. Alvin Brawn, who was city physician of Biddeford, Me. Soon after his graduation he settled in Manchester, N.H., and was in active practice in Manchester and Auburn for three years, when on account of poor health he travelled for a while. Upon his return he resumed practice in his native State, and in October, 1879, removed to Northborough, where he has since remained in the enjoyment of an extensive practice and a very pleasant home. He is a member of the Worcester District Medical Society and a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He has read several papers before the societies, has been concerned in a number of literary works, and has also contributed poems to magazines and newspapers, which have been quite extensively copied. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, to the Royal Society of Good Fellows, and is president of the Fredonia Club of Social Fellows. He has been a lifelong Republican, and has served on the town committee. In his professional work, by offices of kindness and gratuitous service, he has done much, often at a sacrifice, to ameliorate the condition of the poor and unfortunate, which has

I. C. GUPTILL.

been the pleasure of his ambition. Dr. Guptill was married November 4, 1871, to Miss Jennie J. Jones, of North Lebanon, Me., a graduate of

the West Lebanon Seminary, and a very successful teacher. No children have been born to them.

CHAS. H. HARRIMAN.

HARRIMAN, Charles Henry, M.D., of Whitinsville (Northbridge), is a native of New Hampshire, born in Goffstown, November 16, 1852, son of Warren and Sarah A. (Whipple) Harriman. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Goffstown, and he graduated from the Norwich (Vt.) University. He was fitted for his profession through practical instruction and work with Professor L. B. How, of Manchester, N.H., and at the Dartmouth Medical College, where he graduated in 1877. He began practice that year, established in Hopkinton, N.H., and continued there until 1882, when he came to Whitinsville. He has served some time on the Northbridge School Committee, and was representative in the General Court for the Tenth Worcester District in 1891, being the only Democrat ever elected from that district. He is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of the Granite Lodge, Whitinsville, and St. Elmo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Whitinsville, of the Lodge Perfection, Worcester, and the Shrine Aleppo Temple, Boston. He belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Golden Eagles, the Foresters, and the Red Men. Dr. Harriman was married October 18, 1877, to Miss Servilla Marion Jones, of Goffstown, N.H. They have one child: Willis Warren Harriman, aged sixteen years.

HARRIMAN, Hiram P., of Boston, judge of the Probate and Insolvency Court for Barnstable County, was born in Groveland, February 6, 1846, son of Samuel and Sally (Adams Hilliard) Harriman. His father and mother were both natives of Georgetown; and their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of that part of Essex County, farmers by occupation. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, where he was fitted for college, and at Dartmouth, graduating there in the class of 1869 with honors. His law studies were pursued at the Albany Law School; and he was admitted to the bar immediately upon his graduation, in June, 1871. From that time he has been engaged in active practice, for a number of years having his office in Boston. He was appointed to his present position of judge of probate and insolvency for Barnstable County in June, 1882. During the illness of Judge McKim in 1892 he also held the Probate and Insolvency Court of Suffolk

H. P. HARRIMAN.

for several months; and in 1893, at the time of the illness and death of Judge George M. Brooks, he held the Middlesex County Probate Court. He has been the leading lawyer in Barnstable County for many years, and since he opened a law office in Boston has had a large practice there. In politics he has always been a Republican; but he has never held or stood for political office. He is a member of the Boston Art Club. Judge Harriman was married September 20, 1870, to Miss Betsey F. Nickerson. They have one child: Olivia C. Harriman.

B. F. HASTINGS.

HASTINGS, Benjamin Franklin, M.D., of Whitman, was born in Richmond, Berkshire County, August 23, 1836, son of Ozial W. and Ruth S. (Stevens) Hastings. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Lenox. He was fitted for college at the Lenox Academy, and, entering Williams, graduated there in the class of 1861. Then he took the regular course of the New York University Medical College, graduating in March, 1863. He at once entered the army for service in the Civil War, becoming assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and remained with his regiment from March 13, 1863, to September 2, 1864, the expiration of its term of service. Upon his return he first settled as a general physician in the town of Rockland, but two years later removed to Whitman (formerly South Abington), where he has since been established in active practice. For the past twenty years he has been United States examining surgeon for pensions. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He has been a member of the School Committee of the town since its incorporation (twenty years), most of the time chairman of the board. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, member of the Puritan Lodge, with the order of Odd Fellows, member of Webster Lodge, and with the Grand Army, member of Post 78. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 29, 1866, to Miss Miranda Torrey, of Rockland. They have no children.

HENDERSON, Charles Russell, M.D., of Reading, is a native of England, born at Bushy Heath, Hertfordshire, July 24, 1867, son of Charles Alan and Helen Elizabeth (Power) Henderson. Coming to this country when a child, he was educated in a private school in Brookline and at the Roxbury Latin School from 1880 to 1886,

CHAS. R. HENDERSON.

having previously, in 1878, spent a year in England and France. He entered the Boston University School of Medicine, and graduated with the regular degree in June, 1889. The following September he began active practice at Reading, where he has since remained. For a year, from November, 1888, he was house surgeon in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. From 1892 to 1895 he was chairman of the Reading Board of Health. He is a member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society. He has been a Freemason since 1892, member of the Good Samaritan Lodge of Reading. Dr. Henderson is unmarried.

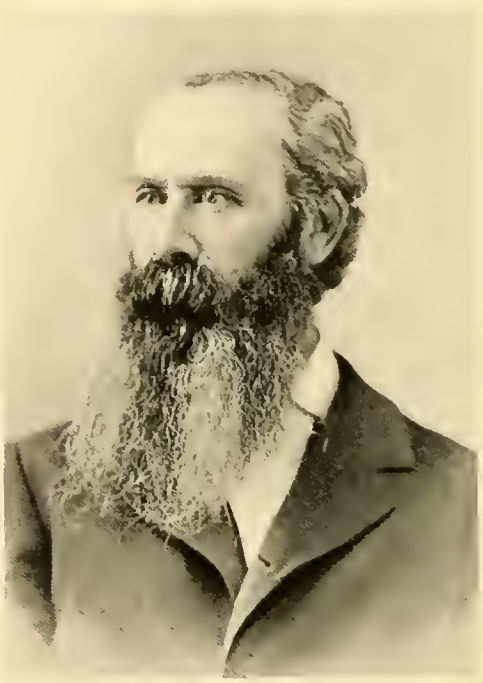
HEYMER, John Casper, of Boston, founder of the electrotyping and stereoptyping house of J. C. Heymer & Son, was born in New York City, June 20, 1825; died in Boston, February 4, 1895. He was son of John Jacob and Sarah Ann (Wallace) Heymer, the second of a family of five children. His father and mother were also natives of New York, the former born January 28, 1797, and the latter, August 26, 1804; and they were married in that city July 2, 1822, by the Right Rev. Bishop Connelly. On the maternal side he is of Scottish descent. His parents being well off in worldly goods during his early boyhood, he received a good education; but, his father dying young and his mother meeting with reverses, and losing all of her property, he was apprenticed to the printer's trade when still a lad. At the age of eighteen he was foreman of a stereotype foundry in New York. When the art of electrotyping was discovered, being in the same line, he of course adopted that; and he followed its growth from the crude plating of its infancy to the skilled productions of the present day. He continued as foreman, having charge of some of the largest offices in the country, until about 1877, when he started in business for himself, founding the present house. Brusque and impetuous in his actions, all his faults were on the surface; and he was widely respected for his honesty, good work, and kindness of heart. He served in the Civil War as a member of the "Merchant's Guard," Forty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; and the high character of his services is thus referred to in a letter from Colonel Lucius B. Marsh, the commander of the regiment: "I first became acquainted with him as a member and clerk of Company A, Forty-seventh. This company was known as the 'Harvard University Company': and First Lieutenant — as I now call

J. C. HEYMER.

him — J. C. Heymer sent to Harvard, monthly, a report of it. Recognizing his worth and ability, I appointed him commissary sergeant of the regiment. He greatly assisted me in settling up each company's account with the government; and so accurate and careful was he to follow in the line of the government's requirements that the Forty-seventh Regiment was, I believe, the first regiment which settled fully with it. When the Sixtieth Regiment was raised, I had considerable to do in preparing it for the field. I had appointed John C. Heymer quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. . . . At the close of the service of this regiment he settled its accounts with the government. The Sixty-second Regiment was being recruited at my office, and was nearly completed, when the war ceased. The most active man was Lieutenant Heymer. The colonel was to be Ansel D. Wass, and Lieutenant Heymer was to be quartermaster; and he was fully qualified for that position. I valued his services very highly. He was very useful to me, and to the government, which needs in time of war for every regiment, every brigade, division, and army corps, men of

his capacity and peculiar ability, with his sterling integrity. In him I had the fullest confidence, so that, when I had retired from active service in the army, it was my pleasure to recommend him; and he was placed in position of responsibility and trust. Company A was recruited under the auspices of Harvard College. . . . The late Governor Washburn marched in with the company from Cambridge, and made some remarks as he turned it over to me in front of my store. . . . When I began to recruit my regiment, it was called the 'Merchant's Guard'; and it bore that name until the number was given to me at the State House. It was so named because I was the only merchant up to that time who had commanded a regiment in the war." Charles Beck also wrote in a letter to Governor Andrew, under date of February, 1865, respecting Lieutenant Heymer: "He is a man of intelligence, good education, and irreproachable character. Nearly three years ago he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment; and his intelligence pointed him out, during his connection with that regiment, as a suitable person for the performance of administrative duties." Mr. Heymer was a member of Charles Beck Post, No. 56, Cambridge. He was married December 27, 1849, to Miss Caroline M. Stevens, of Cairo, N.Y. They had two sons: Frederic W. and John E. Heymer, the latter associated with his father in the electrotyping business.

HODGKINS, David Webb, M.D., of East Brookfield, is a native of Maine, born in Jefferson, July 31, 1834, son of David and Catherine Webb (Hussey) Hodgkins. On the paternal side he is descended, in the seventh generation, from Kenelm Winslow, of the Plymouth Colony, and on the maternal side from the Webb family, who for many generations have filled an honorable place in Maine history, one of whose kindred occupied the White House in the person of Lucy Webb Hayes. His great-great-grandfather, David Hodgkins, was a soldier of the Revolution; and his grandfather was in the War of 1812. His education was acquired in the public schools, at the Newcastle Academy and through private study. He first followed teaching for several years in Maine, and was afterward some time connected with the business department of Rutgers Female Institute, New York City. In 1859 he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Newman, of New York, subsequently entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he graduated in March, 1862. Immediately after graduation he entered the hospital service of a large city institution, where he remained two years, leaving to enter the United States service as acting assistant surgeon United States army. He served in the latter capacity from May, 1862, until discharged July 31, 1865. After his return from the army he began regular practice, establishing himself in Waldoborough, Me. He met with good success; but, an advantageous opening appearing in East Brookfield, he removed thither



DAVID W. HODGKINS.

in the spring of 1868. Here he has since remained. He has been one of the medical examiners for the county of Worcester for the past eighteen years, or since his first appointment in 1877. Dr. Hodgkins has served his town as a selectman, a member of the School Committee for twenty years, and one of the Board of Trustees of the Merrick Public Library (a munificent gift to the town from the late Judge Merrick) for twenty-five years. He represented his district in the State Legislature in 1881–82. He has been a justice of the peace since 1874. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and in religious faith a Baptist, having been a communicant of the

Baptist Church since early manhood. He is an active citizen, and interested in all things affecting the prosperity of the community, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Worcester District Medical Society; and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Dr. Hodgkins was married first, October 15, 1857, to Miss Clara S. Noyes, of Jefferson, Me. She died in 1859, leaving an infant son, Fred Pierce Hodgkins. He married second, May 17, 1866, Miss Martha A. Browning, of New York. By this union were five children, three of whom survive: Isabelle Marion, David Harwood, and Chester Hussey Hodgkins.

HOLBROOK, WILLIAM, M.D., of Palmer, was born in Sturbridge, Worcester County, June 23, 1823, son of Erasmus and Betsey (Smith) Holbrook. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Holbrook, of Brantry, England, who at the age of thirty-four sailed in the ship "Record" from Weymouth, England, "ye 20th of March, 1635–6, bound for New England," with "Jane, his wife, aged thirty-four years, and children,—John, his sonne, aged eleven years, Thomas, Jr., his sonne, aged ten years,"—and settled in Weymouth, his name appearing on the record in 1640. Thomas, Jr., settled in Braintree in 1653, married Johanna ——, had five children, and died in July, 1697. Deacon Peter, son of Thomas, 2d, married Elizabeth Pool, settled in Mendon in 1680, and had eleven children. The lands he distributed to his sons were mostly in Bellingham. John, fourth generation, son of Deacon Peter, married Hannah Pool, had eight children, died in 1765, aged eighty-six. Fifth generation, John, son of John, born 1721, married Patience Fisher in 1747, settled in Sturbridge, had nine children. Sixth generation, Lieutenant John, son of John, born 1751, a lieutenant in the Revolution, married Lucretia Babbett, had ten children, died in 1830, eighty-seven years old. Seventh generation, Erasmus, son of Lieutenant John, born in 1793, married Betsey Smith in 1819, had ten children, died in 1849, fifty-six years old. Eighth generation, William Holbrook, his son, the subject of this sketch. Dr. Holbrook was born on a farm owned by his father, and which had belonged to his grandfather and great-grandfather, and lived and worked there until he was twenty-one. All of his education, aside from the instruction received from the common schools of Sturbridge, which he attended summers until ten years old, winters until sixteen years old, was obtained after that time, and through his own individual effort without any outside assistance. He was a pupil first in the Quaboag Seminary in Warren, and afterward at Monson Academy, Monson; and, while teaching school for five winters, he continued his studies, giving all his spare time to them. He began his medical studies with Dr. Alvan Smith, of Monson, and continued them in the Berkshire Medical College,

WM. HOLBROOK.

where he spent the summer and autumn of 1846. In the autumn of 1847 he entered the New York Medical University, and was there graduated in the spring of 1848. Immediately thereafter he entered upon the practice of his profession in Bondsville (a village in the town of Palmer). Here, however, he remained but a short time, removing in July, 1849, to "Palmer Depot," where he established a drug store in connection with his practice. In 1858 he was appointed consulting physician and surgeon at the State Almshouse in Monson. Early in the Civil War period he was commissioned by Governor John A. Andrew assistant surgeon of the Tenth Massachusetts In-

fantry (June 21, 1861, date of the muster), and on January 13, 1862, was promoted to the rank of surgeon, and assigned to the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment. Soon after he was appointed surgeon in chief of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and subsequently chief operator in the brigade; and he also had charge of the Brigade Hospital at Beverly Ford, Va., through the winter of 1863 and 1864. While in the service, he participated in nearly all the principal battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged up to the time that Petersburg was invested. He was mustered out in September, 1864, and returned to his practice in Palmer. In April, 1876, he was appointed physician to the State Primary School at Monson, and continued in that position until August, 1886. He is still consulting physician there. He was pension examiner from 1865 to 1892, when he resigned. Since 1877 he has been one of the medical examiners of Hampden County, first appointed by Governor Rice. While holding these positions, he has been actively engaged in extensive general practice in medicine and surgery. He has been a member of the Hampden District and Massachusetts Medical societies since 1854. Dr. Holbrook has also been active in public affairs. After returning from the war, he was appointed in the autumn of 1864 to fill a vacancy in the School Board of Palmer, and continued on the board for about twelve years. At different times he has been a member of the Board of Health of the town. In 1882 he was a representative in the Legislature for the Second Hampden District. In politics, originally a Whig, he is now a Republican. Under President Fillmore he was postmaster of Palmer Depot in 1850. He has served on various Republican town and county committees. He is a leading member of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society, having been secretary from soon after the granting of its charter, and president of the organization many times. From 1884 to 1893 he was a member also of the State Board of Agriculture. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1858, and is a charter member and past commander of L. L. Merrick Post, No. 107, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Holbrook was married February 24, 1850, to Miss Clara Belknap, of Sturbridge. They have a son and two daughters: William Edward (born July 25, 1852), Clara B. (born August 20, 1856), and Idella Louise Holbrook (born July 20, 1865).

CHAS. J. HOLMES.

HOLMES, Charles Jarvis, of Fall River, banker, was born in Rochester, March 4, 1834, son of Charles J. and Louisa (Haskell) Holmes. His ancestry is traced back to times in early English history. The founder of the Holmes family is said to have been one John Holmes, who took his surname from Stockholm, the capital of his native country. He came to England as a volunteer, with the army of William, Duke of Normandy, in the year 1066. "Being of ancient family and of handsome conduct, he was noticed by William himself, and made a captain in his army; and, having performed his part to the satisfaction of the Conqueror, he was rewarded by him with an estate in Yorkshire. He and his descendants continued in possession of this estate until the reign of King John, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, at which time Hugh Holmes was the head of the family. Incurring the displeasure of King John in the controversies of that turbulent period, Hugh fled to the northward, and found safety at Mardale, having for refuge a cave, still known as 'Hugh's Cave.' He subsequently purchased the Dalesmans estate, which is still in

possession of his descendants." Mr. Holmes's first ancestor in America, from whom he directly descends, was William Holmes, of Scituate, born in 1592, died at Marshfield, 1678. His eldest son, John, was ordained pastor of the church in Duxbury in 1659, being the second pastor of the second church in Plymouth Colony. Three other sons — Josiah, Abraham, and Isaac — with others, were the early settlers of Rochester; and Abraham became town treasurer in 1698. Abraham, his son Experience, his grandson Experience, his great-grandson Abraham, and his great-great-grandson Charles J. Holmes, five generations, lie buried in the Holmes family lot in the cemetery at Rochester. The subject of this sketch was educated at the academy at Rochester and the public and private schools of Fall River. He left the High School at the age of nineteen, to enter the Massasoit Bank as a clerk. When twenty-one, he was elected treasurer of the Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank, then just organized, and within a year was elected cashier of the Wamsutta Bank, now the Second National Bank, which had just obtained a charter from the Legislature. These positions he has continuously held. Upon the establishment of the Fall River Public Library, in 1860, he was elected one of the six trustees of that institution, and has since filled that position with the exception of the year 1879. Mr. Holmes has also served the city in various other capacities, and represented it, and the senatorial district in both branches of the Legislature. He was alderman during the years 1885–88 and 1889, member of the School Committee fifteen years, member of the House of Representatives in 1873, and of the Senate in 1877 and 1878, serving as chairman of the committees on banking and on labor. He is chairman of the Civil Service Commission, president of several manufacturing corporations, and personally identified with many of the religious and benevolent societies and associations of his city. At the age of twenty-three he connected himself with the Central Congregational Church of Fall River, and has ever since been an active member, and for a number of years the senior deacon of that church. When a young man, Mr. Holmes was very fond of and excelled in all athletic games and sports, playing in cricket and base-ball matches for more than twenty years. Mr. Holmes is widely known in banking circles throughout the State from the position he has held for many years as chairman of the committee of the Associated Savings Banks of Massachusetts. To this committee is assigned the duty of a general supervision of all matters of legislation, national and State, affecting the interests of savings-banks. For the last thirty years in the discharge of these duties, it has been assigned to him to appear before the committee of ways and means and the banking committee of the House of Representatives, and the committee of finance on the part of the United States Senate, and present the claims of savings-banks for favorable consideration; and marked success has attended his efforts in that direction. Mr. Holmes was married May 4, 1858, to Miss Mary A. Remington, daughter of Joshua and Joanna Remington, of Fall River. They have three children: Mary L., Anna C., and Charles L. Holmes.

HOLMES, Horace Marshall, M.D., of Adams, is a native of Vermont, born in Waterville, November 2, 1826, son of Jesse C. and Orinda (Oakes) Holmes. His ancestors emigrated early in the history of the country from

H. M. HOLMES.

Scotland, and settled in Peterborough, N.H., where his father was born. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and

finished at the Bakersfield Academical Institute at Bakersfield, Vt. His medical studies were pursued with the late Drs. H. H. and T. Childs, and at the Berkshire Medical College, where he graduated in 1852. Settling in Adams, he began practice soon after his graduation, and has been actively engaged in his profession there ever since. He has never sought public honors nor aspired to public life, having found his chosen calling, with such influence as pertains to it, more congenial to his taste; but he has been called to various positions in which he has done good service. He was for several years a member of the Adams School Committee and chairman of the Board of Health, and in 1878 and 1879 represented his district, composed of Adams and North Adams, in the State Legislature, both terms serving on the committee on public health. Dr. Holmes became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1857, and was for two years president of the Berkshire Medical Society. He is a charter member of the Berkshire Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and was two years master of the lodge; and he is also connected with other Masonic organizations. He was married October 11, 1855, to Miss Helen C. Ross, daughter of Merrick Ross, of Pittsfield, and has a daughter and son: Jesse R., now wife of Charles E. Legate, of Adams; and Dr. Harry Bigelow Holmes, now associated with him in his practice. Mrs. Holmes died in 1880.

HOMER, Thomas Johnston, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Roxbury (now Boston), July 18, 1858, in the house in which he lives. His father was Thomas Johnston Homer, of Boston, for many years a merchant in St. Louis; and his mother is Mary Elizabeth Homer, daughter of Jabez Fisher, of Boston. He is descended in the eighth generation from Edward Homer, of Ettingshall, parish of Sedgley, Staffordshire, England; in the sixth from Captain John Homer, who came to Boston in a vessel, of which he was a part-owner, in 1690, and was the founder of the American branch of the family; in the eighth generation also, on the paternal side, from Samuel Green of Cambridge, about 1635, and Boston, 1686, first printer of America, who printed Eliot's translations into the Indian language, and was "college and colony printer" for about fifty years; in the fifth generation from Michael Homer, of Boston, one of the master-builders of the Old South Meeting-house, and from Thomas Johnston, of Boston, who made the first organ made in the town, for old Christ Church; is grandson of Joseph Warren Homer, of Boston, a custom-house officer, and for several years president of the Massachusetts Charitable Society, of which he was a member for sixty-two years. On the maternal side he is descended in the fourth generation from Thomas Fisher, of Sharon (then Stoughtonham), who enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1776, at the age of fifteen. Mr. Homer is a graduate of the Roxbury Latin School, of Harvard College in the class of 1879, and of the Harvard Law School in the class of 1882. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1883, in the following June to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, and in April, 1885, to practice in the United States Court of Claims in Washington. During his college days he spent a summer in Europe, and after graduation he made the tour of the Pacific slope, visiting Alaska; and his business has since taken him on various occasions West and South. His practice is a general one, but in recent years

THOS. J. HOMER.

has been largely connected with real estate trusts and the settlement of estates. For several years he has been one of the examining counsel of the

Conveyancers' Title Insurance Company of Boston, and a manager of the Home for Children and Aged Women in Roxbury. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and of the Tiffin and Abstract Clubs, and a former member of the University Club and the Boston Athletic Association. His favorite sport for many years past has been canoeing down the more rapid rivers of the New England and Middle States and of Canada, and he was one of the "American Crew" of the "Viking" upon its journey by water from New York to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. He has written occasionally for publication. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Homer is unmarried.

IRISH, JOHN CARROLL, M.D., of Lowell, is a native of Maine, born in Buckfield, September 30, 1843, son of Cyrus and Catherine (Davis) Irish. He was educated at Waterville College, Maine, and at Dartmouth College, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1868. His medical studies were pursued at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, from which he graduated with his degree in 1872. He began practice in his native town immediately after graduation, and remained there until November, 1874, when he removed to Lowell, where he has since been engaged in the practice of surgery almost exclusively, giving especial attention to abdominal surgery. While practising in Buckfield, he was a member of the board of examining surgeons of pensions in Maine. He has been medical examiner for the district since 1877, first by appointment of Governor Rice, at the expiration of his term of seven years, by reappointment of Governor Robinson and subsequently of Governor Russell. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the American Academy of Medicine, and honorary member of the Vermont State Medical Society. Dr. Irish has been a frequent contributor of papers on medical topics to various societies which have been published in the journals of the profession. The most noteworthy in the list are: "Reasons for the Early Removal of Ovarian Tumors," published in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 10, 1884; "A Discussion of the Statistics of Ovariotomy," *Ibid.*, August 19, 1886; "Two and One-half Years' Experience in Abdominal Surgery," *Ibid.*, December 27, 1888; "Laparotomy for Pus in the Abdominal Cavity and for Peritonitis," read before the Massachusetts Medical Society in Boston, June 7, 1887; "Treatment of Uterine Myo-fibromata by Abdominal Hysterotomy," read before the Massachussetts Medical Society, June 10, 1890. Since 1890, as the range of cases to the treatment of which abdominal surgery has been applied has greatly enlarged, Dr. Irish's work has been largely confined to this branch of surgery, so that in this specialty he is one of the American authorities, who have recently contributed much to its advancement. Dr. Irish was married July 17, 1872, to Miss Annie March Frye, daughter of Major William R. Frye, of Lewiston, Me.

J. C. IRISH.

JACKSON, JAMES FREDERICK, of Fall River, member of the bar, was born in Taunton, November 13, 1851, son of Elisha T. and Caroline S. (Fobes) Jackson. He was educated in the public schools and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1873; and his law studies were pursued in the Boston University Law School and in the office of the Hon. Edward H. Bennett. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he began practice at Fall River in the autumn of that year. He held the position of city solicitor for eight years, ending December, 1888, and then was made mayor of the city, in

which office he served two terms, 1889 and 1890. He is now (1895) associated with David F. Slade and Richard P. Borden in the law firm of Jackson, Slade, & Borden, which has one of the largest clientages in South-eastern Massachusetts. He has served as a line, staff, and field officer of the First Regiment Infantry of the State militia, leaving the service in 1891 as lieutenant colonel. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, of the Quequechan Club, and of the Harvard Club of Fall River, being now president of the latter. Mr. Jackson was married June 15, 1882, to Miss Caroline S. Thurston, of Fall River, daughter of Eli Thurston, D.D. They have one child: Edith Jackson, aged eleven years.

JAMES F. JACKSON.

JACKSON, WILLIAM HENRY, of Boston, artist, was born in Watertown, August 13, 1832, son of Antipas and Mary (Clapp) Jackson. He is on the paternal side of the eighth generation born in America. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. After learning construction and the use of tools with a carpenter in the village, he entered the office of Whitwell & Henck, civil engineers, in Boston, and studied engineering. While with this firm he was employed on the original surveys for the improvement of the Back Bay. He was next engaged as assistant in the city engineer's office, under Mr. Cheesboro, and remained in the city's employ until April, 1861, when the Civil War broke out. Then he left the profession of engineering, and trained a company for the service, being elected first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Battalion of Rifles, Major Leonard commanding. He had previously been connected with the Boston Light Infantry, Company A, First Regiment, Massachusetts militia, having joined that organization in May, 1858. The Fourth Battalion was soon sent down the harbor to garrison Fort Independence; and he was detailed and attached to the staff of General Bullock, and sent to Long Island to prepare camps for the Ninth and Eleventh Massachusetts Regiments. On the 16th of July he was mustered into the service of the United States with his regiment as first lieutenant Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Leonard commanding. The regiment was at once sent to the front, landing at Hagerstown, Md., and picketed the Potomac River from Darnestown to Hancock. In September, 1861, Lieutenant Jackson was promoted to a captaincy. He was in the battles of Bolivar, Falling Waters, Dam No. 5, Hancock, Martinsburg, Winchester, Newtown, Sugar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, and Chantille. In October, 1862, he was promoted to major of the Second Regiment, Cavalry, Colonel Lowell, and recruited the Third Battalion in Worcester. He resigned from the service, disabled, and was mustered out in March, 1863. Thereupon he returned to the profession of engineering, opening an office in Niles Block, School Street, Boston. In the autumn of 1864 he was sent to Colorado to examine and report upon some mining property there. Subsequently the Mammoth Gold Mining Company was organized, and in the spring of 1865 he was sent out to Colorado to manage the property as agent. Like most of the gold mining companies, this company failed, being unable to work the ores by the processes then in existence, and was closed out. Major Jackson then went into the lumber business, having a water-mill at Platte Canyon. In the spring of 1868 he sold out this property, and returned to Boston, where he again opened an engineer's office. In 1878 he sold the business of this office to his brother, Charles F. Jackson, and devoted

himself to the study of art, having already given some time, in 1874–75, to drawing studies with the late Dr. William Rimmer. He was the pupil at different times of J. J. Enneking, Du Blois, Thomaso Juglais, and Otto Grundmann. In the autumn of 1875 he assisted in organizing the Massachusetts Rifle Association, which did its shooting for some time at Spy Pond, and afterward purchased the property and laid out Walnut Hill Range in Woburn, which is one of the most successful ranges in the country. On November 20, 1875, Major Jackson for the first time shot a target rifle in a match, using the rifle of a friend. Then he purchased and shot a Maynard rifle. Shooting off-hand two hundred yards, on August 16, 1876, he won his first prize, a Remington long-range rifle, shooting against all comers. He practised long range with William Gerrish on the marshes of Chelsea until the range at Walnut Hill was opened for long range. Entering the competitions for a place upon the American Team, he won the position. He shot in the match on September 13 and 14, 1877, America against Great Britain, when the Americans beat the

W. H. JACKSON.

British ninety-two points in the two days. He was captain of the American Team in 1878, when the "walk-over" was shot in September, making the highest score, 433 out of a possible 450, which was four points better than the highest score of the previous year's shooting. In the three consecutive days' shooting in the tournament at Creedmore for the championship, in 1879, he won against all America, making 206 213 214, total 633, four points above Sumner, the next man. He won first place on the team to go to Ireland in the spring of 1880. The team shot the match at Dolymount, Dublin, the last of June, and beat the Irishmen. After the match there were individual matches the following three days, and Major Jackson won the Abercorn Cup and a number of minor prizes. The team then went over to England, and attended the Wimbledon meeting, where Major Jackson was very successful, winning many prizes and medals. Upon his return to America the long-range rifle practice began to wane and the interest to die out, until 1885 there was no long-range practice with the small bore. With the military arm long-distance practice has taken the place of the small bore, not making such good scores, but being more practical. The small-bore practice was only a gentlemanly amusement, while the military is for real service. Major Jackson has not shot in matches for a number of years, but has devoted his whole attention to art matters. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, chosen to the board of management in 1894, and member of the Megantic Fish and Game Club. He was married March 9, 1865, to Miss Alice Holmes, of Boston. They have no children.

JEWETT, Henry Alfred, M.D., of Northborough, was born in Pepperell, January 14, 1820, son of Henry and Rebecca (Blood) Jewett. His paternal grandfather was Edmund Jewett, and his maternal grandfather John Blood, both also of Pepperell. He was educated at the Pepperell Academy. His training for his profession was largely under the tuition of Dr. Nehemiah Cutter of Pepperell and at the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1847. He began the practice of his profession in 1847 at Hampton, N.H., and, after remaining there a year, removed to Northborough, where he has been established ever since in the enjoyment of a successful business. On July 11, 1877, he was appointed medical examiner for his district, and still holds the office. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of

the Worcester District Medical Society. He belongs to the United Order of the Golden Cross, member of the Unity Commandery of that institu-

H. A. JEWETT.

tion. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Jewett was married in May, 1849, to Miss Sarah Abbie Lawrence, of Hampton, N.H. They have one son and two daughters: Henry Lawrence, Annie Rebecca, and Florence Leavitt (Jewett) Hatch.

JOHNSON, Amos Howe, M.D., of Salem, was born in Boston, August 4, 1831, son of Samuel Johnson, merchant, of the firm of J. C. Howe & Co., and of Charlotte Abigail (Howe) Johnson, daughter of Captain William Howe, of Brookfield. His preparatory education was acquired at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, at Brookfield Family School from 1843 to 1847, and at Phillips (Andover) Academy from 1847 to 1849. He graduated from Harvard College in 1853, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1856. For nearly five years, from January, 1857, to October, 1861, he was pastor of the Congregational Church in the town of Middleton, Essex County. In the spring of 1862 he entered the Harvard Medical School, received his degree of M.D. in 1865, and in the autumn of the following year settled in Salem as a practitioner of medicine. In October, 1869, he went abroad, and further pursued medical studies in Berlin during the two succeeding winters, and in Vienna through the spring and early summer of 1870. In April, 1871, he resumed his practice in Salem. He became secretary for many years, and for two years president, of the Essex South District Massachusetts Medical Society. He also became correspondent, and contributor to the Reports, of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and so continued for several years. In 1873 he read an essay on the "Physiological Limitations of Religious Experience" before the Essex South Congregational Club, which led, by invitation, to the delivery of nine lectures on the "Physiological Control of Religious Teachings" before the students of the Andover Theological Seminary. In 1876 he was a delegate from the Massachusetts Medical Society to the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia. In 1877 he served on a commission of three persons to examine and report upon the sewerage system needed for Salem. During the same year, upon the formation of the Massa-

A. H. JOHNSON.

chusetts Medico-Legal Society, he was elected, and still continues to be, an associate member. He was for fifteen years a member of the medical

staff of the Salem Hospital. He has been a member of the consulting board of physicians of the Danvers Asylum for the Insane since its formation, and is at present its chairman. He was appointed orator of the Massachusetts Medical Society for its anniversary in June, 1883, and later was elected president of the society for two years from June, 1890. Dr. Johnson has served in the State Legislature: as a representative for the towns of Middleton, Saugus, and Lynnfield in 1862; and was for three years on the Salem School Committee. In 1868, two years after he began practice in Salem, he was made secretary of the Essex Institute, a position he resigned on going abroad in 1869. He has held the office of deacon of the South Church, Salem, for many years, and was president of the Essex Congregational Club from 1889 to 1891. He was vice-president of the Alumni Association of the Harvard Medical School for 1892 and 1893. Dr. Johnson was married September 22, 1857, to Miss Frances Seymour Benjamin, daughter of Nathan Benjamin, of Williamstown, and Mary A. (Wheeler) Benjamin, of New York, missionaries to Athens, Greece, and to Constantinople. His children are: Samuel Johnson, 2d, now a member of the firm of C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston; Meta Benjamin, wife of Francis H. Bergen, of Staten Island, N.Y.; Amy H.; Captain Charles A., of Colorado National Guard, and real estate and rental broker, Denver; Philip S., agent in New York for the commission house of Foster Brothers, Boston; and Ralph S. Johnson, student.

JOHNSON, Edward Francis, of Marlborough and Boston, member of the bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Hollis, October 21, 1842, son of Noah and Letitia M. (Claggett) Johnson. His great-great-grandfather on the paternal side settled in Hollis, buying the homestead which has been in the family since, and which Mr. Johnson now owns. The family is connected with the Johnsons of Woburn and Salem. His mother was of the Claggett family of Londonderry, N.H., and related to the McQuestions of that section. Both families are Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. He was educated in the district school, at Crosby's Academical School, Nashua, N.H., and at Dartmouth College, graduating in July, 1864. His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School and at Mr. Barrett's office, Nashua, N.H., till October, 1866, when he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County. He established himself in Marlborough in April, 1867, and has since continued there, having also an office in Boston, which he first opened in 1872, dividing his time between the two places. He has served as judge of the Police Court of Marlborough since its establishment in 1885. He has held no political office or been a candidate for such office, his time having been fully occupied with his professional work in Marlborough and Boston. Though having a general practice, he has been especially concerned with real estate law,

E. F. JOHNSON.

probate matters, and land cases. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Marlborough. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on various State, county, Congressional, and town committees. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of United Brethren Lodge, Marlborough, and of Houghton Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Johnson was married June 1, 1870, to Miss Arabella G. Carleton, of Lynn. They have three daughters: Mabel, Elizabeth, and Grace Johnson.

JOHNSON, William Louis, M.D., of Uxbridge, was born in Southborough, October 23, 1856, son

of Henry Flavel and Eunice Sophia (Fay) Johnson. He is a descendant of William Johnson who came from Canterbury, Kent County, England,

W. L. JOHNSON.

and settled in Charlestown in 1634. William's children were active in the Indian wars of 1744 and 1755, and his descendants freely offered their lives and several gained distinction in the Revolution. Two were present at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. William Louis was educated in the public schools of Cambridge. He studied medicine with his father, a noted and successful Boston physician, and at the Harvard Medical School, entering in 1875, and graduating in 1878. He began practice in Cambridge, but in 1879 removed to Uxbridge, where he has since resided. He served on the School Committee of the town from 1883 to 1886, and has been a trustee of the Uxbridge Public Library since 1888, president of the board since 1893. He was president of the Thurber Medical Society in 1892 and 1893, and has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1878. He is a Freemason, member of Solomon's Temple Lodge of Uxbridge, and its master in 1889 and 1890. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on the Republican town committee for several years, being chairman of the organization in 1889. Dr. Johnson was married September 12, 1883, to Miss Catherine Adelaide Capron, of Uxbridge. They have had three children: Dora Lucille (born January 22, 1886), Grace Capron (born July 16, 1887), and Beulah Messinger Johnson (born August 26, 1892).

KENDALL, Edward, of Cambridge, head of the Charles River Iron Works, was born in the town of Holden, Worcester County, December 3, 1821, son of Caleb and Dolly (Sawyer) Kendall. His parents were of Boylston. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, between farm work and study in the village school. When he became of age, he made his first business venture, starting out in the lumber trade. This, however, was not successful; and in 1847, removing to Boston, he became an apprentice in the West Boston Machine Shop. Here he made rapid progress, nine months after entering being transferred to the boiler department, and soon after becoming its superintendent. He held the latter position for eleven years, during that time paying off the debts he had

EDWARD KENDALL.

contracted in his venture in the lumber trade, and then in 1860 entered the business on his own account, establishing the firm of Kendall & Davis,

with machine shop at Cambridgeport, and giving attention principally to boiler-making. This was the beginning of the present extensive Charles River Iron Works, of which he is still the head. In 1865 the firm name was changed to Kendall & Roberts; and subsequently, upon the admission of Mr. Kendall's sons to partnership, it became Edward Kendall & Sons. During his long successful career as a manufacturer Mr. Kendall has made numerous improvements and inventions in boiler manufacture, and has become widely known in his trade. As a leader in the temperance cause, to which he has been devoted from his youth, he has long been prominent. In 1886 and 1887 he was the Prohibitory candidate for Congress in the old Fifth District, and in 1893 candidate on the Prohibitory State ticket for lieutenant governor. He has been a director of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance since 1888, and was for two years president of the Cambridge Temperance Reform Association. He has served in the General Court as a representative for Cambridge two terms, 1875 and 1876, and three terms, 1871–72–73, in the Cambridge Board of Aldermen. Since 1890 he has been a trustee of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and was one of the founders and the first deacon of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Cambridgeport. He is a member of the Congregational Club of Boston and of the Cambridge Club of Cambridge. Mr. Kendall was married December 16, 1847, in Paxton, to Miss Reliance Crocker, daughter of Solomon and Abigail (Warren) Crocker. They have had four children: Edward (deceased), Emma (deceased), George Frederick, and James Henry Kendall.

LEWIS, Edwin Charles, of Boston, electrician, was born in the Charlestown District, April 2, 1866, son of Charles E. and Jeanette (Rogers) Lewis. He is of English descent, and his first ancestors in America settled in Virginia early in the present century. His paternal grandfather was captain of a Mississippi steamer which was blown up in 1841 while racing on the river. He was educated in the Bunker Hill School, Charlestown, and at evening school, where he took a two years' course. After leaving school, he entered the service of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and remained with that company until it consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Then he continued with the latter until 1884, when he decided to study architecture, and entered the office of Cabot & Chandler, architects. After four years there he returned to the electrical field, and entered the employ of a large electrical company of Boston, beginning at the bottom, and working up in two years to the head of the estimating department. In 1892 he took all the contracts which that firm had on hand, also the men, and carried the work to successful completion. Since that time he has had much large work, especially in the fitting of office buildings,

EDWIN C. LEWIS.

his contracts including the buildings of the Massachusetts General Hospital corporation in Boston and at Waverley for the McLean Asylum, to complete the electrical installation of which has taken two years; the Ames Building, Devonshire Building, and Jefferson Building, among the largest in the city. Mr. Lewis was married July 20, 1891, to Miss Alice G. Canterbury.

LINCOLN, Leontine, of Fall River, manufacturer, is a native of Fall River, born December 26, 1846, son of Jonathan Thayer and Abby (Luscomb) Lincoln. He is a descendant of

Thomas Lincoln, who settled in Taunton in 1652, having previously settled in Hingham. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River

LEONTINE LINCOLN.

and at a private school in Providence, R.I. He began business life at the age of nineteen, entering the counting-room of Kilburn, Lincoln, & Co., a concern of which his father was one of the founders. In 1872 he became treasurer of the company, succeeding E. C. Kilburn, who then retired from the business, which position he has since held. This company is now among the largest loom-builders in the country. Mr. Lincoln is also connected with numerous other important interests. He is president of the Seaconnet Mills; director of the Tecumseh Mills, the King Philip Mills, the Hargraves Mills, the Barnard Manufacturing Company, and the Crystal Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company; president of the Second National Bank, and vice-president of the Fall River Five Cents Savings Bank. He has served for many years in various public positions in Fall River, and since February, 1894, has been a member of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity by appointment of Governor Greenhalge. He has been a member of the School Committee of Fall River since 1879, and chairman of the board since 1888; a trustee of the Public Library since 1878, secretary and treasurer of the board since 1879; a member and the secretary of the Board of Trustees of the B. M. C. Durfee High School since 1887, and a trustee of the Home for Aged People for some time. He has taken a warm interest in popular education, and has written and spoken much on educational subjects. His politics are Republican, and he has contributed to the discussion of political and economic questions in articles in the periodical press and in occasional addresses. He is a member of the Old Colony Historical Society. In 1889 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University. Mr. Lincoln was married May 12, 1868, to Miss Amelia Sanford Duncan, daughter of the Rev. John and Mary A. Duncan. They have two sons: Jonathan Thayer (born November 6, 1869) and Leontine Lincoln, Jr. (born August 6, 1872).

LOVELL, Charles Edward, M.D., of Whitman, is a native of Vermont, born in Woodstock, April 13, 1861, son of Edward Sparrow and

C. E. LOVELL.

Mary A. (Taft) Lovell. He is descended from Robert Lovell, who was admitted freeman in 1635. His mother was of the branch of the Taft family

which settled Taftsville, Vt., and built up the scythe industry in that place. He was educated in schools in his native place and at the High School in Middleborough, Mass., where he graduated in the English and Latin course in 1881. Subsequently he studied medicine at Dartmouth College, and graduated there in 1884. Upon leaving college, he obtained a position in the Massachusetts State Almshouse Hospital at Tewksbury, where he remained two and a half years. Then, on August, 1887, he began general practice, settled in Whitman, where he has since been actively engaged. He has served the town on the Board of Health, occupying the position of secretary of the board of 1893, and those of chairman and secretary of the present board. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Whitman Club. In politics he is a Republican, favoring radical reforms in all branches of the government. He has taken an active interest in political affairs of late years, and in 1893 served as president of the Republican Club of Whitman. Dr. Lovell was married September 11, 1889, to Miss Eugenia F. Bartlett, of Middleborough. They have one child: Lathrop Bartlett Lovell.

MARION, Horace Eugene, M.D., of the Brighton District, Boston, was born in Burlington, August 3, 1843, son of Abner and Sarah (Prescott) Marion. He is a grandson of John C. Marion of Woburn, great-grandson of Isaac Marion, and great-great-grandson of Isaac Marion, both of Boston; and, on the maternal side, grandson of Samuel P. Prescott, great-grandson of John Prescott, eldest brother of Dr. Samuel Prescott who joined and rode with Paul Revere, and great-great-grandson of Dr. Abel Prescott, all of Concord. Dr. Marion received his education at the Warren Academy, Woburn, the Howe School, Billerica, the Atkinson Academy, Atkinson, N.H., and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the college in 1866, with the degree of M.D. in 1869. During the Civil War period he served as a private in the Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, through its nine months' campaign of 1862–63, and as sergeant in the same regiment for a three months' campaign in 1864. He began the regular practice of his profession at Brighton in 1870, and has remained there ever since with the exception of about fifteen months in Europe. He served as coroner the last two years before the adoption of the present system, and was physician to the overseers of the poor of Boston for twenty years, resigning that post in 1895. He has served also in the State militia, as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Militia in 1876, surgeon of the Fourth Battalion in 1877, and as the medical director of the First Brigade from 1879 to 1881. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, is now president of the Middlesex South District Medical Society, and member of the Cambridge Medical Improvement Society; member of the University and Art clubs of Boston, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and

H. E. MARION.

of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Marion was married January 14, 1880, to Miss Catherine Louise Sparhawk. Their children are: Eva Prescott, Gardner Sparhawk, and Benjamin Cobb Marion.

McKENNEY, William Augustus, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Boston, born October 9, 1855, son of Charles H. and Susan A. McKenney. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He began active life soon after leaving school, and since his twenty-second year, 1877, has been connected with a single line of business, that of the manufacture and sale of gas fixtures and

lamps, engaged in it on his own account since September, 1888, when the present house of McKenney & Waterbury was established. For

WM. A. McKENNEY.

fifteen years he was a commercial traveller, his field being New England; and subsequently he made frequent trips abroad for information regarding the business, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the foreign market and the development of his special branch of trade. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the Commercial Travellers' Association, and of the Algonquin, Boston Art, and Roxbury clubs. He has avoided official positions of all kinds, devoting himself exclusively to his business, and in politics is unpartisan. Mr. McKenney is unmarried.

MOORE, Beverly Kennan, of Boston, president of the Mercantile Law Company, is a native of Maine, born in Biddeford, November 25, 1847, son of Jeremiah and Juliet (Kendal) Moore. He is a descendant on his father's side of Captain Samuel Moore, who settled in Kittery, Me., in 1690, and a direct descendant of William Blackstone, the first settler of Boston; and on his mother's side of Francis Kendal, who settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1640, and of Captain George Rogers, one of the early settlers of Georgetown, Me. He was educated in the public schools. After reading law in Boston for about two years, in 1869 and 1870, he accepted a responsible position with a leading mercantile agency in New York, to establish and promote a law and collection department. For the next five years he travelled in its interest through the West and South, and afterward in 1876 established a branch in Boston, of which he was manager for about two years. Then he went to Louisville, Ky., as superintendent of the branch in that city of Bradstreet's Agency, and continued in that capacity for two years. Returning again to Boston in 1881, he established a law and collection business, which rapidly expanded to large proportions, and developed into the present Mercantile Law Company, incorporated in 1889, with associate offices in all the large cities of the country, of which he is, as president, the head. The company has entire charge of the law and collection department of the Boston Merchants' Association, which department was established by Mr. Moore in 1883, when he first became secretary of that or-

BEVERLY K. MOORE.

ganization, the office he still holds. He is a member of the law firm of Kendall, Moore, & Burbank, president of the Associated Law and

Collection Offices, elected to that position in June, 1891, treasurer of the Home Market Club, and officially connected with other organizations. Mr. Moore has been and is an earnest worker in endeavoring to secure the enactment of a proper national bankruptcy law, and is always interested in matters of public concern. Mr. Moore was married January 5, 1876, to Miss Annie T. Hooper, daughter of Colonel E. H. C. Hooper, of Biddeford. They have five children.

GEO. H. MORRILL, Jr.

MORRILL, George Henry, Jr., of Norwood, manufacturer, was born in Woburn, October 18, 1855, son of George Henry and Sarah Bond (Tidd) Morrill. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the English and Classical School at West Newton, which he entered at the age of fourteen, and attended for four years. Then, being eighteen years old, he began to learn the printing-ink business with his father at Norwood; and he has continued in this business from that time, becoming in 1888 a member of the firm of George H. Morrill & Co., established by his grandfather in 1845, and now ranking first among the printing-ink manufacturers of the United States. Mr. Morrill belongs to the Norwood Business Men's Association, and is interested in all movements for the welfare of his town. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and member of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine. He is also an active member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Boston Club. He was married May 9, 1878, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gilbert. They have one child living: Leon G. Morrill, aged twelve years. Mr. Morrill's residence in Norwood is one of the finest in Norfolk County, and is much admired for its architectural beauty.

MORSE, Charles Ellsworth, M.D., of Wareham, is a native of Wareham, born January 1, 1867, son of Seth Chatham and Mary Savery (Swift) Morse. He is of French descent; and his ancestors first in America came about the middle of the seventeenth century. Several of them took part in the early wars. He was educated in the common and high schools of Wareham and at the Adams Academy, Quincy. His

CHAS. E. MORSE.

medical studies were pursued at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1889. That year he became assistant physician to the

Adams Nervine Asylum, Jamaica Plain, Boston, and continued in that position till 1892, when he engaged in private practice in Jamaica Plain. In December, 1894, he removed to Wareham to enter into partnership with the late Frederic A. Sawyer, M.D., and subsequently succeeded to the latter's practice. Dr. Morse is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Boston Medical Library Association. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of Eliot Lodge of Jamaica Plain, Boston, and with the order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Quinobequin Lodge, Jamaica Plain. He is unmarried.

HENRY C. MORSE.

MORSE, Henry Curtis, of Boston, treasurer and manager of the Revere Rubber Company, was born in South Dedham, now Norwood, July 31, 1838, son of Curtis G. and Fanny (Boyden) Morse. He is of the tenth generation from Samuel Morse, born in England in 1585, died in Medfield 1654, the line running: Samuel Morse[1]; John Morse,[2] born 1611, died 1657; Ezra Morse,[3] 1643–1697; Ezra Morse,[4] 1671–1760; Ezra Morse,[5] 1694; Ezra Morse,[6] 1718–1755; Oliver Morse,[7] 1748–1802; Oliver Morse,[8] 1769–1832; Curtis Morse,[9] 1805–1874; Henry C. Morse,[10] 1838. He was educated in the public school of his native town and at Pierce Academy, Middleborough, where he finished in 1856. He first entered business in 1858 as clerk in his father's furniture manufacturing establishment, under the firm name of Morse & Webb, South Dedham, and followed this line of business for twenty-three years as a partner in the firms of Haley, Morse, & Boyden, Morse & Boyden, and Henry C. Morse & Co. Then in 1881 he engaged in rubber manufacture, and three years later was elected treasurer and manager of the Revere Rubber Company, which position he has since held. Mr. Morse is also a director of the Rubber Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, of the Cotton and Woollen Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Industrial Mutual Insurance Company, and also a director of the Eliot National Bank and a trustee of the Home Savings Bank. He was married January 6, 1869, to Miss Kate Millicent Stetson, of New York. They have no children.

MUNSELL, George Nelson, M.D., of Harwich, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Burlington, December 14, 1835, son of the Rev. Joseph R. and Louisa (Rider) Munsell. His general education was acquired in the Hampden and Belfast academies; and he fitted for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, graduating in April, 1860. He first practised for a year in Bradford, Me., and then in 1861 came to Harwich. In 1862 he entered the Civil War, being commissioned in July that year first assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He served till April, 1863, when he resigned on account of ill-health, and returned to Harwich. Since that time he has steadily engaged there in active practice. For seventeen years he has served as medical examiner for Barnstable County. He has long been interested in educational matters, and has served his town as chairman of the School Board for twenty-seven years. In 1889, also, he was elected representative for the Second Barnstable District in the General Court. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and has served one year as its vice-president. He is prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, having served seven years as commander of F. D. Hammond Post, No. 141, and on the staff of the National Department. For a year he has been medical director of the State department of the organization.

His politics are Republican. Dr. Munsell was married in June, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth K. Nickerson, of South Dennis. They have two daughters:

GEO. N. MUNSELL.

Louise H., now the wife of Charles W. Megathlin, residing in Hyannis, and Lizzie T. Munsell.

MURDOCK, William Edwards, of Boston, publisher of directories, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Candia, September 15, 1844, son of the Rev. William and Mary J. (Read) Murdock. He is of Scotch descent. His great-grandfather, William Murdock, was of Westminster, Mass., and his grandfather, Artemas Murdock, of West Boylston. He was educated in Massachusetts, attending the Howe Academy in Billerica and the Lancaster Institute, Lancaster. He entered the army the first year of the Civil War as a member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served throughout the contest, his term extending from September 17, 1861, to August 1, 1865. Part of this time he was on detached service at headquarters, Department of North Carolina, and headquarters, Army of the James, and the remainder in the field, Eighteenth Army Corps, taking part in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, and others. He entered the printing business, upon his return from the war, in Providence, R.I. The next year, 1866, he became connected with the firm of Sampson, Davenport, & Co. in Boston, and ten years later was admitted to partnership. In 1885 the firm name was changed to Sampson, Murdock, & Co., the present style. Mr. Murdock is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being past master of Joseph Webb Lodge, and member of the St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter and of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member also of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 68; treasurer of the Pilgrim Association, member of the Municipal League of Boston, and of the Master Printers', Boston Art, and Congregational clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He takes a deep interest in matters of public welfare, but has never entered public life, his preference being for the quietness of his home in the Dorchester District of Boston. Mr. Murdock was married November

WM. E MURDOCK.

29, 1877, to Miss Hattie E. Marcy, of Boston. They have no children living.

MYERS, James Jefferson, of Cambridge, member of the Suffolk bar, practising law in Bos-

ton, was born in Frewsburg in the western part of the State of New York, November 20, 1842, son of Robert and Sabra (Stevens) Myers. He is

J. J. MYERS.

on the paternal side of the Mohawk Dutch stock of Myers and Van Valkenburg, and on the maternal side of the New England families of Tracy and Stevens. His grandparents on both sides were among the pioneer settlers in Western New York; and he still owns the farm where he was born, and which was bought by his grandfather of the Holland Land Company early in this century. He received his early education in the public school of Frewsburg, and at Fredonia and at Randolph academies, both in Western New York, where he fitted for college. He entered Harvard in 1865, and was graduated in the class of 1869. While preparing for college, he spent a portion of the time each year in lumbering on the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, making one or two long trips on a raft each year, thus building up a strong physique and acquiring a personal knowledge of the lives and hardships of the Western lumbermen. In college, while doing good work as a student and winning Boylston prizes for speaking for two successive years, he rowed in his class crews and took an active interest in all college sports. From college he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1872, having spent one year in Europe in the mean time and taught mathematics one year at the university while prosecuting his law studies. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the summer of 1872, but before beginning practice here he passed a year in a law office in New York City. In the autumn of 1874 he established himself in Boston, forming a partnership with J. B. Warner, under the firm name of Myers & Warner; and since that time he has been constantly in active practice in Boston. In Cambridge, where he has resided for the past twenty years, he has for many years been a member of the executive committee of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association, treasurer for a number of years of the Cambridge Branch of the Indian Rights Association, treasurer of the Citizens' Committee for raising funds for the Public Library; was president of the Library Hall Association in 1892, has been an officer of various clubs at different times, and at the present time (1895) is president of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature for the First Middlesex Representative District, and has been twice re-elected, each time by a unanimous nomination. During his first term (1893) he served on the committees on rules, on elections, and on probate and insolvency, and became a recognized leader in committee-room and on the floor of the House. He took a conspicuous part in some of the most notable debates of the session, and was instrumental in securing much important legislation. He was the chief champion of the bill creating a commission to inquire into the Norwegian liquor system, and was one of the most effective supporters of the Metropolitan Parks bill; spoke for the measure to protect the interest of the State in the Fitchburg Railroad, and for the bill to abolish double taxation, and was one of the active members in the Bay State gas investigation, one of the most striking features of the session. He also assisted in securing the appointment of a special committee on revision of the corporation laws, to sit during the recess, and as a member of this committee took a leading hand in its work and in preparing its able report. In the Legislature of 1894 he was House chairman of the special committee on revision of corporation laws and a member of the committees on the judiciary and on rules; and was especially identified with the several measures for the prevention of stock-watering by quasi-public corporations,—

railways, gas, electric light, water, telephone and telegraph companies,— which came from the first-mentioned committee and were passed that session. He also had a hand in drafting a municipal conduit bill, authorizing any municipality to construct conduits for electric wires in its own streets, which he advocated with much force, but which was finally defeated. In the Legislature of 1895 he was appointed House chairman of the committee on the judiciary, and remained still a member of the committee on rules, and of course took an active part in the laborious work of that committee during the session. In politics Mr. Myers is a Republican. He is a member of the Massachusetts Republican Club, of the Middlesex Club, the Massachusetts Reform Club, the Merchants' Club, the Union, St. Botolph, and University clubs of Boston; of the University and Zeta Psi clubs of New York City and of the Cambridge and Colonial clubs of Cambridge. He is also a member of the Citizens' Trade Association of Cambridge, and a trustee of the Prospect Union. He is unmarried.

J. A. NEWHALL.

NEWHALL, Joseph Allston, of Boston, leather merchant, was born in Saugus, May 29, 1847, son of Joseph Stocker and Emeline Augusta (Ware) Newhall. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Chauncy Hall, Boston. He began business life in Boston the first of January, 1870, as a salesman for George F. Breed, High Street, in the leather trade, and remained in his employ for two years. The next three years he was with B. F. Thompson & Co., in the same business and on the same street. Then he entered the business on his own account, forming a partnership with E. H. Keith, under the firm name of Newhall & Keith, and also established on High Street. This partnership continued until 1880, when it was dissolved, and the present firm organized under the name of J. Allston Newhall & Co., with no change in location. Mr. Newhall, therefore, has been on High Street continuously for twenty-five years. He is now also president of the Commonwealth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and treasurer and manager of the Allston Company. In Saugus he has served on the Board of Selectmen three terms, 1878–79–80, and was the representative of his district in the State Legislature in 1880. For four years he was adjutant of the First Battalion of Artillery. He is a member of the Veteran Association of the First Corps of Cadets, of the Algonquin and Athletic clubs of Boston, and of the Reform Club of New York. He was married December 24, 1873, to Miss Amelia B. Westermann, of Saugus. They have one child.

NICKERSON, William Lombard, of Chatham, special marine news reporter from Cape Cod, is a native of Chatham, born November 28, 1856, son of Ziba and Sarah (Payne) Nickerson. He is a direct descendant through nine generations from the original Puritan William Nickerson, who was the first white man to own and settle in what is now Chatham, in 1665. He was educated in the Chatham schools, graduating from the High School in 1873. He began business life in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Boston in 1874, and continued in this trade till 1879. The latter year he returned to Chatham to assist his father in the post-office and telegraph office there, and also in the boot and shoe business. In 1881 his father retired from the post-office, and the two added to their other business that of lumber and coal. In 1886 Mr. Nickerson began systematic reporting of passing steamers to their owners in Boston, New York, Portland, and other

ports, and afterward extended his service to newspapers and to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In 1887 he entered the service of the Boston

W. L. NICKERSON.

Globe as special correspondent at Chatham. Four years later he was put in charge of Cape news service from Barnstable to Truro for that paper, and is still in that position. He is a practical telegraph operator, and telegraphs his own reports mostly, having a special wire to his Marine Observatory, connecting direct with the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the *Globe* office. In 1880 he was appointed displayman of the United States Signal Service, which position he still holds. Mr. Nickerson is prominent in politics, an active working Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican town committee, resigning in 1893, and as member of the Thirteenth District Republican Congressional Committee. He seeks no office, but works for the nomination and election of those he considers the worthiest for positions. He is a member of the Chatham School Committee, elected in 1894, and a trustee of the Public Library. He is officially connected with numerous fraternal organizations,—treasurer of St. Martin's Lodge, Free Masons, of Chatham; treasurer of Monomoit Council, American Legion of Honor, Chatham; officer in Sylvester Baxter Royal Arch Chapter, West Harwich; and member of Hyde Park Council, Royal Select Masons of Hyde Park, Cyprus Commandery, Knights Templar, Hyde Park, and Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and has been chairman of the trustees of the Universalist church, Chatham, for thirteen years, and assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past eight years. He was married January 12, 1886, to Miss Euphemia Crowell, of East Harwich. They have one daughter: Rhoda Lombard Nickerson (born August 24, 1887).

NOYES, Rufus King, M.D., of Boston, was born in New Hampshire, in the town of Hampstead, May 24, 1853, son of Joshua Flint and Lois Ann (Noyes) Noyes. Joseph Noyes on his father's side and Humphrey Noyes on his mother's side both served in the war of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the War of 1812. His general education was acquired at the Atkinson Academy, Atkinson,

RUFUS K. NOYES.

N.H.; and he studied for his profession at the Dartmouth Medical College, where he graduated in 1875. From 1876 to 1877 he was house

surgeon in the Boston City Hospital, and then entered upon general practice in medicine and surgery, which he has since pursued with success in Boston and vicinity. He has been active in modifying the law which required vaccination of all children before entering the public schools, on the ground that isolation, notification, quarantine, disinfection, and sanitation are the only means of preventing and "stamping out" small-pox. He holds that vaccination has no influence to prevent or mitigate small-pox, while it has often produced ill-health, devitalization, and sometimes death. In politics Dr. Noyes, though born a Democrat, is now an Independent. He is agnostic, scientific, and materialistic in philosophy and belief. He is quite a voluminous contributor to the press of the State and a forcible essayist on scientific and philosophic subjects, appearing before literary societies and clubs, and frequently on the public rostrum. Dr. Noyes is a candidate for the Society for the Sons of American Revolution. He is not married.

PADDOCK, Franklin Kittredge, M.D., of Pittsfield, is a native of New York, born in Hamilton, December 19, 1841, son of Hiram C. and Eunice C. (Kittredge) Paddock. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Abel Kittredge, of Hinsdale, Mass., was a surgeon in the Massachusetts militia in 1800. The late Dr. Benjamin Franklin Kittredge, of Hinsdale, was his uncle. He was educated in the Normal School at Hamilton, N.Y. It was his intention to complete his studies at Madison University, but several years' invalidism from inflammatory rheumatism after the age of sixteen prevented. He attended one course at the Albany Medical College and two at the Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, and graduated from the latter in November, 1864. He then spent six months in New York, attending lectures and the hospitals. In 1865 he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. William Warren Greene, of Pittsfield, and began active practice there. Five years later, in 1870, he formed a partnership with Dr. J. F. A. Adams, which continued for fourteen years. He was dean and professor in the Berkshire Medical College at the time of its discontinuance in 1868. He has been medical examiner for the Second Berkshire District since 1881, consulting surgeon of the Pittsfield House of Mercy Hospital since its foundation in 1874, and medical director of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company since 1870. Dr. Paddock is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Massachusetts and New

F. K. PADDOCK.

York Medico-legal societies, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society, elected president of the latter in June, 1894. He has belonged to the Pittsfield Monday Evening Club since its organization. He has held no political offices. He was married March 11, 1867, to Miss Anna Danforth Todd, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John Todd. Their children living are: Mrs. Frederic G. Crane, of Dalton, Alice, and Brace W. Paddock. Three have died: Mary, an infant: Mary Todd, three years of age, of diphtheria; and Franklin Eugene, drowned at the age of seventeen.

PARKER, Francis Stanley, merchant, was born in Hong Kong, China, September 1, 1863, son of Ebenezer Francis and Elizabeth Clapp (Stone) Parker. His first ancestor in the United States, originator of his branch of the Parker family, was William Parker, who married Zeruia Stanley at Portsmouth, N.H., in 1703. His paternal grandparents were Matthew Stanley and "Nancy" (or Anne) (Quincy) Parker, the former son of Matthew Stanley Gibson and Anne (Rust)

Parker, and the latter daughter of Henry and Eunice (Newell) Quincy, and a niece of "Dorothy Q." who married John Hancock. His maternal

FRANCIS S. PARKER.

grandparents were Henry Baldwin Stone, son of Jonas and Lucretia (Baldwin) Stone, and Elizabeth (Clapp) Stone, daughter of Ezra and Grace (Mather) Clapp. Mr. Parker was educated in private schools at Jamaica Plain, Mass. (now West Roxbury District, Boston) from 1869 to 1876, in G. W. C. Noble's private school, Boston, from 1876 to 1882, and at Harvard College, which he entered in the autumn of 1882 with the class of 1886. Leaving college to enter business in April, 1885, he began as clerk in the office of Gay & Parker, Boston, wholesale coal merchants, and so continued until October, 1887, when the firm was incorporated as the Gay & Parker Company; and he was elected clerk of the corporation and also a director. In August, 1889, he was elected president, still retaining the office of clerk, which positions he still holds. Mr. Parker has been connected with the State militia for several years, first enlisting as a private in Company A, First Corps of Cadets, August 14, 1885, and serving until August 14, 1888, when he was discharged. On April 21, 1891, he was appointed sergeant and color-bearer on the staff of the Second Brigade, and on July 9, 1894, commissioned captain and engineer of the Second Brigade staff, which position he continues to occupy. While in college he was a director of the Harvard Co-operation Society, a steward from the class of 1886 for the Harvard Athletic Association, and secretary and for a short time assistant treasurer of the Harvard Boat Club. He also belonged to the Porcellian Club, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, Alpha Delta Phi Society, and the Rabbit Club. He is now a member of the Somerset, the Country, the Athletic, the Exchange, and the Nahant clubs, and of the Military Service Institution of the United States. He was married in Boston, December 27, 1888, to Miss Harriet Amory Anderson. They have two children: John Stanley (born January 15, 1890) and William Amory Parker (born December 31, 1892). Mr. Parker has been a resident of the town of Nahant since he became of age.

PARKER, FREDERICK WESLEY, of Boston, banker and broker, is a native of Boston, born

F. W. PARKER.

May 9, 1863, son of Jerome W. and Ann Eliza (Wright) Parker. He is of sturdy Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfathers on both sides having

held commissions under Washington; and his paternal grandfather was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. He received a good common-school education. When he was a lad of fourteen, his father having met with business reverses, he was obliged to enter commercial life. Beginning at the lowest round of the ladder in the wholesale millinery establishment of Davis, Roundy, & Cole, Boston, at sixteen he was representing the firm "on the road." At the age of seventeen he went to New York, and there engaged with Barmberg, Hill, & Co., Broadway, in the same business, as commercial traveller for the house in the New England States. Not being satisfied with this business, although successful in his work, he left it after a few years, and, returning to Boston, took a minor clerkship in the banking and brokerage house of Perkins, Dupee, & Co., No. 40 State Street. He rose rapidly, and in 1888 engaged in business on his own account, forming with Arthur W. Sawyer and Hazen Clement the firm of Sawyer, Clement, & Co. In 1892, Mr. Sawyer retiring, the firm became Clement, Parker, & Co., as at present. Their house is now at No. 53 Devonshire Street. Mr. Parker is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. In Somerville, where he resides, he is a member of the Common Council, having been first elected for 1894, serving on the committees on finance and public property. He is also a director of the Somerville National Bank. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the John Abbott Lodge, the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, the Orient Council, Somerville, and the De Molay Commandery, Boston; and he is a member of the Exchange Club, Boston, and the Central Club, Somerville, a director of the latter. From 1885 to 1888 Mr. Parker was a member of the First Corps of Cadets. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Parker was married June 15, 1887, to Miss Nellie Elizabeth Blodgett, of Cambridge. They have one child: Mildred Blodgett Parker (born March 22, 1889).

PASTENE, Joseph Nicholas, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, October 3, 1863, son of Louis and Clara C. (Moltedo) Pastene. His parents were natives of Rapallo, province of Genoa, Italy. He was educated in Boston public schools, graduating from the Eliot Grammar School, and afterward attending the High School; and privately for four years, under the late Professor John B. Torricelli, following a general college course. Then he entered the Boston University Law School, and graduated there, *cum laude*, in June, 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on July 17 following, and immediately opened his law office in Boston. Here he has since been established and engaged in general practice, more particularly connected with civil and probate matters. He was appointed a public administrator for Suffolk County April 29, 1891. He is a member of the Boston University

J. N. PASTENE.

Law School Alumni Association, and was president of that organization in 1894. In politics Mr. Pastene is a Democrat, but he has never entered public life. He was married in Boston, April 21, 1889, to Miss Pauline M. Ceppi. They have one child: Alexander Pastene (born July 13, 1892).

PHIPPS, Walter Andrus, M.D., of Hopkinton, is a native of Hopkinton, born February 8, 1854, son of Marcus C. and Amey (Wheelock) Phipps. He is a lineal descendant of Sir William Phipps, royal governor of Massachusetts in 1692. His education was attained at the West Newton

English and Classical School, at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and at Amherst College, where he spent one year. He then studied medicine at Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1878. Immediately after his graduation he settled in his native town, and has practised his profession there ever since. Dr. Phipps is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Thurber Medical Society, and of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. He was married February 3, 1880, to

WALTER A. PHIPPS.

Miss Hattie Anna Corthell, of Whitman. They have three children: Marcus Lawrence, Mary Avis, and Roland Corthell Phipps.

PIERCE, Charles Frank, of Boston, artist, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Hillsborough County in 1844, son of John A. and Phila A. (Warner) Pierce. He is of English ancestry. He was educated in the common schools. In 1866, at the age of twenty-two, he came to Boston, and began the study of art under the best instructors to be found at that time; but the greater part of his art education was acquired through observation and practice at home and in Europe, having studied abroad through the years 1878 and 1879. Since his return to Boston he has spent the winter seasons in the city, pursuing his profession, and his summers on his farm in Peterbor-

CHAS. F. PIERCE.

ough, N.H. His work is in numerous private collections; and examples of it are also in the Boston Art Club, the Newton Club, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He is a member of the Boston Art Club and of other art associations in Boston. He was married August 3, 1876, to Miss Luena R. Wilder, of Peterborough, N.H.

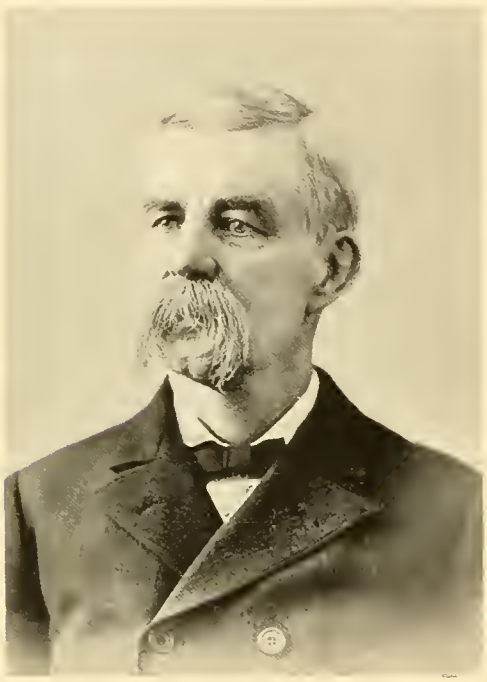
PROCTOR, Thomas Emerson, of Boston, merchant, was born in South Danvers (now Peabody), Essex County, August 29, 1834; died in Boston, December 7, 1894. He was the son of Abel and Lydia Porter (Emerson) Proctor, both of early Essex ancestry. On his paternal side his ancestors came from England about 1630 in the "Susan and Ellen"; and he was sixth in descent from John Proctor, the martyr to the "witchcraft delusion," and one of the last to be hanged on account of that superstition in Massachusetts. His maternal ancestor, John Emerson, was an early minister in Topsfield; and through this branch he was related to Ralph Waldo Emerson, his great-grandfather and the latter's grandfather having been brothers. It was possibly through this connec-

tion that Mr. Proctor inherited his scholarly tastes, which even his extensive business affairs did not prevent his indulging. He was widely read, and had a large acquaintance with the best literature of the time. When having completed the ordinary public school course and prepared himself to enter college, his father's poor health obliged him to give up his college aspirations and enter the latter's office, which was one of the great crosses of his life. At the age of eighteen he was made a full partner in the concern, which then became Abel Proctor & Son, with offices in Boston and tanneries at South Danvers. "War times" created a demand for leather of which Mr. Proctor was quick to avail himself, this being in a large measure the foundation of his subsequent fortune. About this time the firm's name was changed to Thomas E. Proctor. In 1887 Mr. Proctor organized his affairs into a stock company, the Thomas E. Proctor Leather Company, which in turn was merged into the United States Leather Company (the Leather Trust) in 1893. Mr. Proctor was the master spirit of the trust, and it was his hand which steadied it through its various crises to a well-established basis. The fact that this great organization was launched successfully in a time of intense business depression emphasizes his wonderful executive ability, shrewdness, nerve, and grit. He was thoroughly self-reliant; yet, while he pursued his occupation with great courage, his spirit of enterprise was blended with a conservatism that always kept him within the lines of safety. He seldom sought the counsel of his contemporaries, but felt perfectly competent to manage his own affairs, great as they came to be. For more than a generation the Proctor Tannery was a landmark in the town of Peabody and one of the chief industries of the place. He voluntarily chose the quiet, unostentatious side of life, declining always the allurements of conspicuous public place. Political preferment was easily within his reach; but, without abating one jot in his intensity of feeling on political issues or in true public spirit of the broader kind, he preferred the private station. In politics he was a Democrat, though not in any sense an aggressive politician. His public offices were confined to the position of commissioner at large from Massachusetts to the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, an appointment at the hands of President Harrison, and a trusteeship of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in which institution he became intensely interested, as he was in every worthy practical movement for the welfare of Boston, leaving it at his death the generous bequest of $100,000 with which to erect a building for the care of the insane (of the McLean Asylum). He was a director of the Eliot National Bank, a foremost member of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and president of the United Electric Securities Company. A great capacity and love for work, a keen and accurate power of analysis, an ability to grasp and retain minutiæ, unflagging energy, and great tact were his foremost characteristics. The most complex of business problems were placed in orderly clearness under his keen analysis. His alert, retentive mind, his participation in many affairs, and his affable and unaffected manners made him a most agreeable companion. He was married in 1865 to Miss Emily Howe, of New York, who survives him with two sons and two daughters: James H., Anne P. (Mrs. Charles G. Rice), Emily W., and Thomas E. Proctor, Jr.

THOMAS E. PROCTOR.

PUSHEE, JOHN CLARK, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County, N.Y., March 11, 1832, son of John and

Rosanna (Clark) Pushee. The Pushees were descendants of the Huguenots, and for nearly two hundred years lived at and near Littleton, Mass.; and the Clarks were English, and among the early settlers of Rensselaer County, New York. He was educated in the common schools. Immediately after leaving school he learned practical brush-making, and in 1864 established at Lansingburgh the brush manufacturing business of which he has since been the head. He moved to Boston in December, 1879, the change being made to meet the demand for greater facilities, in order to keep pace with the increasing popularity of the



J. C. PUSHEE.

goods manufactured by him. The present factory, on the corner of Harrison Avenue and Randolph Street, covering an area of eighty-five hundred feet with a floor space of thirty-five thousand feet, was occupied in March, 1892. It is equipped with the most modern machinery, and a number of labor-saving devices not known on the market, which enable the firm to meet the requirements of their steadily increasing trade with a facility that few concerns of like manufacture possess. The motive power used is both steam and electricity; and two hundred and forty experienced hands are employed. The goods now manufactured are practical brushes for artists, painters, and varnishers; and shaving brushes, of which the firm are also leading manufacturers. The present style of the firm, J. C. Pushee & Sons, was adopted when Mr. Pushee's two sons, George D. and John E., were admitted to partnership. Each member of the firm has a practical knowledge of the business, and under their combined energy and skilful management its founder has the satisfaction of seeing it in the foremost position in its line of manufacture in the country. He is still in the prime of life, and with unimpaired energy devotes his mature skill and experience to keeping his works abreast the times. While a resident of Lansingburgh Mr. Pushee was prominent in local affairs. For nine years, from 1870 to 1879, he held the position of police commissioner; and he was a supervisor from 1874 to 1877. He is a member of the Sans Souci Club of Lansingburgh, and of the Masonic lodge, Phœnix 58. In politics he is Republican. He was married November, 1853, to Miss Eliza Arnold Hunt, of Lansingburgh. They have three sons and two daughters: George Durant, John E., Elizabeth, Anna, and Leslie D. Pushee.

RICHARDS, Dexter Nathan, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Enfield, May 18, 1823, son of Ephraim and Susanna (Chenery) Richards. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of Edward Richards, who came from England in the ship "Lion" in 1632, settled with his brother first in Cambridge, and in 1636 became one of the proprietors of Dedham, and the sixty-second signer of the social compact. Edward Richards married Susan Hunting, daughter of Elder John Hunting of Watertown, and was one of the principal men of the new township of Dedham. Dexter N. was educated in common and private schools in his native town and at Westfield Academy, where he spent two years. At the age of eighteen he began business on his own account in a general merchandise store in the town of Prescott, which he successfully conducted for three years. Then he sold out, and came to Boston to settle an estate for Archibald D. Babcock, a relative. This accomplished, he entered the dry-goods jobbing house of H. Ammidown & Co. as a clerk, and two years later was admitted to the partnership. His connection with this house covered about eight years. He next became a member of a new firm under the name of

Edwards, Nichols, & Richards, which succeeded Ammidown & Co. This continued until 1867, and with marked success. Mr. Richards then

DEXTER N. RICHARDS.

retired, and spent a year and a half in foreign travel. Upon his return he entered the banking and note business. About two years later he turned his attention to manufacturing interests, taking the treasurership of the Bates Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, Me., which position he has held continuously ever since. He is also president of the Manchester Mills, Manchester, N.H., and of the Edwards Mills, Augusta, Me., and director of the Lewiston (Me.) Bleachery. He has been a director of the Bank of Redemption, Boston, for about fifteen years, was long a trustee of the Penny Savings Bank, and was one of the original incorporators and is now a director of the Boston Electric Light Company. For thirty years or more he was connected as a director with one of the oldest horse railroad companies in Boston. He has been trustee of many large estates during his long business career. In 1888 he was one of the trustees for the sale of the Boston Gas Company. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, and has been affiliated with the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale's church in Boston, and a member of its standing committee for thirty years. His politics are Independent. Mr. Richards was married October 18, 1859, to Miss Louise M. Appleton, of Boston, daughter of Benjamin B. and Catherine Appleton. They have had four children, two of whom are now living: Helen (now Mrs. William C. Hunneman) and Alice Appleton Richards. He resides in Longwood, Brookline.

RICHARDSON, William Shedd, M.D., of Marlborough, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Woolwich, July 11, 1860, son of the Rev. Martin Luther and Angeletta (Wilson) Richardson. He is of the ninth generation from Ezekiel Richardson, of Charlestown, one of the first board of selectmen in 1634, serving four years, member of the General Court two years, and in 1640, with his two brothers and four other townsmen, appointed commissioner to found the new town of Woburn, where at the first election he was chosen a selectman and rechosen three years following. Nathan R., of the fourth generation, was also a selectman of Woburn for five successive years. Dr. Richard-

W. S. RICHARDSON.

son graduated in the college preparatory course at the Hitchcock Free High School in Brimfield, Mass., and studied for his profession at the Har-

vard Medical School, graduating in 1884. He began practice in Marlborough in December following his graduation, and has since been actively engaged there. He has been a member of the city Board of Health for five years, serving as chairman of the board the last two years of this period. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health, the Harvard Alumni Association, and the Union Club; and is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the order of Red Men. Dr. Richardson was married May 12, 1892, to Miss Mary Hubbard Morse, of Marlborough. They have one son: Stephen Morse Richardson.

ROTCH, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston and Milton, was born in Boston, January 6, 1861. His ancestors on both sides were English, and were early settlers of New England, the Rotches, an old Quaker family, having founded the town of New Bedford. His father was Benjamin Smith Rotch; and his mother, *née* Annie Bigelow Lawrence, was the daughter of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, a prominent merchant of Boston, and at one time minister to England. A. Lawrence Rotch, after spending several years of his boyhood in Europe, prepared at Chauncy Hall School for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from whose department of mechanical engineering he graduated in 1884 with the degree of Batchelor of Science. By reason of property inherited from his father, he was not obliged to practise as an engineer, but was free to carry out a project of establishing a private meteorological observatory. In the autumn of 1884 the erection of this observatory was begun upon Great Blue Hill, the highest point on the Atlantic coast south of New Hampshire, and hence well adapted for the study of atmospheric phenomena. Regular observations were commenced February 1, 1885, and have been continued until the present time. Three observers are now employed, and many self-recording instruments used, so that the Blue Hill Observatory has become one of the most complete and best known establishments of its kind in the world. The observations and investigations have been published annually in the "Annals of the Harvard College Observatory"; and the former give the most detailed records of hourly values, including cloud observations, which have been published in the United States. In several respects this observatory has served as a model for the Government Weather Bureau. Some of the self-recording instruments which had proved successful at Blue Hill were supplied to the government stations, and the international form of publication was used for the Blue Hill observations several years before it was adopted by the United States Weather Bureau. Local weather forecasts at Blue Hill proved superior to the general forecasts of the Signal Service, which ultimately adopted the former in many cities in connection with the issue, in these cities, of "cyclo style" weather maps, originated in Boston

A. LAWRENCE ROTCH.

by Messrs. Cole and Rotch, in 1886. In 1885 and subsequent years Mr. Rotch visited most of the mountain meteorological stations of Europe and America. They were described in the *American Meteorological Journal*, as editor of which Mr. Rotch became associated with Professor M. W. Harrington in 1886. For several years he contributed to the financial support of the *Journal*, and is still an associate editor. In 1887 he observed the total solar eclipse in Russia with Professors Koeppen and Upton, and in 1889 he again co-operated with the latter in a study of the meteorological phenomena attending the total solar eclipse in California. In 1893 he accom-

panied the Harvard College Observatory expedition to Chile to observe another similar eclipse. During the summer of 1889 he served on the international jury of awards for instruments of precision at the Paris Exposition, and received from the French government for his services the decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He took part in the International Meteorological and Climatological Congresses held at Paris during the Exposition, and during the winter of 1889 1890, with M. L. Teisserenc de Bort, he made magnetical and meteorological observations in the northern portion of the Algerian desert. In 1891 he delivered a course of lectures on "Mountain Meteorology" before the Lowell Institute of Boston, and the same year the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard University, where he had already been appointed assistant at the Observatory. In August, 1891, Mr. Rotch attended, by invitation, the International Meteorological Conference held in Munich, and was appointed the American member of a committee to report on a cloud atlas. He met with this committee at Upsala, Sweden, in August, 1894, when this report was presented to and accepted by the Permanent Committee. Mr. Rotch is a member of the German and French meteorological societies, a fellow of the London Royal Meteorological Society, a councillor of the New England Meteorological Society, a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a trustee, in behalf of that institution, of the Museum of Fine Arts, and is also a trustee of the Boston Society of Natural History. He belongs to several clubs in Boston, among them the Somerset and St. Botolph, to the University Club of New York, and to the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C. He was married in 1893 at Savannah, Ga., to Miss Margaret Randolph Anderson, a lineal descendant of President Thomas Jefferson, and has one daughter.

SAWYER, Edward, of Boston, civil engineer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Warner, June 24, 1828, son of Jacob and Laura (Bartlett) Sawyer. He is of English ancestry, a descendant in the eighth generation of William Sawyer, who probably was born in England about the year 1613, and subsequently lived in or near what is now West Newbury, Mass. The name is often spelled "Sayer" in old records. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Richard Bartlett, who came from England to "Old Newbury" in 1634. His education was acquired in common and high schools. He lived on the New Hampshire farm and assisted in the farm work until he reached the age of fifteen years. During the last five years of his minority he spent more than half of his time out of school, acquiring practical working acquaintance with manufacturing and mechanical operations in the mills and shops at

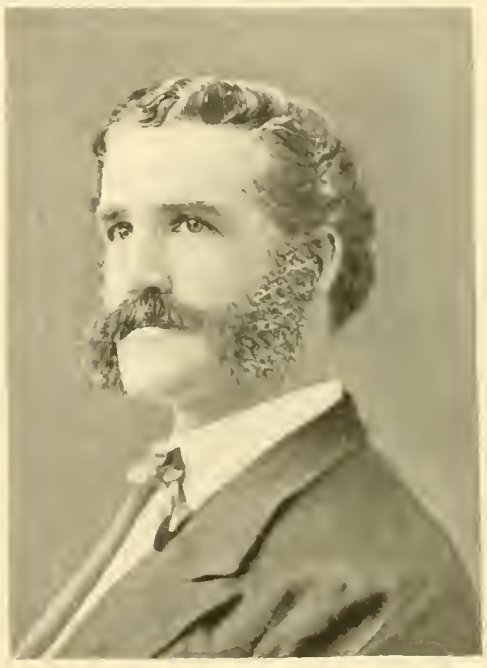
EDWARD SAWYER

Manchester, N.H. A little later he was head draughtsman for a year or more at the Amoskeag Machine Shop, then engaged in making locomotives, textile, and other machinery. He then began at the bottom of the ladder in railroad engineering on the construction of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, under Samuel Nott, civil engineer. For a few years after that he was assistant engineer on surveys and construction of several railroads in New England and the West. In 1854 he came to Boston, and entered the office of the late Uriah A. Boyden, the eminent engineer and scientist. He remained with Mr. Boyden most of the time for the next eight

years, but gradually worked into business on his own account, mainly in hydraulic and mill engineering. He was sole expert for the Assabet Company in important and successful flowage litigation, and later was engaged in many other cases. In 1869 he entered into a copartnership with J. Herbert Shedd, civil engineer, under which he managed their combined business in Boston, while Mr. Shedd was engaged on the water supply and sewerage works of Providence, R.I., and in similar work in other places. This partnership continued with entire harmony for about fifteen years. At its beginning, in 1869, very few places had any public water supply or anything worthy to be called a system of sewerage. But majorities of voters were beginning to turn in favor of obtaining public water supplies. The most important factor in securing such majorities was that the engineers should find sources of supply, of good quality, and large enough for many years in the future, and should design works which could be built and operated at small cost. In most cases several different schemes were proposed; and it was often difficult to satisfy a majority of the voters that any one was the best, due weight being given to considerations of quality and quantity, present and future, and cost. In this work Mr. Sawyer took a leading and useful part. For the municipalities around Boston on the west and south the difficulties were especially great. Cambridge had a supply from Fresh Pond which was not very satisfactory in any respect. Charlestown had just taken a supply from the upper Mystic Pond, which soon proved disappointing, and became a source of almost constant anxiety both as to quantity and quality. Mr. Sawyer was an interested observer from the outside of these movements, and foresaw much of their unsatisfactory outcome. He appreciated the difficulties of the situation, turned his thoughts to the solution of the problems involved, and was soon called upon to take a prominent part either as consulting or chief engineer for many places around Boston and elsewhere. There was a common notion that the water of ponds was better than that of streams. The State Board of Health, then recently established, took up this matter with more zeal than discretion, and advocated this notion for several years, with a plentiful lack both of good observation and good reasoning. The truth is that tolerably good supplies of water can be obtained with care and skill from some ponds and some streams, and that other ponds and streams are of various degrees of badness from objectionable to positively unfit. The board listed many ponds, presumably as possible sources of supply, in which the water was poor or bad, also many with yields insufficient for the wants of any town of moderate size. The board had among its members medical men of high reputation; but it ought not to have undertaken to advise upon the whole question of sources of water supply without the aid of good engineering knowledge and skill, such as later boards have had. These bygone errors of judgment are mentioned to show some of the difficulties against which the sanitary engineers of twenty-five years ago had to contend, and did contend successfully. Engineering investigation soon showed that for the southerly and westerly parts of the Metropolitan District pond supply was impracticable for various reasons of quality, quantity, and cost; and the common sense of the people soon began to accept this conclusion, though in some places this followed later after acrimonious discussion. After careful consideration Mr. Sawyer came to the opinion that sufficient supplies of ground water, equivalent to spring water of the best quality, hence much better than good pond water,— like the Cochituate, for instance,— could be obtained at moderate costs by means of basins or galleries to be made in the gravels and sands alongside of and underlying Charles River. Many objections to such schemes were urged by different parties, all of which had been anticipated and given due weight, as the results proved. This way of obtaining water on a large scale had been adopted before in several places in this country and abroad; but it is beset with many uncertainties, and not unfrequently the results have been far from satisfactory. The adoption and successful working of this method proved to be of incalculable value for the municipalities along Charles River. Mr. Sawyer has continued to give much attention to manufacturing and the branches of engineering more directly connected therewith. He has designed, organized, and built some of the largest, best, and most successful mills in the country, notably for the Chicopee Company, the Arlington Company, and the Boston Rubber Shoe Company. In 1872 he inaugurated something of a new departure in the building of the Chicopee Mill, No. 1, demonstrating that a mill about one hundred feet wide could easily be well lighted from the sides,— better, in

fact, than the old narrow mills usually were,—and could be operated with great convenience, efficiency, and economy. He has frequently been called upon to advise on questions of difficult or doubtful constructions, of strength of materials, stability of foundations, etc. For the last few years a large part of his time has been devoted to the different manufacturing businesses in which he is interested; but he still does considerable work for some of his old friends and clients, and he retains the position of engineer to the Union Water Power Company of Lewiston, Me. Mr. Sawyer has been a voluminous writer of professional reports, and has written a few papers for publication. He has made or partly completed many investigations in regard to matters of general engineering interest, some of which he hopes to complete and publish. He is glad to be able to believe that he has done his share in maintaining the honor and interests of the profession by painstaking work, by insisting upon something like fair remuneration for services, while urging upon the public the great truth that there is nothing which is more profitable to the employer than good engineering, and finally by helping to maintain the high standard of integrity which existed among the honored and beloved chiefs of the profession when he came into it. Mr. Sawyer has never desired public office; and the only position of this sort which he has held has been that of member of the City Council of Newton, where he now resides. He has always been a Republican in politics, but has occasionally bolted whenever he thought there was good reason for such action. He is a member of the Tuesday Club of Newton, a literary organization, and has been its president for several years. He was married February, 1864, to Miss Frances E. Everett, of Charlestown, a descendant of Richard Everett, who came from England, and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. They have one child: Frances Sawyer Pratt (born June 18, 1865), married to Herbert G. Pratt, of Newton.

SEDGWICK, Henry Dwight, of Stockbridge, member of the bar, is a native of Stockbridge, born August 16, 1824, son of Henry Dwight and Jane (Minot) Sedgwick. He was seventh in direct descent from Major-General Robert Sedgwick, who came to this country in 1636, and was appointed by Cromwell to the supreme command in the island of Jamaica. His paternal grandfather was Theodore Sedgwick, a member of the Continental Congress and of the first Congress under the Federal Constitution, speaker of the National House of Representatives, and judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. His maternal grandfather was Judge George Richards Minot, the historian of the Shays Rebellion and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Sedgwick was prepared for college at a private school in Stockbridge under the care of the Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker; was educated at Harvard, and graduated in 1843. He was admitted to the bar of New York State three years later, and practised law



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there alone and in partnership with the late James H. Storrs upwards of forty years. In 1868 he published with voluminous notes the fourth edition of "Sedgwick on Damages." This work was written by the late Mr. Theodore Sedgwick in 1847, and the third edition, which had appeared in 1858, had been out of print for some years. A fifth edition, substantially a republication of the fourth, followed within a year; and in 1874 appeared under his editorship a sixth edition, with copious original additions. In 1878 he published in an imperial octavo Sedgwick's Leading Cases on Damages. Mr. Sedgwick has delivered numerous occasional addresses, among which may be mentioned that on the dedication of the sol-

diers' monument in Stockbridge in 1866; "The Relation and Duty of the Lawyer to the State," delivered before the Law School of the University of New York in 1872; and "The Layman's Demand on the Ministry," read before the National Conference of Unitarian Churches in September, 1880. He has never entered into politics, but has devoted himself to his profession and a domestic and literary life. Through retaining an office in New York City, he has within the past few years retired from active professional practice, and established his legal residence in the town of his birth in this Commonwealth. With the exception of the secretaryship of the New York Law Institute, the only offices he has held have been in local and village organizations. He is at present president of the Laurel Hill Association (the village improvement society of Stockbridge), president of the Library Association of Stockbridge, and president of the Stockbridge Casino. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club of New York City, and is a member of the University and Century clubs of that city and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He has lately resigned from the New York Historical Society and the Harvard Club of New York, of both of which he had been many years a member. In politics he was originally a Free Soil Democrat, afterwards an Independent Republican, and later became an Independent Democrat. Mr. Sedgwick was married October 15, 1857, to Miss Henrietta Ellery Sedgwick. Their children are: Henry Dwight, Jr., the Rev. Theodore, Jane Minot, Alexander, and Ellery Sedgwick.

SMALL, Whitmell Pugh, M.D., of Great Barrington, is a native of North Carolina, born in Washington, Beaufort County, December 29, 1850, son of John H. and Sallie A. (Sanderson) Small. On the paternal side he is descended from early settlers in Chowan County, N.C., who were prominent as large planters in that section of the State, and on the maternal side is of early Scotch stock, from which have come many who have been prominent in the affairs of state politically and otherwise. He was educated in his native town, and began the study of medicine in 1873 under the preceptorship of David S. Tayloe, M.D., a physician of considerable local renown. Subsequently he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated there in March, 1877. The following August he came to Great Barrington, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In

W. P. SMALL.

November, 1883, he returned to his old home in North Carolina, and practised there for two years, until October, 1885. Then, coming back to Great Barrington, he has since remained here, engaged in general practice. From March, 1887, to March, 1893, he was chairman of the Great Barrington Board of Health; and he has been medical examiner for the Fourth Berkshire District since 1891, appointed June 30 that year. He has taken an active part in affairs of the town, and is now secretary of the Great Barrington Board of Trade. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Medico-legal Society, and of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina. In politics Dr. Small has always been a Democrat, but independent rather than party bound. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and holds the position of treasurer of the St. James Episcopal Church, Great Barrington. He was married November 17, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth M. Ray, daughter of Guy C. and Anna M. Ray, her father a man of sterling integrity, a soldier in the Forty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who gave his life to the Union cause,

and her mother the daughter of parents who came from England in 1820. They have four sons: Guy Carleton, John Sanderson, Ray Moore, and Robert. Dr. Small resides on Castle Street in a new and modern house, completed in 1894.

STODDER, Charles Frederick, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of Boston, born August 30, 1859, son of Frederick Mortimer and Eliza Parker (Kimball) Stodder. On the paternal side he is of the Hingham Stodders, dating back to 1649; and on the maternal side he is from the Kimballs, of Bradford. His education was acquired in the public schools; and he graduated from the old Eliot School, Boston, in 1872, and the High School, Somerville. He began his business career in 1876 as a clerk with Masury, Young, & Co., wholesale oil house, and remained with this house until 1884. Then the following year he became connected with the India Alkali Works as manager, and has since been devoted to this business. He continued as manager until 1887, and was then vice-president and manager until 1892, when he became president and general manager. The company deals in heavy chemicals; but the larger part of its business at the present time is the manufacture of "Savogran," an article used extensively among the textile mills, both woollen and cotton, by the various city corporations in the country, the United States Departments, and in institutions and office buildings. It was adopted and used exclusively by the World's Fair Commission in 1893. The company has agencies in Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco. Mr. Stodder is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Central Club of Somerville. He was married November 26, 1889, to Miss Helen de Forrest Carpenter, only child of the Rev. C. C. Carpenter.

CHAS. F. STODDER.

THAYER, Charles Nathaniel, M.D., of Falmouth, was born in Attleborough, November 26, 1828, son of Simeon and Polly (Fuller) Thayer. He is on both sides of English stock. His grandfather, Nathaniel Thayer, served in the Revolutionary War for six years, was wounded and died from his wounds; and his father was in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Isaac Fuller, was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, whose name is enrolled on the monument to the Pilgrims at Plymouth; and his grandmother, Huldah Fuller, was an Alden of the Pilgrim family. His childhood was passed in the town of Mansfield, where he received a public-school education. He began active life as a commercial agent, travelling through most of the States and the British Provinces. Afterward he was for six years in the lumber business, for a while established in Pembroke, then in Hanover, and later in Hanson. During this time he supplied the late Mr. Forristall, then superintendent of streets in Boston, with lumber, and in 1863 sold lumber to the government for battery carriages. In the autumn of 1862 he joined the army, enlisting on September 20 in Company I, Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was immediately appointed first sergeant and company clerk, and in these positions served to the end of his term. He was in the battles of Camp Bisland, Clinton Four Corners, Port Hudson, and Brashear City, and a number of skirmishes, in the department of the Gulf, under General Banks, and with his regiment saw much hard service. The regiment was discharged August 28, 1863; and upon his return to the North

he began the study of medicine. His studies were pursued with E. R. Sission, M.D., at the time a prominent physician of New Bedford, and

CHAS. N. THAYER.

in Boston, where he attended a course of medical lectures. He entered upon the practice of his profession in January, 1869, opening an office in Falmouth, and within a comparatively short time had established an extensive lucrative business. In 1875 he started a drug and fancy-goods store in Falmouth, which became one of the largest in the county. When living in Pembroke, he was a representative for the town in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving through the winter of 1855. In politics he has always been a Republican, and before the war he was an officer of the "underground railroad" for the aid of slaves seeking freedom. He was an active member of the Sons of Temperance for several years, serving some time as worthy patriarch and as deputy grand worthy patriarch. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1877, and acted for nine years as secretary of Marine Lodge, the charter of which dates back to 1798. He was a charter member of B. F. Jones Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and commander of the post for years. He is a member also of the Republican Club of Falmouth and of the Succanasset Social Club. Dr. Thayer has inherited many of the traits of his Puritan ancestors, among them perseverance, energy, and indomitable will, which have enabled him to overcome obstacles and achieve success. As a physician, he has been more than ordinarily successful, holding a large practice for many years, until his health failed. He is a self-made, self-educated man, fond of study and of scientific research, enjoying debate, social and genial in his nature, keeping in touch with the age. During the winter of 1894-95 he attended a course of lectures at Boston University, where his son is a student. Dr. Thayer was married January 12, 1873, to Miss Zibbie S. Hewins. They have one son: William H. Thayer.

THOMPSON, JOHN JOSEPH, M.D., of Webster, is a native of Webster, born February 9, 1859, son of Richard and Bridget (Farrell) Thompson. His father settled in Webster in 1849. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and he was fitted for college at Nichols Academy, in Dudley.

J. J. THOMPSON.

Entering Holy Cross College, Worcester, he graduated there in 1882. He began the study of medicine two years later at the Jefferson Medical

College in Philadelphia, and graduated with the class of 1887. He has been engaged in active practice since his graduation, established in Webster. He holds the position of town physician, entering in 1895 on his fourth term; and he is medical examiner for the Ben Franklin Council, Royal Arcanum, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He is a member of Ben Franklin Council, Royal Arcanum, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is unmarried.

TOBEY, Edward Silas, of Boston, insurance broker, is a native of Boston, born September 24, 1855, second son of the late Hon. Edward S. Tobey and Hannah Brown (Sprague) Tobey. He is descended from Rev. Samuel Tobey, Judge Tobey, and Silas Tobey, all of Berkeley. His paternal ancestry also is traced back directly to Dr. Samuel Fuller and John and Priscilla Alden, of the "Mayflower." On the maternal side he descends through the Hon. Phineas Sprague and the Hon. Seth Sprague from Francis Sprague, who came from England in the ship "Anne" in 1623. He received a private-school education in Boston, and an early mercantile training in the Boston wholesale house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York. In April, 1876, he was appointed private secretary to his father, who was then postmaster of Boston, and was in 1883 promoted to the assistant postmastership, which office he filled to the highest satisfaction of both the government and the public, originating and establishing numerous new features in the department, and so systematizing the work as greatly to facilitate the service. One distinctly novel feature, especially beneficial to the public, which he introduced was that of forwarding to their destination, at his own personal expense, letters which had been held for postage instead of sending them to the "dead letter office" at Washington. Such letters averaged about one hundred and fifty a day. Upon the retirement of the postmaster in 1887, by President Cleveland, Mr. Tobey, after eleven years in the postal service under five Presidents and nine postmaster-generals, resigned, and took up the sale of Western investment securities and commercial paper, in which he was largely successful. In 1892 he associated himself with the New York Life Insurance Company, and a year and a half later formed a partnership with Mark Hollingsworth, under the firm name of Tobey & Hollingsworth, the firm being appointed manager for the Middlesex County and Seaboard department of Massachusetts of the Home Life Insur-

E. S. TOBEY.

ance Company of New York, in which business it is still successfully engaged. Mr. Tobey is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, its secretary for six years, and of the Boston Club. He has never taken an especially active interest in politics, but has always been a staunch Republican. He is unmarried, and resides with his mother in Brookline.

TRAIN, Charles Russell, of Boston, member of the bar, Congressman, and attorney-general of the Commonwealth, for forty years taking a prominent part in political affairs, both local and national, was born in Framingham, October 18, 1817; died in North Conway, N.H., July 29, 1885. He was a son of the Rev. Charles and Hepzibah (Harrington) Train. His father was a native of Weston, born January 7, 1783, son of Deacon Samuel and Deborah (Savage) Train, and became a Baptist clergyman in 1804. He died September 17, 1847. Charles R. Train re-

ceived his early education in the common schools of his native place, and was fitted for college at the Framingham Academy, meanwhile working on his father's farm until he reached the age of fifteen. He entered Brown University in his sixteenth year, and graduated in 1837. He taught school until 1840, when he began his law studies, entering the Dane (now the Harvard) Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1841, and, returning to Framingham, there engaged actively in the practice of his profession. Subsequently he received at the hands of his fellow-citizens all the offices of the town that from

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

time to time he could accept. In 1847 and 1848 he represented Framingham in the Legislature; and in the summer of the latter year he was appointed by Governor George N. Briggs attorney for the Northern District, a position which he held until 1851. In 1852 he was appointed by President Fillmore an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in Oregon, but declined the appointment. He was again attorney for the Northern District during 1853–55. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1853, and member of the Executive Council in 1857 and 1858, a member of Congress from 1857 to 1863. In September, 1862, immediately after the second battle of Bull Run, he volunteered upon the staff of his friend, Brigadier-General George H. Gordon, then commanding a division in Banks's Corps, and served as assistant adjutant-general, taking part in the battle of Antietam; and he resigned in season to resume his seat in the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. He removed to Boston not long after his retirement from Congress, and in the years 1867 and 1868 served in the Common Council of the city and as a member of the Water Board. In 1870 and 1871 he was a representative for Boston in the Legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on the judiciary. In the mean time Mr. Train had devoted himself to his profession, and had acquired a large and lucrative practice. In the annual election of 1871 he was chosen attorney-general of the Commonwealth, and thereafter was elected every year until 1879, when he declined further service, and resumed practice. During his incumbency of the attorney-generalship he conducted the trial of several capital cases, the Piper case, the Alley case, and the Costley case being among those which are best known. As a criminal lawyer he unquestionably stood at the head of his profession, while as an attorney in civil cases he ranked among the most eminent lawyers in the State. His principal contribution to legal literature was "Precedents of Indictments, Special Pleas, etc., Adapted to American Practice," which he published in 1855, jointly with Franklin F. Head. He held numerous offices of trust other than political. He was junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Freemasons and a member of the De Molay Encampment. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and for many years was a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Boston. His club affiliations were with the Union and St. Botolph clubs. Mr. Train was twice married, first, October 27, 1841, to Miss Martha A. Jackson, of Ashland; and second, June 14, 1869, to Miss Sarah M. Cheney, of Boston. He had six children: four sons and two daughters.

TREWORGY, William Harris, of Boston, lumber merchant, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Surry, October 17, 1851, son of William G. and Nancy (Jarvis) Treworgy. The Tre-

worgys came to this country from Cornwall, England, in 1636. His mother is a descendant of the Head family of Boston on her mother's side. When he was but a boy, his father, a sea captain, was wrecked, and perished during a heavy gale. His early education was acquired at the Surry town school, which he attended until he reached the age of thirteen, after which he was a pupil in the Bucksport (Me.) Seminary, and later at the Hebron (Me.) Academy. Early in life he set about earning his own living, beginning active work in a general country store at Orland, Me. This occupation, however, was too narrow for his ambition; and he soon started out into the broader world, his stock in trade being good health and pluck. Coming to Massachusetts at the age of eighteen, he found employment in an extensive furniture factory in Haverhill. After three years spent there, during which time he developed marked ability as a salesman, he came to Boston, and shortly after engaged in the wholesale lumber business. He was then but twenty-two years of age, and without capital, though well equipped in other respects, having experience, energy, and capacity. With this business he has ever since been identified, and he has been in his present location for twenty-one years. At first he formed a partnership with Henry M. Clark, a practical lumber man, and engaged in selling in the East on commission white pine cut in Michigan. In less than a year Mr. Treworgy had so grasped the details of the business that he became not only a successful seller of lumber, but a shrewd buyer. The partnership of Clark & Treworgy continued for two years, during which time a large amount of lumber was handled by the firm, and its trade was most prosperous. In the autumn of 1876 Mr. Treworgy formed a second partnership with A. C. Putnam, then of Davenport, under the firm name of Putnam & Treworgy, which had a prosperous career of five years, during each year of which period the sales and profits showed a steady increase, the last year amounting to over $800,000. In 1881 this firm was dissolved by the failure of Mr. Putnam's health, Mr. Treworgy purchasing his partner's interest, since which time he has conducted the business alone. His average yearly sales since his assumption of the entire control of the business have exceeded $500,000. Until 1889 or 1890 his specialty was hard woods from Indiana. Thereafter his operations included high grade lumber grown in Kentucky and Tennessee. His operations in white pine have been mostly confined to the purchase of entire cuts of leading manufacturers in Michigan and Wisconsin. He has built up his trade through correspondence and without the employment of salesmen in the market, retaining his patrons through the reputation he has earned of not shipping anything but the best qualities of lumber. Of late years he has invested much of his surplus in valuable real estate, and now owns a number of pieces of property yielding a good annual income and steadily increasing in value. Mr. Treworgy married Miss Emma Croft, of the Roxbury District, Boston, a native of Boston. They have three daughters: Bessie Warren (sixteen years), Marion Croft (thirteen years), and Helen Howard Treworgy (ten years.)

W. H. TREWORGY.

USHER, SAMUEL, of Boston, printer, was born in New Brunswick, July 9, 1855, son of Daniel and Jane (Simon) Usher. He was educated in the public schools of St. John. In 1871 he came to Boston, and entered the printing business, with which he has ever since been identified. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Edward O. Stanley,

under the firm name of Stanley & Usher, for the prosecution of the book and job printing business at No. 299 Washington Street. Mr. Usher was

SAMUEL USHER.

the practical man of the concern, and under his excellent management the firm very soon gained prominence for the quality of its work. Owing to the rapid increase of its business, it was in a short time found necessary to seek larger quarters; and in 1883 the office was moved to No. 171 Devonshire Street, its present location. In 1888 Mr. Stanley withdrew, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Usher alone, in his own name. As a result of his wise conduct and his thorough knowledge of details, the business has enjoyed uninterrupted growth until it now ranks among the largest in the city. Mr. Usher is a member of the Master Printers' Club of Boston, and was its treasurer for several years; is a member of the Boston Congregational and Cambridge Congregational clubs (vice-president of the latter in 1894), and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. For eight years he was treasurer of the Congregational Sunday School Superintendents' Union of Boston and vicinity, and is at present its president; and he is a director of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association and of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society. He is also a trustee of the North Avenue Savings Bank. In politics he is a Republican, but has never held nor sought public office. He was married October 21, 1880, to Miss Ella J. Shaw, daughter of the late Dan. Shaw, of Cambridge. They have one son: Kenneth Shaw Usher. Mr. Usher resides in Cambridge, and is prominent in the North Avenue Congregational Church, having been the chairman of its prudential committee for several years.

VAUGHAN, Francis Wales, of Boston, librarian of the Social Law Library, was born in Hallowell, Me., June 5, 1833, son of Charles and Mary Susan (Abbot) Vaughan. His great-grandfather, Samuel Vaughan, was a London merchant and West India planter, whose son Charles, born in England, came to this country in 1786, was for some years a merchant in Boston, and afterward removed to Hallowell. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Abiel Abbot, of Beverly, a descendant of George Abbot, of Andover, who came to this country from England about 1640. He was fitted for college partly at the Hallowell

FRANCIS W. VAUGHAN.

Academy, partly at the Hopkins Classical School in Cambridge, whither his father had removed in 1847. He entered Harvard College in 1849, and

graduated in 1853. After spending a year in the Harvard Law School, he entered the office of Henry Vose, of Springfield, afterward a justice of the Superior Court, with whom he remained for fifteen months. Completing his studies in the office of George M. Browne, of Boston, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in December, 1856, and opened an office in Boston, but practised only a few months. From July, 1857, to the winter of 1861–62, he was employed as civil assistant and computer by Captain A. A. Humphreys and Lieutenant H. L. Abbot, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, U.S.A., in Washington, being engaged upon work connected with the Pacific Railroad Surveys and the so-called Mississippi Delta Survey. On the appointment of Major Humphreys as chief topographical engineer of the Army of the Potomac in 1862, he accompanied him to the Peninsula as civil assistant, and remained with him and with the officers who succeeded him till 1864. Spending two years in Washington, he returned to Boston in 1866, and in January, 1870, was appointed to the position — which he still holds — of librarian of the Social Law Library, succeeding James Boyle, whose service of forty years had been terminated by his sudden death. This library, now one of the best law libraries of New England, was founded in 1804 by some of the most eminent lawyers of that day; and its present membership includes the leading men at the Suffolk bar. Within the past twenty-five years the number of proprietors and annual subscribers has increased from two hundred and fifty to eight hundred and fifty, and the number of volumes from ten thousand to more than twenty-seven thousand. Mr. Vaughan has never held office other than that of librarian, and has never married. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, of the Boston Library Society, the Bostonian Society, the Harvard Musical Association, the Harvard Law School Association, and the Colonial Club, Cambridge.

WALES, George Oliver, of Boston, iron merchant, was born in Braintree, April 1, 1848, son of George and Isabella C. (Moulton) Wales. He was educated in the public schools of Braintree, graduating from the High School. Choosing a mercantile career, he came to Boston in 1867, and began as entry clerk for the wholesale millinery house of Sleeper, Fisk, & Co. From this modest position he soon worked his way up to that of book-keeper. After a service of three years here he became book-keeper in the wholesale leather house of Albert Thompson & Co. A year later, in 1871, then twenty-three years of age, he left that occupation, and started in business for himself, establishing in a small way the house of George O. Wales & Co., which has since grown to large proportions, and become widely known in the iron trade. Beginning with the New England agency of several Pennsylvania iron mills, the house now represents many of the largest and most important of the iron mills of that region.

GEO. O. WALES.

Its specialties are steel and iron plates and sheets, boiler tubes, boiler tank and stack rivets, steam, gas, and water pipe, and corrugated sheet iron. Mr. Wales still resides at Braintree, where he has a beautiful estate, comprising twenty well-cultivated acres. He is a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Boston Art, Algonquin, and Exchange clubs. He was married November 9, 1870, to Miss A. F. P. Howard, of Braintree. They have five children: George H., Ernest de Wolfe, Mary H., Louise F., and Nathaniel B. Wales. The elder son is in business with his father, and the second son is a student at Harvard College. Mrs. Wales died in 1886.

WASHBURN, Nathan, of Middleborough, special justice of the Fourth District Court of Plymouth, is a native of Middleborough, born

NATHAN WASHBURN.

April 18, 1862, son of Bradford S. and Elizabeth S. (Harlow) Washburn. His paternal grandfather, Cyrus Washburn, was connected with the celebrated Washburn family, which had its origin eight miles from Middleborough; and his maternal grandfather, Major Branch Harlow, was once high sheriff of Plymouth County and a major in the Massachusetts State militia. He was educated in the Middleborough public schools, graduating from the High School in 1881, and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1885. He was admitted to the Plymouth County bar in 1887, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, with offices in Middleborough and Boston, which he has since continued. He was appointed special justice of the Plymouth Fourth District Court, the position he still holds, by Governor Ames, December 21, 1887. Upon the death of Judge Vaughan in February, 1891, he presented a petition from all the towns in the district for appointment to the position of justice of this court, which was the cause of the first disagreement between Governor Russell and the Executive Council. Governor Russell, contending that there should be some Democratic judges in the State, refused to appoint him to that position, he being a Republican, and appointed George D. Alden. The Executive Council rejected Alden's nomination eight to one (the council standing eight Republicans to one Democrat). Governor Russell thereupon renewed the appointment; and the council again rejected it, by the same vote. Meanwhile Judge Washburn, as special justice, held court under the vacancy for sixteen months, being supported all that time by the Executive Council. The next year Mr. Alden was confirmed by a new council. Judge Washburn is a member of the Odd Fellows, of lodge and encampment. He was married November 27, 1888, to Miss Etta Florence Mendall. They have one child: Kendrick H. Washburn.

WEBBER, George Clark, M.D., of Millbury, is a native of Maine, born in Hallowell, November 15, 1837, son of the Rev. George Webber, D.D., and Phebe (Clark) Webber. He is

GEO. C. WEBBER.

a direct descendant of Edward Webber, who settled in Portsmouth, N.H., in 1732, in line running as follows: John (his great-grandfather), son

of Edward and Deborah (Percher) Webber, John, 2d (his grandfather), son of John and Alice (Hasty) Webber, and George (his father), son of John and Dorcas (Elwell) Webber. All are supposed to have descended from Thomas Webber, who left England for the Kennebec River region in 1607. Dr. Webber was educated in Maine common schools, at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, there fitting for college, and at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating in 1860. Seven years later he took the degree of A.M. from the same college. He studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, taking his degree of M.D. in 1863. That year he entered the Civil War, attached to the navy as acting assistant surgeon, and served for nearly three years, being honorably discharged in July, 1865. After the war he was for two years principal of a large school in Portland, Me. Then he returned to the practice of medicine, beginning at Kennebunkport. After practising here one year, he moved to Massachusetts, first establishing himself in Newton, where he remained about a year, and in 1870 removed to Millbury, which has since been his field of work, in which he has attained a leading position. He has served on the Millbury Board of Health, chairman of that body from 1891 to 1894, and was a member of the School Committee of the town from 1875 to 1884 and from 1891 to 1894, being chairman of the board for several years. He was president of the Worcester District Medical Society from 1886 to 1888; has been a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1886, and a fellow of the latter society since 1870, and was a member of the Maine Medical Society from 1865 to 1869. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a member of Olive Branch Lodge, of Tyrian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he was high priest in 1884–85–86, and of the Worcester Lodge of Perfection; and is a member of the George A. Custer Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He is much interested in natural history, and has been president of the Millbury Natural History Society since 1883. He has never sought political honors or been active in public affairs, except in educational matters in the town of his residence. Dr. Webber was married November 25, 1863, to Miss Sarah P. Leavitt, of Portland, Me. They have had four children: Howard Marshall (born January 15, 1868), Alice Carleton (born April 24, 1869, died September 4, 1869), Frank Hartley (born April 27, 1874, died September 6, 1875), and Carrie Spaulding Webber (born May 29, 1877).

WHITCOMB, Joseph, of Provincetown, sheriff of Barnstable County, was born in Yarmouth, Maine, May 29, 1841, son of Levi and Sarah (Young) Whitcomb. He is grandson of Zadick and Rachel Whitcomb, descended from the Whitcombs who came from England and settled in Scituate in 1640. He was educated in the Yarmouth public schools. He went to Provincetown

JOS. WHITCOMB.

in 1865, and first worked there in a ship-yard for nine years. Then he became assistant to Robert Knowles in the undertaking business, and was so employed for ten years, when upon the death of Mr. Knowles, in 1880, he succeeded to the business, which he has since continued. He was made a deputy sheriff in 1876, and held that position until his election to the post of high sheriff in 1889. For the years 1876–77–78 he was chief of police in Provincetown. He is connected with numerous fraternal organizations, being a member of the King Hiram Lodge, Freemasons, of the Joseph Warren Royal Arch Chapter; of the Marine Lodge, Odd Fellows; the Charity

Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca; the Knights of Honor, No. 2029; the Miles Standish Assembly, No. 143; and the Mayflower Council, No. 1011, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Seamen's Relief Society. He has been chairman of the parish committee of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Provincetown for ten years, and superintendent of the Provincetown Cemetery for fifteen years. Sheriff Whitcomb has been twice married, first in May, 1869, to Miss Susan E. Knowles, who died November 26, 1876, leaving two children: Flossie M. and Susie E. Whitcomb; and second, in December, 1881, to Miss Levenia C. Mullen, by whom he has one son: Joseph Warren Whitcomb.

WHITING, William Butterworth, of Boston, late vice-president of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was born in Wrentham, March 1, 1817; died in Chelsea, January 30, 1894. He was a son of Jesse and Sarah (Fuller) Whiting. He was born of old Puritan stock, the two families coming to this

WM. B. WHITING.

country in early years of the colony. The place of his birth was the house of his grandfather, Elkanah Whiting. The land on which it stood was cleared by his grandfather, and is still owned by the latter's descendants. Both grandfathers of Mr. Whiting were in the American army in the Revolutionary War. His early education was that of the common district school; but, having a desire for more than such schools offered, he acquired, by private study and reading, a very thorough knowledge of English literature, and, having an exceptional memory, was able to retain and use what he had read. He possessed a large and well-selected library, with the contents of which he was thoroughly familiar. He began active life as a boy in a cotton mill in the Blackstone Valley. Then he worked as a machinist, and afterward was an agent of cotton factories, covering a period of thirty years. Finally he became connected with the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, first serving as secretary and afterward as vice-president of the company, which office he held up to the time of his death. As a result of his earlier business experience, he contributed largely to the success of the mutual system of factory insurance by his practical knowledge of manufacturing, and its application in the conduct of the insurance business. Mr. Whiting commanded the respect of the large body of textile and other manufacturers of New England, by whom he was well known. In politics he was a thorough Republican, but never held public office. He was married October 15, 1839, to Miss Lavina D. Walcott, of Cumberland, R.I. Their children were: N. Semantha (now Mrs. George H. Sparhawk), Amy Ann (died in youth), William H. H., Frances W. (died February 3, 1895), and Frederick M. Whiting.

WILBUR, Edward Payson, of Boston, merchant, was born in Newburyport, December 23, 1831, son of Hervey and Ann (Toppan) Wilbur, the former quite a noted astronomer in his day. His mother belonged to the old Toppan family, which originally settled in Old Newbury, and was long identified with that town. He was educated in the Newburyport grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1845. His business career was begun in the fancy-goods trade, with which he was connected for twelve years; and for the past thirty years he has been engaged in the dry-goods commission business in Boston. He has served the city in the Common Council, the

School Committee, on the Water Board, and in both branches of the Legislature, and has been prominent and influential in other ways in municipal and State affairs. His service in the Common Council began in 1872, and continued through 1873–74. He was a member of the School Committee one year (1875), on the Cochituate Water Board two years (1873–74), in the lower house of the Legislature, representative for Ward Eleven, in 1884 and 1885; and in the Senate, for the Fourth Suffolk District in 1886, and the Fifth in 1887. His committee service in the Legislature was: House, 1884, committee on street railways; House, 1885, committee on railroads; Senate, 1886, chairman of committee on cities, and member of those on library and street railways; Senate, 1887, the same. From 1889 to 1895 he was a member of the State Board of Civil Service Commissions. An earnest and active Republican, he has served in the Republican city committee, holding the treasurership for three years; and he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888. Mr. Wilbur has been a director of the Central National Bank for five years, and was in 1895 elected a director in the United States Trust Company. He is a member of the Boston Merchants' Association, and has been for five years on the board of management, one of the directors, and for the last three years treasurer. He has also been for three years on the board of management of the Art Club and a member of the Beacon Society for two years. Mr. Wilbur was married September 7, 1854, to Miss Anna Lincoln, of Boston. They have one daughter: Elinor L. Wilbur.

E. P. WILBUR.

WILLIS, George Dallas, of Braintree, manufacturer, is a native of Braintree, born June 25, 1844, son of George Washington and Almira (Arnold) Willis. He was educated in the common and high schools of Braintree, and at Comer's Commercial College, Boston. He began business life in 1861 as a salesman in the employ of Blake & Alden, furniture dealers, Boston. He remained with this house for ten years, meanwhile engaging in the business of nail and tack manufacturing, which he has since followed. This business was started under the firm name of J. T. Stevens & Co.; but soon after, in 1870, the present name of Stevens & Willis was adopted. Mr. Willis has been associated with his present partner since 1868. The house has met with notable

GEO. D. WILLIS.

success, having long been recognized as among the first in its line, and enjoyed a large local trade. Mr. Willis has been prominent in town matters for a number of years, and has held several of its important positions. He was town clerk in 1872 and 1873, declining a re-election for a third term; town auditor for several years, and member of the School Committee in 1891–92. He has served repeatedly as moderator at town meetings and on important town committees. He was chairman of the building committee on almshouse in 1884, and was also a member of the committees on the Monatiquot and Jonas Perkins school-houses. In 1880 he represented the towns of Braintree and Holbrook in the State Legislature. He served in the Civil War, member of Company I, Forty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, General Isaac S. Burrell commanding. After the war he was for some time connected with the State militia, and was quartermaster of the First Battalion Infantry, First Brigade, First Division. He has been a leader in the Grand Army of the Republic, serving as commander of General Sylvanus Thayer Post, No. 87, for three years, and on the staff of department commanders Adams and Churchill. He is also a charter member of Post No. 87. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Bay State Commandery, Knights Templar, Brockton, and of Rural Lodge, Quincy. He was the first president of the Braintree Commercial and Social Club of Braintree, and is vice-president, trustee, and auditor of the Braintree Savings Bank. Among other offices of trust and responsibility he has held the position of corporation clerk and director of the Central Manufacturing Company, Boston, and is to-day vice-president of the Tack Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. Willis first married July 3, 1872, Miss Mary Eliza Barrett, eldest daughter of the Rev. Fiske Barrett. She died July 5, 1878, leaving a daughter, Annie Mira, who died two years after, six years old. His present wife was Miss Susan Ella, only daughter of the Hon. Francis A. and Susan (Holbrook) Hobart. They have one son, George Dallas Willis, Jr., thirteen years of age.

WILSON, Edgar Vinton, of Athol, member of the bar, was born in Winchendon, July 1, 1847, son of Frederic A. and Cordelia R. (Mack) Wilson. He is a descendant in the seventh generation of William Wilson who was in Concord in 1680, town clerk eight years, selectman seventeen consecutive years, and representative ten years. His great-great-grandfather, William Wilson, grandson of the first William Wilson, joined the army early in the Revolution, and died in camp at Winter Hill during the siege of Boston. His great-grandfather, Samuel, was also in the Revolutionary War during the year 1776, and died at Stoddard, N.H., in 1844, aged eighty-five. His grandfather, William Wilson, was a prominent citizen of Stoddard, being a selectman thirteen years, and died at eighty-seven. Mr. Wilson is also in the eighth generation from Thomas Gould, of Charlestown, there settled before 1640. He was pastor of the first Baptist church in the colony. On the maternal side Mr. Wilson is descended from a family of the so-called Scotch-Irish settlers of Londonderry, N.H. His early education was acquired in the district schools in Cheshire County, N.H., and at a select school for a few months in the autumn seasons for three or four years. He was graduated at Cornell University in 1872. For a year after graduation he

E. V. WILSON.

taught school in New York State, and then entered the law office of Wheeler & Faulkner in Keene, N.H. He was admitted to the bar at Keene in

April, 1875, and at Greenfield, Mass., in March, 1876. He began practice in Keene, where he remained until January, 1876, then was in Orange, Mass., for a few months, and thence removed to Athol, where he has been established ever since, with the exception of three months in Newport, N.H., in the winter of 1878. From 1887 to 1893 Mr. Wilson was a member of the Athol School Committee, and a library trustee for the same years. While a member of the School Board he exerted himself to introduce modern methods into the schools, and three model buildings were erected in that time; and while on the library committee he reclassified the books, and was active in the selection of books that the institution might be helpful to the schools. He was appointed a member of the committee to consider a system of sewers for the town; was a member of the committee which procured plans; and is now chairman of the sewer commissioners, having charge of the construction of a full system. He is a Freemason, member of Star Lodge of which he was for three years master, of Union Royal Arch Chapter, two years high priest, and of Athol Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also past chancellor of Corinthian Lodge No. 76, Knights of Pythias, past master workman of Artisan Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of the order of the Eastern Star. In politics he is Independent; and he has never been a candidate for any political office. Mr. Wilson was married in Cambridge, July 23, 1879, to Miss Emma M. Pollard, of Woodstock, Vt. They have no children.

YOUNG, William Huri Antonio, M.D., of Springfield, was born in Lowell, September 15, 1836, son of Hezekiah and Mahala (Dame) Young. Both parents were natives of New Hampshire, his father born in Gilmanton, and his mother in Meredith Bridge. His grandparents on both sides were also of the Granite State, Joseph and Sarah Young having been born in Gilmanton, and James and Susan Dame in Meredith Bridge (Laconia). He was educated in the public schools of Lowell and in Gilmanton, N.H. He began the study of medicine in 1861 with Dr. James Monroe Templeton, an eminent physician and surgeon of Montpelier, Vt., and studied and practised in Montpelier and the adjoining towns for eight years. Then he went to New York, and entered the Eclectic Medical College. Graduating there in February, 1872, he settled in Springfield the following May, and from that time to the present has been engaged in a large and successful practice there, his patients including some of the best known people of the city. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society since January, 1881, and of the National Eclectic Medical Society since June, 1882. Dr. Young was married in Springfield, November 6, 1879, to Miss Jane M. Rice, daughter of Charles G. Rice, of that city.

W. H. A. YOUNG.

ZIEGLER, Alfred Arthur, of Boston, electrician and manufacturer, is a native of Switzerland, born at Arbon (Lake Constance), Canton Thurgau, October 15, 1864, son of J. Jacob and Emilie (Habisreutinger) Ziegler. His grandparents were steadfastly interested in agriculture, besides being large manufacturers of cotton and worsted goods, which were exported to Italy, Turkey, and America, and employing about one thousand hands, men and women. His father was active for many years in the same business. The latter was also in public life, serving fifteen years in the Legislature in his native State, and holding

various offices in town and districts. In 1847 he was in the military service of Switzerland as lieutenant, during a short war in behalf of an un-

ALFRED ARTHUR ZIEGLER.

divided confederation against the secessionistic cantons. An eye trouble prevented him from taking a higher rank than captain. Alfred A. spent a short time in the public schools of St. Gall, Switzerland, and then coming to America with his parents after the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, they having decided to join their relatives in Boston, continued his education in the Boston and Malden public schools. After finishing at school, he took a special course in electrical engineering with an expert, covering about a year and a quarter. In 1880 he began an apprenticeship with Charles Williams, Jr., manufacturer of scientific apparatus, model and experimental work, in Boston. After a four years' training there, he worked as a journeyman for one year, and then spent some time in the South Boston Iron Works to get the benefit of handling large machinery, studying electrical engineering evenings and at other spare times, which course he continued for two years. In 1886 he entered the electric lighting business, starting, and making the first experiments, with the Schaefer Electric Manufacturing Company, on its incandescent lamps and other apparatus. A year later he returned to the old works of Charles Williams, who had been succeeded by Albert L. Russell, and remained there until the establishment was burned out early in 1889, and Mr. Russell retired from the manufacture of apparatus. He then started in business for himself in the same line,—the manufacture of fine electrical and mechanical instruments,—forming a partnership with his brother, J. Oscar Ziegler, under the firm name of Ziegler Brothers, at No. 73 Federal Street. The business was carried on successfully here for five years, the number of employees increasing from one employed at the beginning to twenty-two and at times thirty. In the spring of 1894 removal was made to new and much larger quarters, giving three times the floor space of the former place; and the entire stock and good will of the firm of A. P. Gage & Son, dealers chiefly in physical and chemical apparatus, and for whom the Ziegler Brothers had previously manufactured the most of such apparatus, were bought out. In August following the Ziegler Electric Company was formed, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars; and Mr. Ziegler was elected the president and general manager. This company, combining the entire trade of Ziegler Brothers and A. P. Gage & Son, so extensively extended its facilities in the manufacture and sales department that it now has the finest workshops and selling department in this branch of trade in New England. It is stocked with apparatus fully to equip the highest grade of colleges, high schools, grammar or graded schools, besides other apparatus, including fire and burglar alarm, electric lighting, telephone and telegraph instruments, and also dynamos for power and hand use. The manufacture of all apparatus called for in Professor A. P. Gage's series of text-books on Physics is one of its specialties, as well as the so-called Harvard apparatus. Its business extends all over North America, but is chiefly in the Middle and Western States of the Union. Several men are steadily employed in designing and producing new apparatus for the company, to keep up with the rapid development of this electrical age. Mr. Ziegler was married October 18, 1892, to Miss Magdeline Elizabeth Dorr, born and educated in Boston. They have one son: Alfred Arthur Ziegler.

PART IX.

ABBOTT, JOHN HAMMILL, M.D., of Fall River, is a native of Fall River, born August 11, 1848, son of James and Catharine (Henry) Abbott. His father was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1813, and died in Fall River, February 17, 1875; and his mother was a native of Lancashire, England, born in 1810: she died in Fall River, July 15, 1893. Dr. Abbott was educated in the public schools of Rhode Island and at the Providence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, and the Fruit Hill Seminary, North Providence, R.I. His studies for his profession were at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated March 9, 1872. He began practice

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immediately after his graduation in the town of Centreville, R.I., and continued there until September, 1873, when he returned to Fall River, where he has been established since. During the Civil War he served in the United States Signal Corps, and was honorably discharged therefrom as sergeant in July, 1865; and a few years later, in 1868–69, he was in the United States navy as apothecary on board the United States monitor "Saugus." Dr. Abbott is prominent in fraternal organizations, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a foremost Knight of Pythias, a member of the Odd Fellows, of the Order of Elks, and of numerous beneficiary orders. In the Knights of Pythias, beginning as a charter member of Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 157, Fall River, he has passed through all the chairs, and was elected grand chancellor of Massachusetts February, 1891. He has been brigadier-general of the uniform rank of the order of this State since July 24, 1889, having been on July 24, 1893, re-elected to the command for four years. At the session of the Grand Lodge in 1895 he was elected supreme representative for four years from January, 1896. Dr. Abbott has also held prominent place in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was commander of Richard Borden Post, No. 46, for four successive years; served as inspector on the staff of Department Commander Billings in 1880; and has been twice elected national delegate, first at Portland, Me., and the last time at Indianapolis, Ind. For three years he served as colonel and assistant quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Oliver Ames. In politics he is a stanch Republican, always ready to give and take blows in political fights, but feeling no resentment after the contest toward those who were lined up against his side. He was chairman of the Fall River Republican city committee for three years, and represented the Second Bristol District on the Republican State Central Committee for a similar period. He went to the National Republican Convention at Chicago as an alternate, and as delegate to the Minneapolis Convention. In Fall River he has served in the Com-

mon Council as a representative for Ward One in 1877. Dr. Abbott was married April 27, 1878, to Miss Lizzie Reynolds, of St. John, Newfoundland. They have no children.

ADAMS, Rev. William Wisner, of Fall River, pastor of the First Congregational Church for upward of thirty years, is a native of Ohio, born in Painesville, August 15, 1831, son of the Rev. William Murphy Adams, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Sophia Cooley (Farnsworth) Adams. He is remotely connected with the presidential family. His early education was acquired in Illinois from September, 1837, to August, 1851. He attended private school in Rockton, Winnebago County, through 1841–44 (there were no public schools of any account there at that time), and, while living in Chicago, 1845–51, attended an academy for two terms. Most of his fitting for college was by private study in an office, after nine o'clock P.M., when his day's work was done. He entered Williams College, and graduated in 1855, having the "metaphysical oration" at Commencement.

WM. W. ADAMS.

Eighteen years after, in 1873, he received the degree of D.D. from his *alma mater*. After graduation from the college he took the regular course of the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, from 1855 to 1858. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Chicago in the summer of 1858. He first preached in Burlington, Ia., for about six months in 1858 59, to a newly organized Presbyterian church, which died of financial debility soon after he left it. The only man of any means who was member of the church was the late Hon. John M. Corse, then a bookseller, general in the federal army during the Civil War (the hero of Allatoona) and still later postmaster of Boston. Mr. Corse loaned Mr. Adams money enough comfortably to fit up a large room in a business block for his "study." Some months after he was obliged to sell the furnishings of the room at auction in order to pay his bills and get back to the home of his brother-in-law in Chicago (who had been his foster-father). The loan from Mr. Corse was paid some time after. From April 1 to December 1, 1859, Mr. Adams was preaching for little or nothing in the way of pay. Then an opening appeared, and he became a Congregational home missionary at Como, Whitesides County, Ill. In this occupation he spent a pleasant and profitable year, from December, 1859, to December, 1860. On the 26th of January, 1860, he was ordained at Como by a Congregational council, composed of representatives of four different denominations. From the 1st of January, 1861, to the 1st of April, 1863, he was acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Beloit, Wis., and while there was also for a few months acting professor of German in Beloit College. On the 8th of November, 1863, he preached a second Sunday as a "candidate" in the First Congregational Church, Fall River; and he has been in the service of that church from that day to this. He was not installed, however, until September 14, 1864. From the beginning of July, 1881, to September, 1882, the church gave him leave of absence for a foreign tour, paying all his expenses and supplying his pulpit meanwhile. During his journeyings he visited England, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, Greece, and spent a little time in other countries. In 1875 he was elected professor of homiletics in the Hartford Theological Seminary, but a precarious condition of his health at that time forbade him to undertake work which would require constant application. He was afterward asked to consider the professorship of theology in the same institution, but was not elected because he was

too "advanced." Dr. Adams has written some magazine articles, chiefly for the *Andover Review*,—and has had quite a number of sermons published. He has been closely a stayer at home, and by taste as well as necessity a student. The only club he has ever been a member of is the Congregational Club of Fall River, of which he was the first president. Dr. Adams was married October 18, 1864, to Miss Mary Augusta Cooper, of Beloit, Wis. They had no children. Mrs. Adams died, after a lingering and painful disease, September 2, 1891.

ADAMS, Zabdiel Boylston, M.D., of Framingham, is a native of Boston, born October 25, 1829, son of Zabdiel Boylston and Sarah May (Holland) Adams. He is a direct descendant of Henry Adams, settled in Wollaston 1620–30. Henry's youngest son Joseph had a son Joseph, Jr., who married for his second wife Hannah Bass. Of their children, John, the fourth child, married Susannah Boylston, and Ebenezer, the youngest, married Annie Boylston, both nieces of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston. John and Susannah were parents of John Adams, President of the United States. Colonel Ebenezer Adams was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Adams's maternal grandmother was Sarah May, daughter of Samuel May and Abigail Williams (descendants of John May, of Mayfield, Sussex, in Roxbury in 1640), parents of Colonel John and Colonel Joseph May and of Samuel May, of Boston. Dr. Adams attended the Boston public schools, receiving a Franklin medal at the Boylston School, and also at the Public Latin school; matriculated and spent three years at Harvard, 1846–48; graduated at Bowdoin in 1849. He studied medicine in the Tremont Medical School and at Harvard Medical School, and was further trained for his profession by experience in the hospital at Deer Island. After taking his degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1853, he went abroad, and studied some time in Paris. Upon his return he became assistant physician in the Taunton Insane Hospital, and afterward settled in Boston on the death of his father in January, 1855, and was attached to the Boston Dispensary. He removed to Roxbury after the Civil War, and settled in Framingham two years later, where he has since been prominently engaged in practice. During the war Dr. Adams served in the army, first as assistant surgeon of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers (appointed to that position in May, 1861), and subsequently as surgeon

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of the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment, appointed in May, 1862. While with the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, he took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862, and Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines; and, while surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment, he was at Harrison Landing and in the second battle of Bull Run and battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. In 1864 he was made captain and subsequently brevet major of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, being brevetted "for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg, Va.," April 2, 1865. While captain, he was in the battle of the Wilderness. He was wounded three times, and was a prisoner (wounded) in Lynchburg and Libby prisons. Dr. Adams has been president of the Middlesex South District Medical Society (1883–84), vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society (1894), and president of the Medico-Legal Society of Massachusetts (1892–93–94–95). He has also been a member of the Medical Improvement, Medical Observation, Obstetrical, Medical Benevolent, Natural History, and other societies

in Boston. He became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in 1867, and has been junior vice-commander of that organization. He is also a member of the Union Veterans' Union. Dr. Adams was married December 8, 1870, to Miss Frances Ann Kidder, of Boston, daughter of Francis Dana Kidder. They have two children: Frances Boylston and Zabdiel Boylston Adams.

AMORY, Robert, M.D., of Brookline, is a native of Boston, born May 3, 1842, son of James Sullivan and Mary Copley (Greene) Amory. His

ROBERT AMORY.

paternal grandparents were Jonathan Amory and Mehitable (Sullivan) Amory, daughter of Governor James Sullivan of Massachusetts, who was the only governor who died during his term of office (namely, 1787). On the maternal side he is a descendant of John Singleton Copley, through his grandmother, daughter of Elizabeth Clark (Copley) and Gardiner Greene. His early education was acquired at the old Epes Sargent Dixwell's school. He was graduated at Harvard College, A.B., in 1863, from the Medical School in 1866, then also receiving the degree of A.M. from the college. In the spring of the same year he was interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Subsequently he studied in Professor Tardieu's laboratory at Paris and at Dublin Rotunda Lying-in Hospital. In 1868 he became lecturer in physiological medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and later professor of physiology in the Bowdoin College Medical School in Maine. He has been medical examiner for Norfolk County for six years, and has served as assistant surgeon, surgeon, and medical director of the Massachusetts militia. He is the author of a number of notable contributions to the medical literature of the day, his works including: "Physiological and Therapeutical Action of Bromides of Potassium and Ammonium," published in Boston in 1872, written in conjunction with Dr. Edward H. Clarke; "Wharton and Stille's Medical Jurisprudence," fourth and fifth editions, Philadelphia, 1882, prepared with Professor Edward S. Wood; "A Treatise on Electrolysis in Medicine," New York, 1886; and several articles in medical journals in London, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. He was also the editor and translator of Professor Küss's "Lectures on Physiology," published in Boston in 1875. He has held leading positions in medical societies, having been a trial commissioner of the Massachusetts Medical Society, secretary and afterward president of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, treasurer of the Society of Medical Sciences, secretary and afterward president of the Norfolk Medical Society; and he has for some years been a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In Brookline town affairs Dr. Amory has served nine years as secretary of the School Committee, and six years as a trustee of the Public Library. He has been and is also now concerned in business affairs as president and manager of the Brookline Gas Light Company. He is a member of the St. Botolph, Algonquin, Somerset, and University clubs of Boston, and of the University club of New York. Dr. Amory was married first, in May, 1864, to Miss Mary Appleton Lawrence. She died in 1882, leaving a daughter, Alice, born in May, 1865. He married second, in September, 1884, Miss Katharine Leighton Crehore. Their children are: Robert, Jr., Mary Copley, and Katharine Amory.

APPLETON, Francis Henry, of Peabody and Boston, connected with manufacturing and business corporations and with agricultural interests, is a native of Boston, born June 17, 1847,

son of Francis Henry Appleton (A.B., LL.B., Harvard) and Georgiana Crowninshield (Silsbee) Appleton. His paternal grandfather, William Appleton, was born in the North Parish of Brookfield, November 16, 1786; was first in business as a clerk in a store at Temple, N.H., in 1801; came to Boston in 1802; was representative in Congress from Boston 1851–54, and also in 1861, until ill-health compelled him to resign; died February 15, 1862; married in 1815 to Mary Ann Cutler, who died March 29, 1860. Mr. Appleton's grandfather on his mother's side was Nathaniel Silsbee, who was born in Salem, January 14, 1773; was a merchant there; representative in Congress from Essex County 1816–20; representative in the State Legislature 1821–22; State senator from Essex County 1823–25, and president during those three years; United States senator from Massachusetts 1826–35; delegate to the national convention to nominate President in 1840; died July 15, 1850; married in 1802 to Mary Crowninshield, of Salem: she died September 20, 1835. Francis H. Appleton was educated at Salem in Henry F. Waters's school, at Mr. Sullivan's school in Boston, at Newton one year with the Rev. S. F. Smith, at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., over five years, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1869. He was also for a short time at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but withdrew to become a special student at the Bussey (agricultural) Institute of Harvard University. Immediately after leaving college, Mr. Appleton began life on a farm in Peabody in connection with studies and work at Bussey Institute, and he has since done much toward developing farming to a higher degree of perfection. He has held the plough and driven haying tools over almost all of his cultivable lands. His farm is situated on the banks of Suntang Lake, twelve and a half miles, in a bee-line, northerly from Boston, and four and a half miles from the seashore, with post-offices at Lynnfield, and stations at West Peabody, one and a half miles, and Lynnfield, one mile. It embraces about two hundred acres, with over one-half in trees, over one-quarter of pasture, and the balance in cultivation, with homestead and buildings and many ornamental trees, all in the township of Peabody. Mr. Appleton's business has been general and personal, as well as in trusteeships in varied forms of responsibility. He has been for many years a director of several manufacturing and business corporations, and has been largely occupied with the affairs of agricultural organizations. He has been a member of the Essex Agricultural Society since 1869, a trustee from the town of Peabody for several years until 1892, and president 1892–95; was a member of the Board of Control of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station from 1888 until its consolidation with the trustees of the State Agricultural College in 1895; was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture from the Bay State Agricultural Society from 1887 to 1890, and is now member from the Essex Agricultural Society, 1890 to 1896,

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second vice-president 1894 and 1895; was a trustee from 1870 to 1875, and is now president of the New England Agricultural Society; has been a trustee of the State Agricultural College since 1887; and is now president of the Boston Poultry Association, incorporated in 1895. He has also been a trustee (elected for two six-year terms), and was president at the time of his resignation, of the Peabody Institute of Peabody, founded by George Peabody as a library and for lectures; a trustee since 1883 and secretary and librarian of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, incorporated in 1792 at the request of leading business men of that day, who

were also agriculturists; vice-president for Massachusetts of the American Forestry Association since 1892; vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society since 1892; a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society from 1872; and for some time a member of the Field Meeting committee of the Essex Institute of Salem. From 1873 to 1875 he was curator of the Bussey Institution (agricultural) of Harvard University. He was the writer of the Report on Agriculture at the Vienna Exposition in 1873, for the Massachusetts Commission. In politics Mr. Appleton is a Republican, and active in party service. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1892 from the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District, and in 1894 was elected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature for Peabody. He has long been connected with the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Militia, holding the rank of Captain of Company A since 1879. He is a member of the following clubs at Harvard University,— Institute of 1770, Delta Kappa Epsilon (chapter A), Porcellian, A.D., and Hasty Pudding; a member of the Somerset and University clubs of Boston; and is president of the Alumni Association of St. Paul's School at Concord, N.H. Mr. Appleton was married June 2, 1874, to Miss Fanny Rollins Tappan. They have had five children: Marian, John (died young), Amy Silsbee, Francis Henry, Jr., and Henry Saltonstall Appleton. Mr. Appleton resides in Boston a portion of the year.

ATWOOD, Harrison Henry, of Boston, architect, is a native of Vermont, born in North Londonderry, August 26, 1863, son of Peter Clark and Helen Marion (Aldrich) Atwood. His parents removed to Massachusetts when he was a child, and he was educated in the public schools of Charlestown and of Boston proper. After leaving school, he was for some time in the law office of Godfrey Morse and John R. Bullard in Boston, and then took up the study of architecture. He was for four years with the late Samuel J. F. Thayer, and a year with George A. Clough, the first city architect of Boston, thereafter practising successfully until May, 1889, when he was appointed by Mayor Hart to the position of city architect, succeeding Charles J. Bateman. While in this office, he completed the legacies of unfinished work left by former administrations,— namely, the Horace Mann School for Deaf-mutes

H. H. ATWOOD.

on the Back Bay, the South Boston Grammar School, the Roxbury High School, and several minor buildings,— and laid out, completed, or contracted for much important work. The list of his buildings comprises four of the finest public schoolhouses in New England,— namely, the Henry L. Pierce Grammar School, Dorchester District, the Prince Primary School, St. Botolph Street, Back Bay, the Bowditch Grammar School, Jamaica Plain District, and the Adams Primary School, East Boston (all of these buildings placed in one single contract, a method of doing the public work never before or since attempted by the architect's department),— four or five engine-houses erected for the fire department in East Boston, Jamaica Plain District, South Boston, the Brighton District, and the city proper, and several structures for the police, water, sewer, and park departments. Mr. Atwood's service as city architect covered the two years of Mayor Hart's administration. During the previous three years, 1887–89, he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature for the Eighth Suffolk District, serving on the committees on State House, liquor law, mercantile affairs, and

cities. In 1888 he was an alternate delegate from the old Fourth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago; in 1892, a delegate from the new Tenth District to the convention at Minneapolis, and the nominee of his party for Congress in the autumn of the same year, but defeated at the polls by six hundred and eighty-four votes. Again nominated in the autumn of 1894, he was elected by a thousand plurality, after one of the most extraordinary and exciting campaigns ever witnessed in the Commonwealth, to represent the Tenth Congressional District, being the youngest member of the Fifty-fourth House. Mr. Atwood has been a member of the Boston Republican ward and city committee since 1884, serving four years as secretary of the organization; and he was for two years a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Freemason, of St. Paul's Chapter, and Boston Commandery, and is also an Odd Fellow. He was married in Boston, September 11, 1889, to Miss Clara Stein, eldest daughter of John August and Sophia Johann (Kupfer) Stein. They have two sons: Harrison Henry, Jr., and August Stein Atwood.

BAKER, William Henry, of Boston, member of the bar, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Cornville, Somerset County, July 22, 1865, son of Jarvis E. and Eliza Ann (McKinney) Baker. His paternal grandfather, William Baker, resided in New Brunswick, about twelve miles from Houlton, Me., and was a farmer; and his maternal grandfather, Henry McKinney, of Madison, Me., was also a farmer. The latter came originally from the vicinity of Portland, Me., and was of Scotch-Irish descent. William H. was reared on a farm, and educated first in the common schools of Norridgewock, Me., and later at the Eaton School, in the same place, then well known through the country as a family school for boys, from which he graduated June 22, 1883. The next two years he spent in Boston, engaged as a book-keeper, and part of the time reading law evenings. In October, 1885, he entered the Boston University Law School, and, taking the full course, graduated therefrom with the regular degree of LL.B. in June, 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 6th of August following, and in September to the Somerset County bar, in Maine, and began practice in Boston on October 16, 1887. During the succeeding years he has been engaged in a large and extensive business. His practice is almost wholly confined to the courts, where he has been employed as chief counsel in many important trials. Among his notable cases were the conspiracy suit of the Rev. W. W. Downs *v.* Joseph Story *et al.*, in which, being counsel for the plaintiff, he obtained a verdict of ten thousand dollars for his client, before a jury; the suit of Whelton *v.* West End Street Railway Company, tried in 1895, being a suit for personal injuries, in which the jury found a verdict for him for seventy-one hundred dollars; and the State of Connecticut *v.* Dr. George E. Whitten, charged with murder in the second degree, 1895, in which he succeeded in getting his client released on a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Circuit Court, in a writ directed to the sheriff of the county court at New Haven claiming that the defendant was detained of his liberty "without due process of law and in violation of the Constitution of the United States." This latter case is noted because it attracted the attention of both States. Mr. Baker makes it a point never to go into any trial without being thoroughly informed as to the law in the case. He has won numerous cases by keen cross-examination, but where he

WILLIAM H. BAKER.

has succeeded best has been in his closing address to the jury. In politics he is an earnest Republican, but the only political work that he has done has been in making speeches for the Republican party in the campaign of 1892. He was married October 11, 1893, to Miss Lottie E. Stevens, of Oakland, Me. They have no children.

WILBERT S. BARTLETT.

BARTLETT, WILBERT SEYMOUR, of Boston, real estate operator, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Bluehill, February 2, 1863, son of George S. and Susan M. (Hamilton) Bartlett. He is a descendant of one of the three brothers Bartlett who first came to this country, being of the Maine branch. His ancestors originally settled on what is known as Bartlett's Islands. His paternal grandfather was one of the first to extract oil from the pogie, then very numerous along the New England shore, which became quite a famous industry in the history of Maine, and which afterward brought millions of dollars into the State. He was educated at the Waterville (Me.) Classical Institute, and prepared for college; but, his health failing, he went West instead. He remained there three years recuperating his health. Then, returning East, he entered the real estate business in Boston, with which he has since been occupied. He has made a specialty of developing suburban properties, among which have been Russell Park in Melrose, in which houses worth from five to ten thousand dollars each have been erected, and the estimated value of the property is five hundred thousand dollars; Belmont Park, in which is three hundred thousand dollars worth of property; and other pieces in Watertown, Newton, and Revere. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in March, 1888, to Miss Carrie Claus, of Boston. His residence is at Belmont.

BATCHELDER, HENRY FLANDERS, M.D., of Danvers, was born in Middleton, October 10, 1860, son of John A. and Laura A. (Couch) Batchelder. He is a grandson of the late Colonel Amos Batchelder, of Middleton. He was educated in the Salem public schools, graduating from the High School, and studied medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, where he was graduated with the degree of C.B. (bachelor of surgery) in 1882, and M.D. in

HENRY F. BATCHELDER.

1883. He began practice in 1883 in his native town, and two years later removed to Danvers, where he has since been actively engaged. He

was president of the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1884, and vice-president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society in 1892. He has also been some years a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a Freemason, member of Amity Lodge of Danvers. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Batchelder was married April 30, 1884, to Miss Caroline E. Taft, of Dedham. They have one child: Hollis Goodell Batchelder.

BEACH, Henry Harris Aubrey, M.D., Boston, is a native of Middletown, Conn., born December 18, 1843, son of Elijah and Lucy S. (Riley) Beach. A few years after his birth the family moved to Cambridge, Mass., where he was educated. At the age of twenty he entered the regular army, and was assigned to responsible hospital service. In this work he was actively occupied until a year after the close of the Civil War, when he was honorably discharged from the service, and appointed a surgical house officer at the Massachusetts General Hospital. He took the regular Harvard Medical School course, and upon his graduation in 1868 at once began practice in Boston, at the same time serving as surgeon to the Boston Dispensary. Soon after graduation, also, he received the university appointment of "assistant demonstrator." Subsequently he was promoted to the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical School, and for fifteen years continued the teaching of practical anatomy there in connection with the lectures of Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes. Since that time he has devoted his teaching to the department of clinical surgery at the Massachusetts General Hospital, with which he has been actively associated as a surgeon for twenty-two years. For two years he was associate editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal:* and during the years 1873–74 he was president of the Boylston Medical Society of Harvard University. As member of the local medical societies,—the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Society for Medical Sciences, the Society for Medical Improvement, and the Society for Medical Observation,—he has contributed many valuable professional articles to various medical publications. In 1871 Dr. Beach married Miss Alice, the daughter of Edward D. Mandell, of New Bedford, who died in 1880. In 1885 he was married to Miss Amy M. Cheney, of Boston, the brilliant pianist and composer, whose work is highly appreciated by the musical public. Of her

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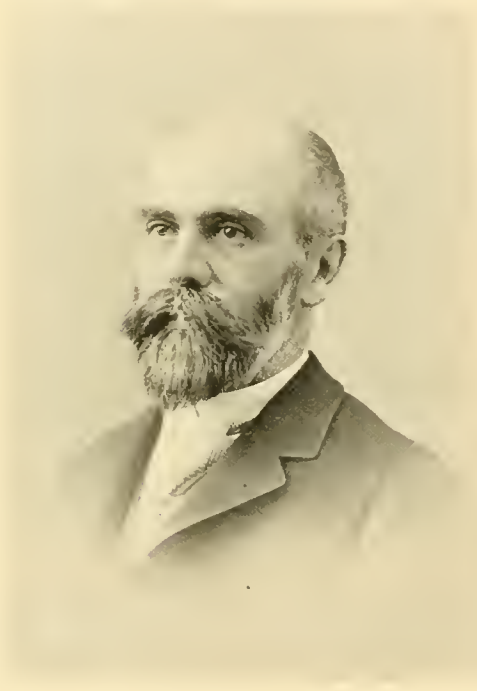
Mass in E-flat, announced by the Handel and Haydn Society as one of the features of the season of 1892, it was said in the secretary's circular: "All who have obtained acquaintance with it are unanimous in their admiration of its beauty, brilliancy, and strength. A work of such magnitude by a woman makes a positive addition to the history of music." The success of her later work, "Festival Jubilate," written by request for the Columbian Exposition in 1893, has broadened her reputation until it is already of national character.

BEAL, John Van, of Randolph and Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Randolph, born July 3, 1842, son of Eleazer and Mary (Thayer) Beal. He is a descendant in the direct line of John Beal, who came from Hingham, England, to Boston, in the ship "Diligent," in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Mass.; married first Nazareth Hobart, sister of the Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, and second Mary Jacob, widow of Nicholas Jacob, and died in Hingham in 1688. Israel, a great-grandson of

John Beal, born in Hingham in 1726, was the first of the family to settle in Randolph, moving there about 1751, when he married Eunice Flagg. His son Eleazer, born in Randolph in 1758, in the latter part of the eighteenth century purchased a homestead of about one hundred acres, which is still owned by John Van Beal and his brother. Eleazer, the father of John Van, was the third of that name in the family and town. He was born in Randolph in 1808, and died there in 1891. In early life he was a school-teacher, afterward a manufacturer of boots and shoes, becoming before 1837 the most extensive manu-



JOHN V. BEAL

facturer in that line in the town; next a civil engineer, and interested in the building of a branch of the Old Colony Railroad to Fall River; then for ten years (1844–54) town clerk and treasurer of Randolph; a representative in the General Court in 1848; and in 1861 Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District. At an early age he passed through all the military honors of that day in the old Massachusetts militia up to the title of colonel, by which he was afterward known. His old commission papers are still in his son's possession. He was elected general, but this rank he declined. John Van Beal's mother was a daughter of Micah and Phœbe (Stetson) Thayer, of Randolph. He was educated in the Randolph public schools, including the High School, and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he was fitted for college, and graduated in 1863. Being in ill-health, he did not enter college, but became a school-teacher. This occupation he followed, teaching successively in the intermediate, grammar, and high schools of Randolph until 1871, when he entered the law office of Jewell, Gaston, & Field, in Boston, as a student. Soon after he entered the Harvard Law School, where he received his degree of LL.B. by passing examinations in 1872. After further reading with Jewell, Gaston, & Field, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1873. He began practice in Randolph, and for the first three years confined himself to the local legal business. Then he extended his field to Boston, taking desk room in the office where he had studied as a student, the firm having become Jewell, Field, & Shepard. After the dissolution of this firm, through the death of Mr. Jewell and the appointment of Mr. Field to the Supreme Bench, he continued in the office with Mr. Shepard and J. C. Coombs until 1891, when he opened an office alone. His practice has been general, mainly in the civil courts; and he has made a specialty of probate matter. Mr. Beal has held no public office, preferring to remain a private citizen; and he belongs to neither society nor club. He has never entered politics, "because," as he states, "of the means one is now obliged to adopt in order to secure an election." He is connected with the Congregational church in Randolph, and has for many years served as clerk of the church organization. He has also held the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school for some time. As a representative of one of the oldest families of Randolph and a foremost citizen, Mr. Beal was selected as orator on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Randolph, July 19, 1893; and the oration which he then delivered is now in press. Of his family, he and an invalid brother, who shares his home with him, are the last survivors. He has never married.

BIGELOW, George Brooks, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, April 25, 1836, son of Samuel and Anna Jane (Brooks) Bigelow. On the paternal side he is a descendant of John Bigelow from England, settled in Water-

town in 1636, through the latter's son Joshua; and on the maternal side he descends from Joshua Brooks, of Concord, ancestor of John Brooks,

GEORGE B. BIGELOW.

governor of the State from 1816 to 1826. His early education he received at the old Chapman Hall School in Boston, and he graduated at Harvard in the class of 1856. His law studies were pursued first in the Harvard Law School, and afterward in the law office of James Dana and Moses Gill Cobb in Boston; and he was admitted to the bar December 31, 1859. He has practised his profession successfully in Boston since that time, devoting himself mainly to office practice pertaining to mercantile interests, probate matters, and real estate. He has been counsel of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (one of the largest in the State) for over seventeen years. In politics Mr. Bigelow has affiliated with the Republican party, but is independent in his views. He is a member of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston Art Club, the Exchange Club, and the Boston Athletic Club.

BLAKE, George Fordyce, Jr., of Worcester, dealer and manufacturer, is a native of Medford, born February 9, 1859, son of George Fordyce and Martha J. (Skinner) Blake. He is a descendant of William Blake, who came from Little Braddow, Essex, England, in 1630, first settled in Dorchester, and in 1636 removed with William Pynchon and others to Springfield, whose descendants, however, continued to reside in Dorchester and Boston. Two of them were deacons in the church and selectmen, and one was a member of the General Court. Dr. Thomas Dawes Blake, the grandfather of George F., Jr., long of Farmington, Me., was born in King (now State) Street, Boston, and educated in the schools of Worcester. Mr. Blake's maternal grandfather was William Skinner, of Lynnfield. George F. Blake, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Medford and of Belmont, to which town the family removed when he was a lad of ten, at Warren Academy in Woburn, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he graduated in the class of 1879. The year 1880 was spent in a trip around the world; and then he began business life in connection with the George F. Blake Manufacturing Company, steam pump manufacturers, and the Knowles Pump Works, of which companies his

GEO. F. BLAKE, Jr.

father was president. He was with these concerns as draughtsman till 1884, when on the 28th of February he entered the iron and steel trade

at Worcester, forming a partnership under the name of Blake, Boutwell, & Co. In October, 1891, his firm became George F. Blake, Jr., & Co. In May, 1893, an iron mill at Wareham was added to the business, and a store in Boston. Mr. Blake is also a trustee of the Worcester County Institution of Savings, and he was for three years a director of the Providence & Worcester Railroad Company. He is a member of the Worcester Board of Trade and of the Home Market Club. He belongs to several clubs in Worcester and Boston,—the Worcester, Commonwealth, and Quinsigamond Boat clubs of Worcester (president of the latter for two years) and the Athletic and Art clubs of Boston. He was married April 29, 1885, to Miss Carrie Howard Turner, daughter of Job A. Turner, treasurer of the G. F. Blake Manufacturing Company and the Knowles Pump Works. They have one child: Fordyce Turner Blake.

BLANEY, Osgood Chandler, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of Boston, born January 20, 1860, son of Irving and Annette (Chandler)

OSGOOD C. BLANEY.

Blaney. On the paternal side he is a descendant of William Blaney, who settled in Swampscott in 1751; and on the maternal side he descends from William Chandler, one of the earliest settlers of Roxbury, coming in 1637. He was educated in the Boston public schools. The greater part of his business life has been devoted to the metal refining business, in which he has for many years been engaged with C. C. Blaney & Co. He is in politics an earnest Republican, and has been a member of the Republican city committee since 1888. He has served in the Common Council one term (1890), and is now sealer of weights and measures, having been appointed to that position in May, 1895. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, a member of Norfolk Lodge, No. 48, and is a member also of Upham Assembly, No. 61, Royal Society of Good Fellows. Mr. Blaney was married August 3, 1882, to Miss Eleanor Kieser. They have one child: Walter Clifton Blaney.

BOOTHBY, Alonzo, M.D., of Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Athens, Somerset County, March 5, 1840, son of Nathaniel and Martha M. Boothby. His father was a farmer, who settled in Athens in 1838. He was educated in the local schools, at Athens Academy, and at Kent's Hill; and, early determining to become a surgeon, he began at nineteen the study of medicine with Dr. Kinsman, then a leading physician in his native town. Subsequently he attended two courses of lectures at Bowdoin College, and in 1861 went to New York, where he continued his studies under Dr. David Conant, who had been a professor in Bowdoin. Soon after the Civil War broke out, he entered the Union service as a surgical dresser, acting as cadet, and, while pursuing this work, took a course in the Georgetown Medical College, D.C., from which he received his diploma in March, 1863. Later he became contract surgeon under Dr. Bliss, assigned to Patent Office and Armory Square General Hospitals, and in 1864 was commissioned first assistant surgeon to the Second United States Colored Regiment, with which he remained a year as principal surgeon. In 1865 on account of impaired health, the result of his severe labors in hospital and field, he returned to his home in Maine, and two days after was stricken with yellow fever, which he contracted in Key West, where it was raging when he left his regiment on sick furlough. Before he left on sick leave he tendered his resignation, the acceptance of which was not received till some time

after his return home. Upon his recovery he removed to Wilton, Me., and there practised his profession two years. Then he came to Boston,

ALONZO BOOTHBY

where he has been established since. In 1866, after giving to the theory much study, and after a personal experience, having found relief from malarial fever through its employment, he adopted homœopathy, and soon became prominent in its practice. He was first appointed a visiting physician to the Homœopathic Dispensary, and was made a lecturer in the Boston University School of Medicine soon after its establishment in 1873. Further to perfect himself as a surgeon, he went abroad in 1883, and spent a year or more in the great hospitals of Berlin, Vienna, and London. Returning to Boston, he gradually relinquished the general practice of medicine to devote himself exclusively to surgery. In 1889 he established his private surgical hospital on Worcester Square, now the largest private hospital in the city, continuing, however, his work as surgeon to the Homœopathic Hospital, with which he first became connected in 1878, and in other directions. In the Boston University Medical School he has been a demonstrator of anatomy, lecturer on anatomy, professor of surgical anatomy, lecturer on chemical surgery, associate professor of clinical surgery, and at the present time he is professor of gynæcology. He is president of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, past president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, past president of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynæcological Society, member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has contributed various articles on his specialties to the medical journals. In early life he was prominent in the order of Odd Fellows; and he is now a Freemason, member of the Mt. Lebanon Lodge of Boston. Dr. Boothby was married April 1, 1863, to Miss Maria A. Stodder, daughter of Reuben Stodder, of Athens, Me. They have one son: Walter Meredith Boothby.

BOYNTON, Joseph Jackson, M.D., of Framingham, is a native of Vermont, born in Stowe, June 9, 1833, son of David and Melinda (Austin) Boynton. His education was largely attained through his own efforts and his persistency in the pursuit of study while supporting himself, having

J. J. BOYNTON

left home at the age of thirteen and made his own way from that time. For more than thirty years he studied evenings, finding instructors among his

acquaintances. He attended the district school until sixteen years of age, and then entered the People's Academy at Morrisville, Vt., where he spent a year. Afterward he taught school for three years. Meanwhile at about the time he entered the academy he had begun the study of medicine, and walked eight miles to make his regular recitations to Dr. Huntoon, of Hyde Park, Vt.; and he never wholly dropped the study by himself until he decided to attend a medical school. He first took two courses of medical lectures in the University of New York, and next two courses in the University of Vermont, where he graduated June 26, 1878. He lived in Stowe until 1881, beginning practice there, and then removed to Framingham, where he has since been engaged in the successful practice of both medicine and surgery. Dr. Boynton served in the Civil War, enlisting August 18, 1862. On the 8th of September following he was elected captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteers; and on May 5, 1863 was made major. He was discharged July 21, 1863. Subsequently he entered the State Militia and was elected captain of Company D, Second Regiment Infantry, December 31, 1864. On the 10th of February the following year he was promoted to lieutenant colonel; and March 27, 1867, to colonel, which position he held for one year, and then resigned. In both Stowe and Framingham he has served in public place, having held all town offices except that of treasurer, and been a school committeeman for more than twenty years. For two terms, 1865 and 1866, he was a member of the Vermont Legislature for Stowe. Dr. Boynton was married first, May 11, 1852, to Miss Vadica Maria Fuller, of Stowe. She died December 6, 1893. He married second, January 14, 1895, Mrs. Annie Itasca (Farris) Holland, of Boston. His children are: Alice Bingham (born October 30, 1855), Ada Delano (born March 31, 1860), Joseph Stannard (born May 23, 1863), and Elcie Maria Boynton (born August 9, 1871).

BRECK, Theodore Frelinghuysen, M.D., of Springfield, is a native of New York, born in the town of Vienna, July 29, 1844, son of Dr. William Gilman Breck and Mary (Van Deventer) Breck. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Edward Breck, who came from Lancaster County, England, to this country in 1635, settled in Dorchester, Mass., and was subsequently a town officer. His great-great-grandfather graduated from Harvard College in 1742, and became a physician of prominence in Western Massachusetts. His father, Dr. William G. Breck, was also a graduate of Harvard (1854), and practised his profession in Springfield for nearly forty years, being the leading surgeon of Western Massachusetts, and dying at the age of seventy, very suddenly, at the bedside of a patient in Chicopee, whom he had been called in consultation to see. Theodore F. was educated in private schools and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton. He studied

THEODORE F. BRECK.

medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and after graduation there, in April, 1866, went abroad, and continued his studies for two years, in 1867, 1869, in the hospitals of Vienna and Paris. In 1865 he served for some months in the Civil War as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army. Upon his return from Europe in 1869 he began regular practice, established in Springfield, as his father had been before him. Since 1870 he has been surgeon of the Boston & Albany Railroad, since 1877 medical examiner for the Second District of Hampden County, and for some years surgeon of the Springfield Hospital. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of

the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, of the Hampden District Medical Society (president in 1888 and 1889), and of the Springfield Medical Club. He is vice-president of the Nyassett Club (social) of Springfield. Dr. Breck was married April 18, 1872, to Miss H. Cordelia Townsend, daughter of the late Elmer Townsend, of Boston. They have a daughter and a son: Helen Townsend and William Gilman Breck.

BRODBECK, Rev. William Nast, D.D., pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Charlestown District, Boston, is a native of Ohio, born at Marietta, June 25, 1847, son of Paul and Katharine (Whitbeck) Brodbeck. His father was born in Germany, but came to this country when but twenty-five years of age, and remained a citizen of the United States until his death. His mother was born in Kinderhook, N.Y., and was a direct descendant of the Hollanders who early settled in that region. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a business career, which he successfully prosecuted for several years. After attaining his majority, he read law at Piqua, Ohio; but, before entering upon its practice, he was led to consecrate his life to the work of the ministry. He accordingly entered that of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the autumn of 1872, and has been continuously in active service up to the present. His first regular appointment was at Tippecanoe City, Ohio, where he was stationed two years. He was next placed in charge of Wright Chapel, Cincinnati, for a year, at the expiration of which time he was appointed to Avondale, Ohio, where he remained two years. He was then stationed at Trinity Church, Xenia, Ohio, where during a three years' pastorate a commodious parsonage was built, and other improvements in the church property made. From Xenia he was sent to Springfield, Ohio, to take charge of a new enterprise; and the result of his three years' labor there was the establishment of the present St. Paul Church and the erection of its beautiful edifice. He was next appointed to the First Church, Urbana, Ohio, where a great revival attended his ministry, in which more than three hundred persons were converted. At the end of his first year there, the bishop presiding at the Conference removed him to Walnut Hills Church, one of the most important charges in the Cincinnati Conference, where he remodelled the church edifice, and had a most successful pastorate of eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he was transferred by the authorities of the church to New England, and stationed at the Tremont Street Church, Boston, where he remained during the extended term of five years. He was next appointed to Brookline, where he remained three years, nearly completing during his pastorate what will be the finest church edifice of the Methodist denomination in New England. From Brookline he came to his present charge,

WM. N. BRODBECK.

Trinity Church, Charlestown, where he is having a most successful pastorate. While pastor of the church at Brookline, he was elected general secretary of the Epworth League, the officially recognized young people's society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but declined the position because of the importance and extent of the work in which he was then engaged. During the year 1890–91 he was president of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting, and during 1894–95 of the Evangelical Alliance of Boston and vicinity. He is also president of the New England Deaconess Home and Training School; secretary of the Board of Trustees of Boston University;

member of the executive committees of the Methodist City Missionary and Church Extension Society, and of the Evangelistic Association of New England; and a director of the Methodist Ministers' Relief Association. He received the degree of D.D. from the German Wallace College of Berea, Ohio, in 1892, and from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in 1894. Dr. Brodbeck is well known throughout Methodism, East and West, and is in demand for the dedication of churches and the presentation of the great questions of the day before conferences and conventions. He was one of the leading representatives from New England at the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held important positions in that body. His ministry has been marked in every city by great religious awakenings. He has, by voice and pen, called the Church to aggressive work, and contributed materially to the increase which has come to her fold. As a preacher, he is among the first of his denomination. A voice of much richness, fine physique, deep evident conviction, and great personal magnetism enable him to win the people. Dr. Brodbeck was married November 12, 1872, to Miss Susan Boyd Carrington, of Piqua, Ohio. They have four children: Edith N., Bessie C., Paul E., and Mabel C. Brodbeck.

BROWN, CHARLES DENISON, of Boston, mill agent and manufacturer, is a native of Maine, born in Norway, February 16, 1836, son of Titus Olcott and Nancy (Denison) Brown. He was educated in the town school and at the Norway Liberal Institute (high school). He began active life as a clerk in a country store; was next engaged in the sugar house of his uncle, the late J. B. Brown, in Portland, and then went into a paper mill, since which time he has been identified with manufacturing interests. He is now vice-president and was one of the promotors of the Rumford Falls Power Company, Rumford Falls, Me.; is president of the Somerset Fibre Company, a director of the Kennebec Fibre Company, the Androscoggin Pulp Company, the Umbagog Pulp Company, and the Sebago Wood Board Company; and a stockholder also in several other mills manufacturing pulp and wood pulp boards; and treasurer of the Rumford Falls Woollen Company, manufacturing "Oxford" felts. He established the Boston house of Charles D. Brown & Co. (composed of himself and his son Charles A. Brown), for the sale of the products of these and other mills and of papermakers' chemicals and supplies, in May, 1892. As agent for some of the above-mentioned companies and also of the Uncas Paper Company, the American Straw Board Company, the "Ontario" canvas dryer felts, the house handles large quantities of straw and wood pulp boards, soda and sulphite fibres, wood pulp, news, vegetable parchment and Manila papers, and its business extends throughout the United States as well as abroad. Its offices and salesroom now occupy a large double store and basement on Congress Street. Mr.

CHAS. D. BROWN.

Brown is a member of the Cumberland Club, Portland, and of the Exchange Club, Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He married December 20, 1860, Miss Abba F. Shurtleff. They have one son: Charles Alva Brown.

BROWN, GEORGE ARTEMAS, M.D., of Barre, superintendent of the Private Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Youth, was born in Barre, April 18, 1858, son of Dr. George Brown and Catherine (Wood) Brown. On the paternal side he is descended from Thomas Brown, admitted freeman March 14, 1638–39, and settled

in Cambridge, the line running as follows: Boaz Brown, born in 1641, lived in Concord; Thomas, born in 1667, died in 1739; Thomas, born in Concord, 1707, died in public service in 1766; Jonas, born in Concord, 1752, fought in the battle of Lexington, "and, though wounded, he pursued the enemy nine miles," commissioned ensign in the Continental army, and died in Temple, N.H., in 1834; Ephraim, born in Temple, N.H., July 12, 1790, died in Wilton, N.H., December 12, 1840; and George, father of George A., born October 11, 1823, died May 6, 1892, who built up the institution of which the latter is now the head, to its present position. On the maternal side Dr. Brown descends from William Wood, born in 1582, died in 1671, who came from England in 1638, and settled in Concord; Michael Wood, died in 1674; John Wood, died January 3, 1729; John Wood, born September 13, 1680, died July 2, 1746; Ensign John Wood, born March, 1716, moved to Mason, N.H., and died December 9, 1785; Colonel James Wood, born November 4, 1755, died July 31, 1838; and Artemas Wood, born August 9, 1791, died June 30, 1866, who lived in Groton, and was a prominent man there. Dr. Brown was educated in the common and High School, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, graduating in 1876, and at Yale, where he graduated in 1880. He then studied medicine, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1883. Associating himself with his father in the conduct of the Private Institution for the Feeble-minded, he was made assistant superintendent in 1883; and, upon the death of his father, May 6, 1892, he became superintendent, in association with his mother. Under the administration of the family, which began in 1850 when his father took charge, the institution, which was the first of its kind in the country (established in 1848), early became celebrated. It now consists of five houses or divisions for girls, boys, epileptics, and "custodials," —persons of intellectual ability, but unfitted to engage in business life or mingle in society because of physical or cerebral infirmity,—and a farm department. It is arranged on the cottage plan, this system having, with the development of the institution, been adopted as best fitted to preserve the family type; and the household is classified in groups under the immediate supervision of experienced officials, who give their whole energies to the well-being of the inmates. There are within the grounds extensive stables, a gymnasium, work-shops, bowling alley and rink, and conveniences for various outdoor games. The institution is a purely private undertaking, without endowment or permanent funds. Dr. Brown has always lived in this work, and is thoroughly interested in its successful development. He has also been much concerned in movements for the benefit and improvement of his native town. He has been a member of the Town Library Committee for ten years; a director of the Barre Library Association for six years, and is now (1895) its president; director of the Barre Village Improvement Society for six years; director and treasurer of the Glen Valley Cemetery Association for twelve years; for some time a member of the Barre Board of Trade, and its present president (1895); and is now president of the Barre Water Company. He was largely instrumental in starting the last-mentioned company, becoming one of its incorporators and its largest stockholder. The works are now under construction at an estimated cost of twenty-five thousand dollars; and the enterprise, a most important one for so small a town as Barre, is well under way. Dr. Brown is interested in church (Congregational) affairs, and has been clerk of the Congregational parish

GEO. A BROWN

for ten years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Worcester County Medical Society, of the New England Psychological Society, and of the Brookfield Medical Club. His social club affiliations are with the Winter Club and a church club. In politics he is a Republican, and was a delegate to the Republican State convention of 1894. Dr. Brown was married May 18, 1887, to Miss Susan E. Barnum, of Bethel, Conn. They have three children: George Percy, Catherine D., and Donald R. Brown.

BROWN, Orlando Jonas, M.D., of North Adams, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Whitingham, Windham County, February 2, 1848, son of Harvey and Lucina (Fuller) Brown. His education was acquired in the public schools and at Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., where he spent several terms. He engaged in the occupation of school-teaching when but sixteen years of age, and so obtained the means for completing his academic training and fitting for his profession. He took the course of the medical department of the University of Vermont, and graduated there with the regular degree of M.D. in 1870, and devoted a year to study in the hospitals of New York. Then, settling in the town of Adams, this State, he began regular practice there in 1871. Removing to North Adams the following year, he has since been identified with that town, meeting with success in his professional work and holding various public positions. In order to become familiar with the newer and most approved methods of practice, he has taken several special courses in hospitals and medical schools in New York and Chicago, studying particularly diseases of women and children, in the treatment of which he is notably successful. He has been one of the medical examiners for Berkshire County since 1882, assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, since 1878, and a health officer of North Adams the greater portion of the time since 1880. In 1889 he represented the First Berkshire District in the State Legislature, where he served on the committee on public health and did much creditable work. He is a member and ex-president of the Medical Association of Northern Berkshire and of the Berkshire District Medical Society, and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Medico-Legal Society, and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He belongs to the order of Freemasons, and is a

ORLANDO J. BROWN.

member of the Board of Trade and of several benevolent organizations of North Adams. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Universalist. He has been deacon of the First Universalist Church of North Adams since 1885, and superintendent of the Sunday-school since 1872. He was also a member of the building committee for the present church edifice of the society erected in 1892. Dr. Brown was married first, November 22, 1871, to Miss Eva M. Hodskins, who died October 14, 1873, at the birth of her child, William O. Brown, since deceased. He married second, September 13, 1876, Miss Ida M. Haskins, by whom he had two children: Agnes O. and Ida M. Brown. She died in 1881, at the birth of her second child. His present wife was Miss Alice T. Stowell, daughter of Edward and Celestia (Stevens) Stowell, whom he married December 16, 1884. They have no children.

BROWNELL, Stephen Allen, of New Bedford, merchant and manufacturer, mayor of the

city 1894, was born in Westport, January 5, 1844, son of Ezra P. and Ann Maria (Allen) Brownell. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Brownell, his grandfather, Jireh Brownell, and his father, Ezra, were all residents of Westport, and all more or less honored by their fellow-townsmen by selection for official position, his father especially having been frequently called to public place. He was educated in the common schools and at Pierce Academy, Middleborough. After leaving the academy, he taught country schools for four terms, and then began his business career. He was for six years a store-keeper and the postmaster of Central Village, in Westport (from 1864 to 1870), and subsequently, after the death of his father, in association with his late father's partner for six years in the live cattle trade, to which was soon added the slaughtering of cattle. He came to New Bedford in 1878, and was first employed here by P. Cornell, wholesale meat-dealer, as manager. He remained in this position six years, then became a partner in the business, and six years later succeeded to the entire business of P. Cornell & Co., becoming the New

S. A. BROWNELL.

Bedford agent of P. D. Armour, of Chicago. Meanwhile he engaged in numerous other interests, including manufacturing and banking. He is now a director of the Dartmouth and Westport Electric Railroad, the New Bedford Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the New Bedford Co-operative Bank. His public life was begun while he was a resident of Westport, as a member of the lower house of the Legislature, in 1870. In New Bedford he was first connected with the city government in 1886, when he was a member of the City Council. He was returned the following year, and then was elected to the Board of Aldermen, where he served through the years 1888-90-91-92. He was first chosen to the mayoralty in the December election of 1893. As mayor, he is chairman of the Board of Aldermen and the School Committee; and he is also chairman of the Board of Public Works, the Park Commission, the Water Board, and the trustees of the Free Public Library. In politics he is a Republican, and has been some time a member of the Republican city committee of New Bedford. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, a past master of Noquochoke Lodge, member of Adoniram Royal Arch Chapter, of Sutton Commandery Knights Templar, a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason, and of the Mystic Shrine, Aleppo, Boston: and is also a member of the Knights of Honor, the American Order of United Workmen, the New Bedford Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Acushnet Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Stella Lodge of Daughters of Rebecca. He is president and director of the Odd Fellows' Building Association of New Bedford. His club associations are with the Wamsutta and Hunters' of New Bedford, the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts, and the Club of the Legislature of 1870. Mr. Brownell was married November 13, 1864, to Miss Mary L. Sisson, of Mattapoisett. They have had five children, three of whom died before reaching the age of three years. The others still living are: Albert R. Brownell and Mabel W., now Mrs. Albert Braley.

CAMPBELL, Benjamin Franklin, M.D., of Boston, was born near Halifax, September 12, 1834, son of Benjamin W. H. and Isabel (Sutherland) Campbell. He is of Scotch descent, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. His education was begun in the common schools of his native place, and finished in New York, to which city he moved in early life, and

where in various classical schools he prepared for college. He entered the Harvard Medical School in 1854, and graduated in 1857. He then went abroad, and took a special course in surgery under Christopher Heath in London, also visiting the various hospitals in London, Edinburgh, and Paris. Upon his return he established himself in East Boston, and soon acquired an extensive practice, which is now limited only by his endurance. During the Civil War he served as surgeon in the general field hospital on the Pamunky River, Virginia, in 1862, and in 1864 as acting assistant surgeon, United States army, at the Webster General Hos-

BENJAMIN F. CAMPBELL.

pital in Manchester, N.H. He is now surgeon of Joseph Hooker Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Campbell was a member of the lower house of the Legislature of 1882–83, serving as chairman of the committee on water-supply. During his first term he introduced the order, which became a law, compelling storekeepers and manufacturers to provide seats for their female employees when the latter were not engaged in the performance of their duties. In 1889–90 he was a member of the Senate, serving as chairman of the committee on education. For six years he served on the Board of Overseers of the Poor in Boston, and for three years was a member of the Boston School Committee. In politics he is an active Republican. He was an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880, and the same year president of the Garfield Club of East Boston; and in 1888 he was president of the East Boston Harrison Club. He is a member and a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; member of the Middlesex (political dining) Club, and of the Knights Templar. He has frequently given public lectures, four of which, on "The Effects of Alcohol upon the Human Organization," "The Dangers of the Republic," "The Abuse of the Tongue," and "Rational Medicine," received wide attention. Dr. Campbell was married December 20, 1866, to Miss Albina M. C. Anderson, of Boston. They have three children: Frank, Grace, and Blanche Sutherland Campbell.

CARR, SAMUEL, of Boston, banker, was born in Charlestown, November 18, 1848, son of Samuel and Louisa (Trowbridge) Carr. His ancestors on both his father's and mother's side came to this country in its early days of settlement, from England. His education was begun in the public schools of Charlestown, where he entered the High School, and finished at the Newton High School, from which he graduated in 1867, his parents having removed to West Newton in 1862. Immediately after graduation he entered the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of which his father was cashier, as corresponding clerk. He continued here as clerk and assistant cashier until 1878, when he became cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston, which position he held until 1882. Then he was president of the Central National Bank of Boston 1882–83, and in March, 1883, was made confidential secretary of the late Frederick L. Ames, a large capitalist and one of the largest private real estate owners in Boston, with whom he remained until the latter's death in September, 1893, and by whose will he was appointed one of the executors and trustees. The management of this trust is his present occupation. His official positions now are president of the United Electric Securities Company of Boston, president of the Mutual District Messenger Company of Boston, vice-president of the Industrial Improvement Company, vice-president of the Central National Bank, director of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, and director of several of the branch lines of the Union Pacific Rail-

way Company. Mr. Carr received a special financial training under his father. While he was cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank,

SAMUEL CARR.

from 1878 to 1882, his father was still cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and his brother, George E. Carr, was cashier of the Everett National Bank. Both have since died. Mr. Carr has always been an enthusiastic musical amateur, and was strongly urged by his musical teachers to adopt music as a profession, but decided not to do so. He has played the organ in various churches as a relaxation and delight most of the time since fifteen years of age. For the past eleven years he has been organist and director of music at the Old South Church, Boston, where is one of the largest and finest organs in the country and a fine quartette choir. He is a member of the Harvard Musical Association, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of the Bostonian Society; and of the Country Club, Brookline, the Essex County Club, Manchester, the St. Botolph, Algonquin, and Athletic clubs, Boston. He has, by appointment of the governor, been a State director of the Workingmen's Loan Association since 1888; and in 1895 he was appointed by Mayor Curtis a trustee of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Carr was married September 10, 1872, to Miss Susan Waters Tarbox, who was born in Framingham, and a daughter of the late Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D. They have two children: Margaret Waters (born May 24, 1876) and Elsie Trowbridge (born March 29, 1881).

CARRIE, William Albert, of Boston, bank stationer, is a native of Canada, born in Carlisle, Ontario, November 18, 1857, son of Richard and Lambert Montgomery (Anderson) Carrie. He is of Huguenot, Welsh, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, and English ancestry. His father, who moved to the United States in 1858, was a volunteer soldier in the Civil War. He was educated in common and private schools. Being left dependent at an early age, he was obliged to work; and he began in the store of Field, Leiter, & Co., Chicago. He remained there until the great Chicago fire, and after that was in a real estate office until 1877, when he went to Toronto, Canada, and entered a wholesale stationery and publishing establishment, there to learn the business. Two years later he was put "on the road" by the house as a commercial traveller. After a while, wearying of hard pioneer work in this line at small pay, he

WM. A. CARRIE.

dropped it, and went to New York City, where he entered the employment of Baker, Pratt, & Co., Bond Street, then the largest stationery and book house in that city. In May, 1883, having received a better offer from J. C. Hall & Co., of Providence, R.I., to travel for that firm among the banks of the Eastern and Middle States, he went to that place. After three years with the Messrs. Hall, having been urged by some of the bank men to engage in business for himself in Boston, he left Providence, and came to Boston, a city which always had a fascination for him because of its historic associations and the kindness which he had received from those with whom he had come in contact, and opened an office at No. 84 Devonshire Street. Two years later, needing more room, he moved to No. 86 Federal Street. Up to this time the orders taken by him had been placed with printers and binders doing work for the trade. But, as his business grew, this arrangement proved unsatisfactory; and in 1889 he leased two floors at No. 46 Oliver Street, and put in a ruling and binding plant, together with a stock of paper for jobbing purposes. Subsequently a printing plant was added, making it to-day the only establishment of the kind — printing, ruling, perforating, numbering, and binding done under one management — in Boston, if not in New England. The firm (now William A. Carrie & Co.) has also had for two years the Boston agency of the Globe Company, Cincinnati and New York, letter file cabinets and supplies for saving labor in offices. Mr. Carrie is a Freemason, senior warden of St. John's Lodge of Boston, the oldest lodge in America; and is a member of the Boston Stationers' Association, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, the Master Printers' Club, and the Boston Art Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married February 20, 1894, to Miss Minnie M. Shaw, of New York City.

CASAS, William Beltran de las, of Malden and Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Malden, March 3, 1857. His father, Francisco Beltran de las Casas, born in 1803, near Tarragona in Spain, came to this country about 1826, and, after teaching the languages and painting for a time at Williams and Amherst Colleges, passed most of his life in the same profession in Boston. His mother, Elizabeth Carder Pedrick, was born at Marblehead in 1810, of the marriage of John Pedrick and Elizabeth Fettyplace, both descended from ancestors of the same names, who were among the earliest English settlers of that town. Mr. de las Casas was educated in the Malden public schools and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1879. After graduation he was for two years, 1879–81, teacher of mathematics in Trinity School at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson. Then he took up his law studies at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1884. After further law reading in the law office of Robert P. Smith at Boston, he was admitted to

W. B. de las CASAS.

the Suffolk bar in 1885, and began practice at once, with office at No. 40 Water Street, Boston, where he has since been established. He has mainly been engaged in the management of trust and other estates, but has also conducted some business negotiations in Spanish countries, in which he has travelled extensively. Having been also drawn into real estate interests, he developed one of the most attractive sections of his native city, and in other ways has taken an active part in its life and prosperity. He was one of the founders and building committee of the Malden Hospital, of which he is yet a trustee. Of late years Mr. de las Casas has taken a somewhat

prominent part in political affairs, as a result of his strong interest in such matters as civil service, tariff, and consular reform. Since 1882 he has been secretary of the Malden Civil Service Reform Association, and on the executive and other committees of the State and national leagues. In 1884 he was secretary of the Malden Independent Republican Committee. Later he gave his support to the Democratic party, and in 1890 was a member of the Malden Democratic city committee, and at the same time chairman of the Congressional District committee. The next year he was the Democratic nominee for the Governor's Council. In 1892 he was appointed a member of a State commission, with the Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Philip A. Chase, to report on the advisability of a system of metropolitan parks about Boston, and in 1893 was appointed on the permanent Metropolitan Park Commission. The work of this commission has been, aside from the practice of his profession, his most absorbing interest for the past three years. He is a member of several clubs, among which are the Union of Boston, Kernwood of Malden, and Reform of New York, and for years has served in the first Corps of Cadets. He is unmarried.

CAVANAUGH, Michael Ambrose, of Boston, Taunton, and Manchester, N.H., senior member of the firm of Cavanaugh Brothers, leading dealers in horses in New England, was born in East Taunton, December 9, 1852, son of Thomas and Ellen (Collins) Cavanaugh. He is of Irish blood, his father and mother having both been born in Ireland. His father came to East Taunton when a young man, and went to work in the Iron Works there. In 1864, when Michael was a lad of twelve, the father was taken ill, and obliged to give up work, and so continued until his death in May, 1867. Consequently, the boy was forced to leave school, and contribute his part to the support of the family, which consisted of eight in all. He found a place in the Iron Works, paying the rate of thirty-three and one-third cents a day,—a pretty small sum, but nevertheless a great help; for the only other wage-earner of the family was his elder brother, John, who received but slightly higher pay. He continued at the Iron Works until 1870, when, having concluded that he would like to follow the sea, he left, and shipped in a schooner. One voyage, however, dispelled the charm; and upon its finish he returned to his old work, content to remain a landsman. Meanwhile he bought a horse and wagon on the instalment plan; and, when the team was partly paid for, he started out in the kindling wood business, at the same time trying his hand at trading horses. Soon after he started a modest stage line, which he ran evenings between East Taunton and Taunton. In the autumn of 1875 he bought a hack, and, moving to Taunton, engaged in the general hack business at the railway station. Three years later he had a small stable of horses and carriages, and made sales here.

M. A. CAVANAUGH.

Shortly after he moved to Manchester, N.H., and, forming a partnership with his brother, James F., under the firm name of Cavanaugh Brothers, established a hack, livery, and boarding business in the old City Hotel stables. In 1881 the brothers added an auction mart of horses, carriages, and harnesses, selling regularly Saturdays, Michael A. doing the auctioneering. By 1884 the sales of the mart had so increased that the conduct of this part of the business occupied nearly all their time. Then they sold out the hack and livery department, and devoted themselves exclusively to the sale business. In 1886 they bought out the carriage and harness repository of Ezra W. Kim-

ball, and continued it in connection with the horse sale business. In 1889 they opened their first stable in Boston, on Portland Street, taking the third brother, Thomas F., into the firm. By this time their horse business had so increased that they were handling about five thousand horses a year, and its care was absorbing their attention. Consequently, they sold their carriage and harness business to Daniel S. Kimball, the predecessor of the Kimball Carriage Company. Throughout the year 1889 Mr. Cavanaugh rode from Manchester to Boston and return each day, thus travelling one hundred and fourteen miles daily on the cars. The same year the brothers built a new brick stable in Manchester, on Central Street, one hundred by forty feet, three stories high; and here they continue to do an extensive horse sale business, having private sales daily and regular auction sales each Saturday. In Boston they moved in 1893 from Portland Street to Nos. 103 and 105 Beverly Street, and that year began making a specialty of fine high-bred horses. In Taunton they completed in 1895 one of the finest four-story brick buildings there, containing two large halls and a fine stable, where they are doing an extensive hack, livery, and sale business. Michael A. and Thomas F. now attend to the Boston and Taunton stables, and James F. manages the Manchester stable. Michael A. was always a lover of the race horse, and had driven many valuable ones. He was married September 13, 1888, to Miss Lillian E. Butman, daughter of Oliver J. and Mary Butman, of Manchester. She died in 1889, after giving birth to a boy: Oliver Ray Estelle Cavanaugh. Mr. Cavanaugh moved to Taunton soon after the death of his wife, and kept house with his mother and brother, Thomas F., until the death of his mother, in 1894. He still lives in the same place.

CHICK, Isaac William, of Boston, merchant, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Peterborough, June 25, 1851, son of John Maxwell and Lucy (Sanderson) Chick. His father was a Baptist minister, having pastorates at Grafton, Mass., and at Groton, Mass. He was educated and fitted for college at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., under Professor E. T. Quimby, later professor at Dartmouth College. His class entered college, but he preferred to go at once into business. Accordingly, in the autumn following his graduation, in 1868, he came to Boston, and, finding employment as a bookkeeper in a wool house, kept a set of books there until April, 1869. Then he entered the old and well-known carpet house of John H. Pray, Sons, & Co., and took charge of the shipping department; and from that time to the present he has been connected with this establishment, passing through all the various stages of the retail and wholesale departments, until he worked his way into the firm in 1878. He has had the general management of the buying and selling of the merchandise of the house, doing the foreign as well as the domestic buying, going

I. W. CHICK.

to Europe once or twice each year, and in this way keeping up the supply of foreign novelties in its lines of carpets and Oriental rug fabrics. His judgment and taste were especially shown in the fine line of designs and coloring introduced by his house, nearly all of which were selected or originated by him. He has devoted all his energies to the interests of the house; and its business has grown rapidly, until it is now (with one exception) the largest carpet business, wholesale and retail, in the country, has a capital of a million dollars, pays cash for all goods purchased, and enjoys an annual trade of rising two million dollars. The firm has established

an enviable name for reliability, and for furnishing the finest assortment of goods at fair prices. In 1887 a large upholstery department was added, which has come to be a prosperous and prominent feature of the business. A little later the firm purchased the furniture and house furnishing establishment of H. R. Plimpton & Co., which enabled it to make contracts for the entire furnishing of hotels, clubs, and residences from its own stock. It thereafter became one of the best known throughout the country; and its travellers were sent into the Far West and North-west, the Middle and Southern States. It has for a series of years held the contract for furnishing all the carpets for the United States government — from forty to sixty thousand yards per year — against all competition; and among its many other notable contracts have been the Massachusetts State House (new part), twenty thousand yards of Wilton, the new Suffolk Court-house, Trinity Church, Algonquin Club-house, Parker House, Young's Hotel, Adams House, Copley Square Hotel, the Masonic Temple, all of Boston; the Fall River Line of Steamers,— "Pilgrim," "Puritan," and "Priscilla," the finest boat in the world; and the Hotel Cochrane, Washington, D.C., Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., Grand Union, Saratoga, and many others. After the great fire of 1872, being then burned out, the firm moved up Washington Street, opposite the old Adams House. Many at that time doubted the wisdom of the move "way up town," but time proved that the march of trade was that way. Again, in 1890, having outgrown the old quarters, Mr. Chick, having a firm faith in the sure advancement of good real estate on Washington Street, strongly and successfully advocated the purchase of the large piece of business property further south, opposite Boylston Street, in the heart of the city. Upon this lot, containing twenty thousand feet of land running through to Harrison Avenue, the firm erected the present six story, fire-proof building, extra well lighted, equipped with automatic sprinklers, automatic fire and burglar alarms, in every way a model structure, especially adapted to the carpet and upholstering business. Land and building cost upward of three-quarters of a million dollars. Mr. Chick gave careful attention to all matters connected with the purchase of the real estate, and personally followed all the details of plan and building in addition to his many regular duties in connection with the carpet business. The foresight shown in the purchase of this large piece of real estate, which must by its advance in value in the near future give a handsome profit to the owners, was marked. Trade in Boston is steadily and surely moving south, up Washington Street; and Boylston Street will soon be the centre of the retail trade. Mr. Chick is a director of numerous manufacturing corporations in various parts of the country; a director of the Phœnix Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., where over eight hundred men are employed; and of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. He is a Freemason, member of the De Molay Commandery Knights Templar, of St. Andrews Chapter, and Revere Lodge; is a charter member of the Algonquin Club, and has been a member of the Union Boat Club for many years. In his younger days he was active in all athletic sports, and has not lost his interest in them. Mr. Chick was married October 31, 1877, to Miss Emma M. Converse, daughter of J. W. Converse, of Boston. They have two children: Mabel (born December 7, 1882) and Willie C. Chick (born March 2, 1884). His winter residence is at No. 347 Beacon Street, corner of Fairfield Street, Back Bay. The house, built under his direct supervision, has one of the finest interiors in Boston, all three stories being finished in a great variety of hard woods, and is assessed for one hundred thousand dollars. His summer residence is at Swampscott, the large and comfortable house there having been built by him in 1889. The estate, costing about forty thousand dollars, contains two acres of land, and is upon what was formerly the Mudge place. The house is finely furnished, having an abundance of Oriental carpets and rugs, of which Mr. Chick is a great lover as well as a good judge.

CLAFLIN, Fred Harris, of Boston, business manager of the *Daily Standard*, was born in Hudson, October 21, 1861, son of Dr. William T. and Julia M. Claflin. He was educated in the public schools of Marlborough and at the Worcester Academy. His mother dying when he was a boy, he lived during his early youth with his uncle, Dr. E. D. Wyman, in Montague City; and while there he published the first amateur paper in western Massachusetts, called *The Press*. When at the Worcester Academy, he started a paper called *The Academy*, which is still in existence. He served his first time as a

printer with Pratt Brothers in Marlborough, Mass., remaining in their office for about three years. Then he removed with his uncle to Malden, and began work in Boston printing-offices. He was first in charge of the office of Babb & Stevens on Water Street, next with Deland & Barta, and next in charge of the office of Colburn Brothers. Leaving the latter place in 1886, he went to Worcester, and after doing some work for the late Henry J. Jennings, who was then chairman of the Republican city committee of Worcester, he was employed by Mr. Christie, also a member of that committee, to assist in starting the Worcester *Tele-*

F. H. CLAFLIN.

gram. He remained with the *Telegram* for about two years, serving as reporter, then on special work, and the second year as assistant editor, and was finally obliged to retire, having lost his eyesight. For two months he was totally blind, and was told by his doctor that he must give up newspaper work. Upon his partial recovery, however, and having returned to Boston, he took a position as special reporter on the Boston *Evening Traveller*, then under the direction of Colonel Roland Worthington. He spent four years in this office, part of the time as city editor and the last year in charge of the business department, and then entered the employ of the Boston *Journal*, being offered by Stephen O'Meara, the general manager at that time, the position of superintendent of the circulation department. He continued with the *Journal* also four years, until the change in the management and the retirement of Mr. O'Meara in the spring of 1895,—having the direction of the delivery and subscription departments as well as the circulation,—and from there went to the *Standard* as general manager. Mr. Claflin is prominently connected with the order of Odd Fellows, having occupied nearly all the chairs from the lodge to the canton. He is a member of the Malden Lodge, of the Paul Revere Encampment of Boston, and the Grand Canton, Shawmut, Boston; was for two years quartermaster of the First Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, under Colonel John E. Palmer, and one year quartermaster of the division of the East, under General Foster, New Haven, Conn.; and is now chief of staff of the Massachusetts department Patriarchs Militant, under Brigadier-General Frank M. Merrill, of Lowell, the position being second in the State.

CLARK, Benjamin Cutler, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of Boston, born October 10, 1833, son of Benjamin Cutler and Mary (Preston) Clark. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Clark, was one of the "Boston Tea Party." He was educated in Chauncy Hall School, where he was fitted for college, and at Harvard College, graduating in the notable class of 1853, which embraced among its members Charles W. Eliot, now President Eliot of the University, Professor Adams S. Hill, James M. Peirce, James C. White, and Elbridge J. Cutler; the librarian and historian, Justin Windsor; Francis W. Vaughan, librarian of the Boston Social Law Library; General Charles J. Paine, John Quincy Adams, Arthur T. Lyman, Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company of New York, and others who after graduation achieved place and fame. Mr. Clark's training for business life was in the counting-room; and he has been steadily in active business from October, 1853. Since 1862 he has been head of the firm of B. C. Clark & Co., in the Mediterranean and West Indies business and shipowners, and since 1874 treasurer of the Pearson Cordage Company, now also president of the corporation. He has been consul for the Republic of Hayti since 1863, the oldest in term of office in Boston; and the late minister Preston once stated

that among all their diplomatic posts there were no accounts kept so clearly and systematically as those at the Boston consulate. Mr. Clark is also trustee for a large amount of property. He is interested in practical philanthropic work in Boston, as treasurer of the Tyler Street Day Nursery, and treasurer for many years of the Poplar Club, an organization of workingmen at the West End. He is president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, which has existed for fifty-five years, and a member of the Boston Art Club, for six years one of

BENJ. C. CLARK.

the executive committee of the latter, and for three years vice-president, declining re-election. He is a fisherman and a sportsman, and has shot more than four thousand ducks at Cohasset, which exceeds all known records in that locality. Mr. Clark married September 29, 1859, Miss Adeline Kinnicutt Weld, eldest daughter of Aaron D. Weld, of West Roxbury. Their children are: Benjamin Preston, Alice Harding, Gertrude Weld, and Ellery Harding Clark.

CLARK, Rev. Francis Edward, of Boston, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, was born in the town of Aylmer, on the upper Ottawa River, Province Quebec, Canada, September 12, 1851, son of Charles Carey and Lydia Fletcher (Clark) Symmes. His parents were always citizens of the United States, but lived temporarily in Canada. He is of early New England stock, being on his father's side a descendant in the eighth generation from the Rev. Zechariah Symmes, who came to Boston in the ship "Griffin" in 1634, and was the first minister of Charlestown. This Zechariah Symmes was a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, chosen lecturer at St. Anthony, London, but, because of persecution brought upon him by his espousal of non-conformity, he left England. His ancestors were eminent Church of England ministers; and several of his descendants, Dr. Clark's immediate ancestors, were ministers. On his mother's side Dr. Clark is descended also from Puritan stock for many generations in Massachusetts. His great-uncle, Charles Symmes, originally of Symmes's Corner (now in Winchester), was the founder of Aylmer. He was but two years old when his father died of cholera, and seven when he was bereft of his mother; and, then being adopted by his uncle, the Rev. Edward Warren Clark, of Claremont, N.H., his name was changed by the latter to "Clark." His early education was received at home, in the Claremont Academy, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H.; and he was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1873, from which college he received the degree of D.D. in 1886. Subsequently he attended the Andover Theological Seminary, and was graduated there in 1876. He became pastor of the Williston Congregational Church, Portland, in the following autumn, October 19, and seven years later, October, 1883, was made pastor of the Phillips Congregational Church, South Boston. In the autumn of 1887 he was dismissed to accept the presidency of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and the editorship in chief of the *Golden Rule*. His life-work, which has given him a wide reputation abroad as well as in his own country, has been in connection with the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which he founded in 1881, and which now numbers in all parts of the world nearly two and one-half millions. This movement was begun by him while pastor of the Williston Church, and was the result of a revival which brought a number of young converts to the church. Its purpose was to pro-

vide an organization through which young converts could be held true, and trained for the duties of church membership. The first meeting was held in the parsonage, on an evening of February, 1881; and, after Dr. Clark had presented and explained to his young guests a constitution which he had previously drawn up of the "Williston Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor," fifty-seven signed as active members and six as associate members. This constitution, the main point of which was the "prayer-meeting pledge" by which each active member agrees to attend and participate in the weekly prayer-meeting, was essentially the same as that adopted by the great majority of Societies of Christian Endeavor which have followed the parent one. The original society rapidly increased, and at the close of the first year numbered one hundred and twenty-seven members. The second year it had two hundred names on its roll. In August, 1881, an article published in a religious journal of Boston, entitled "How One Church Cares for its Young People," gave the first knowledge of Mr. Clark's experiment to the outside world. This,

F. E. CLARK.

and other articles following, brought letters from pastors and workers in all parts of the country; and similar organizations in other places were in course of time effected. In June, 1882, when six societies were recorded with four hundred and eighty-one members, the first convention was held in the Williston Church. At the next annual conference fifty-three societies were recorded, with twenty-six hundred and thirty members; at the next, in 1884, one hundred and fifty-one, with sixty-four hundred and fourteen members: in 1885, two hundred and fifty-three, with fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two members in all parts of the country, and several societies in foreign lands. That year the "United Society of Christian Endeavor" was founded and incorporated under the laws of Maine, and headquarters were established in Boston. The convention of 1887 held at Saratoga, at which Dr. Clark was chosen president of the United Society, was attended by two thousand delegates; that of 1888 drew together over five thousand delegates; that of 1889, over sixty-five hundred; 1890, over eight thousand; 1891, over fourteen thousand; 1892 (in New York), thirty-five thousand; 1893 (held in Montreal, Canada), sixteen thousand; 1894, thirty-five thousand. In 1895 there were enrolled at the headquarters in Boston more than forty thousand societies, with a membership of over two million four hundred thousand. Of these about nine thousand were junior societies. In the spring of 1888 Dr. Clark visited England in the interest of the movement, and again in 1891, the second visit in company with three trustees of the United Society. Large meetings were held in various places, and zealous work resulted, the societies in England increasing from one hundred and twenty in 1891 to one thousand in 1894. Dr. Clark next made a trip around the world, taking with him his wife and eldest son. Starting in August, 1893, he first visited Australia, touching on the way the Hawaiian Islands and the Samoan Islands, where are several flourishing societies. In all the principal cities of Australia great conventions were held, and soon after his departure the Australian United Society of Christian Endeavor was formed. From Australia, after a brief stay in Canton, he pressed on to Japan. There large gatherings were held in many places under the auspices of the missionaries and the Endeavor Societies, and there a Japanese United Society of Christian Endeavor was also formed. Again in China similar meetings were held in various places; and, as in the countries earlier visited, a United Society was subsequently formed. India

and Ceylon were next visited, Calcutta and Bombay, with the same gratifying results. Then Dr. Clark journeyed to Egypt and to Palestine: after a short stay in Syria, to Constantinople; thence to Spain; next to Paris; thence across the Channel to Great Britain; and from there back to the United States. This journey covered about thirty-nine thousand miles, more than twelve nations; and the addresses before audiences aggregating over one hundred thousand were largely made through interpreters in more than twenty different languages. Dr. Clark has written several volumes, the chief being "Young People and the Church," "Young People's Prayer-meetings," "Our Journey around the World," "The Mossback Correspondence," "Christian Endeavor Saints," "Danger Signals," and "Looking out on Life." He has held various ecclesiastical offices and trusteeships; and he has been for three years a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He is a member of the Monday Club, the Congregational Club, and of other minor clubs. He was married October 3, 1876, to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Abbott, of Andover, who is a direct descendant in the eighth generation of John Alden of "Mayflower" fame, and who has been of great assistance to Dr. Clark in all his work for young people. They have had five children: Maude Williston, Eugene Francis, Faith Phillips, Harold Symmes, and Ernest Sydney Clark, of whom all except the third are living.

CLARK, James Samuel, M.D., of Westfield, was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., July 21, 1854, son of Abijah Stone and Clara (Swan) Clark. His father was the grandson of Samuel Clark, an officer in the Revolutionary War; and his mother was descended from Governor Thomas Dudley, whose grand-daughter, Deborah Wade, married Thomas Swan. He was graduated from the High School at Bellows Falls in 1870; and the following year, his father moving to Turner's Falls, Mass., and establishing the Clark Machine Company, he entered the latter's shop, and spent three years there, learning the machinist's trade. Subsequently, after spending the years 1875 and 1876 in the Worcester School of Technology, he became superintendent of the machine shop. In 1878 he began the study of medicine with Medical Examiner Waterman of Westfield, and in 1881 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. The same autumn he began practice in Stafford Springs, Conn.,

JAMES S. CLARK.

where he remained until August, 1887, at which time he returned to Westfield to go into partnership with Dr. Waterman, whose health had failed. He has since made Westfield his home, and for three years served as town physician. He spent the summer and autumn of 1894 in travelling through Europe, giving especial attention to the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris. Though not actually engaged in politics, Dr. Clark entertains a keen interest in the Republican party. He was married October 9, 1889, to Miss Patty Lee Waterman, youngest daughter of his former preceptor.

COLLINS, Abel Chalkley, of Great Barrington, member of the bar, is a native of Connecticut, born in North Stonington, New London County, March 27, 1857, youngest son of Abel Francis and Electa Jane (Collins) Collins. His mother, still living, was a daughter of Job S. and Ruth Collins, of Utica, N.Y. He is descended from Henry Collins, who with wife and three children sailed from London, England, in 1635, in the ship "Abigail."

He had a certificate from the minister of the parish of Stepney "of his conformitie, and that he was no subsidy man." He settled in Essex Street in Lynn, where he carried on the business of manufacturing starch. He held several local offices, and in 1639 was a member of the Salem Court. This branch of the Collins family became early identified with the Society of Friends. John, a grandson of Henry, was a prominent minister, and for many years one of the leading members of the society in New England. Mr. Collins's mother and her father, and his grandfather, Abel Collins, were also well-known ministers. His father, Abel

A. C. COLLINS.

F. Collins, was a man of good education and sound judgment. He taught school for a number of years, part of the time at the Friends' Boarding School of Providence, R.I. He settled upon the family homestead in North Stonington, and was a successful farmer. He was also a justice of the peace in that town. Abel Chalkley prepared for college at the Friends' Boarding School, Providence, and took a classical course at Brown University, graduating in 1878 with the degree of A.B. In 1881 he received the degree of A.M. After graduating from the college, he taught school for three years. Then he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Justin Dewey in Great Barrington. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court at Pittsfield in May, 1884, and immediately opened his office in Great Barrington. He has had some important criminal cases, but has confined his attention more especially to civil cases, and with good success. He has been counsel for a number of corporations, and has had charge of settling many estates. He is also a director of the National Mahaiwe Bank and a trustee of the Great Barrington Savings Bank. He has been prominent in town affairs, and taken much interest in local institutions. He has been chairman of the Board of Selectmen for two terms, 1887–89, a member of the School Committee since 1890, and one of the directors of the Great Barrington Free Library for a number of years and actively interested in it. He was chosen president of the Young Men's Christian Association upon its organization in 1893, and re-elected in 1894. While in college, he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi Society and of the Phi Beta Kappa. In politics Mr. Collins is Republican. He has never sought office; but he accepted the Republican nomination for representative to the Legislature in 1892, in a district then Democratic. He, however, did not succeed in overcoming the Democratic tidal wave of that year. He was married January 2, 1890, to Miss Sarah D. Sheldon, daughter of Seth L. and Phebe Sheldon, of Great Barrington. They have two sons: Sheldon Chalkley (born January 21, 1891) and Theodore Abel Collins (born May 10, 1895). He resides at Indiola Place, formerly the residence of his uncle, Clarkson T. Collins, M.D., deceased. Of his two brothers, Francis W. died in 1887, and Clarkson A. is now practising law in New York City.

CONEY, HUBERT MASON, of Ware, member of the bar, is a native of Ware, born March 18, 1844, son of John and Sophronia (Allen) Coney. His first ancestors on the paternal side in America came to Boston from "Coney Green," England, about 1650, and settled in Sharon and Walpole. The branch from which he sprang came to Ware in 1774, and settled on what is known as "Coy's Hill"; and from that time the place was occupied by one descendant after another till 1871, when John Coney, father of H. M. Coney, removed to Ware Village. They all followed farming. Mr. Coney's education was begun in the common schools of Ware. He graduated from the High

School in the spring of 1860, prepared for college; but, his work being needed on the farm, he remained at home for another year, meanwhile continuing his studies. In the autumn of 1861 he was fitted for the sophomore class at Amherst, but again was prevented from entering college, this time by the call for service in the Civil War, which was paramount. Accordingly, he enlisted on the 11th of October that year at Ware, and on the 20th of November following was, at Pittsfield, mustered into the service for three years in Company D, Thirty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He served his full term, participating in the engagements of Bisland, Port Hudson, Yellow Bayou, and others of minor importance, and was honorably discharged at New Orleans, La., November 19, 1864. Upon his return from the army he entered mercantile life, in the hardware business in Ware, which he followed till February, 1872, when he sold out, and began the study of law. While pursuing his studies, he supported himself by doing some fire and life insurance business and serving as town clerk, holding the latter office from 1872 to 1876. He was admitted to the bar at the March term at Springfield in 1876, and immediately began practice there. In 1882 he removed his office to Boston, where he continued until 1889, when he returned to Ware, in which place he has since been established, in the enjoyment of a large and steadily increasing practice. In 1892 he was town counsel for Ware. While residing in Springfield, he was a representative in the General Court for that city from Ward Two, in 1881. He has served in the State militia for a number of years,—from 1877 to 1882, - first as second lieutenant and finally captain of Company G, Second Regiment. In politics he has always been a Republican, and now holds the chairmanship of the Republican town committee of Ware. He is a Freemason, member of the Eden Lodge of Ware, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Springfield Commandery Knights Templar; and is a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of J. W. Lawton Post, No. 85, of Ware, and having been in 1895 aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and judge advocate on the staff of the department commander. Mr. Coney was married April 17, 1867, to Miss Eleanor L. Brainerd, of Ware. They have had one son: Edwin B. Coney, who died April 17, 1889, aged fourteen years.

HUBERT M. CONEY.

CONVERSE, Elisha Slade, of Boston, manufacturer, president of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, was born in Needham, July 28, 1820, son of Elisha and Betsy (Wheaton) Converse. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Edward Converse, who with his wife came from England to this country in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, where he became one of the foremost men of the settlement, establishing a ferry between Charlestown and Boston the first year after his arrival, being chosen a selectman in 1634 and serving six years, and in 1640 one of the founders of the town of Woburn, where he built the first dwelling-house and served continuously on the board of selectmen until his death in 1663. Elisha S. was the youngest child of Elisha and Betsy Converse. When he was four years of age, his parents removed from Needham to a farm in Woodstock, Conn.; and his early education was attained in the public schools of that town. In his thirteenth year he was sent to school in Boston,—to the McLean Grammar School,—making his home temporarily in the family of his elder brother, James W. Converse. Shortly after coming to Boston, he obtained a place for the employment of part of his time in the shop of Aaron

Butler, then carrying on a general merchandise trade, principally in dry goods and boots and shoes. Three years were thus diligently spent in study and work. At the end of this period he returned to the farm, and spent nearly another year there in farm work and in the local school. When he had reached the age of seventeen, he went to Thompson, Conn., to learn the clothier's trade, making an engagement with Albert A. Whipple, a clothier there. Two years later, before he had completed the stipulated term of service originally agreed upon, Mr. Whipple took him into partnership. Three years later he bought out

E. S. CONVERSE.

Mr. Whipple's interest, and continued the business alone until 1844, when he disposed of it, and removed to Boston to engage in the boot, shoe, and leather trade. He was led to this change through the influence of his elder brother, who was then prosperously engaged in the city in the wholesale hide and leather trade. Forming a copartnership with Benjamin Poland, under the firm name of Poland & Converse, he opened a wholesale boot and shoe store on North Market Street, at that time one of the principal streets devoted to this branch of trade in Boston, and made a promising start. Soon after the firm also engaged in the business of grinding and preparing drugs, spices, dye-stuffs, and other similar articles, with mill near Stoneham; and to that place Mr. Converse moved his residence in 1847, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Malden, with which place he has ever since been prominently identified. In 1849 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Converse formed a new partnership with John Robson, under the firm name of Converse & Robson. In September, 1853, Mr. Converse was elected to the position of treasurer of the Malden Manufacturing Company, successor of the Edgeworth Rubber Company, an unsuccessful enterprise started in 1850, and then began his long and remarkably successful career as a rubber shoe manufacturer. Upon the change of the name to the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, the act of incorporation by the Legislature being approved May 30 of that year, he gave up active interest in his old business, and devoted himself entirely to the development of the manufactory and its interests, assuming, in addition to the duties of treasurer, those of general buying and selling agent. From this time the business rapidly increased, and the product of the manufactory early came to be favorably known throughout the country. Additions to the factory, which originally consisted of a single three story wooden building, seventy feet long, were made from time to time, until by 1875 it had become a great structure in the form of a quadrangle, with an inner court, having a frontage of one thousand feet and a total floor area of about four acres. In November that year this structure was almost entirely destroyed by fire. But within a few months a new and greater factory arose in its place, embracing a group of brick structures four stories high, built around a quadrangle, as before. Subsequently various additions were made, until now the buildings have three times the original area, and contain nearly ten acres of floor space. An additional factory has also been built at Middlesex Fells, one and a half miles from the older one in Malden, like that well lighted and ventilated, perfectly fitted and equipped, and reputed to be the finest of its kind in the world. The business during Mr. Converse's forty-two years of management has increased from an output in 1853, by the Malden Manufacturing Company, of from three hundred to six hundred pairs of rubber boots and shoes per day, to about fifty thousand pairs per day in 1895; and more than three thousand operatives are now employed. Mr. Converse has been

devoted to the welfare of Malden since he first made that place his residence, and the evidences of his interest appear in substantial results of his work and in numerous magnificent gifts. He was largely instrumental in securing the incorporation of the city of Malden, and was its first mayor, elected by an almost unanimous vote. In 1878 and 1879 he represented the district in the lower house of the State Legislature, and in 1880–81 was senator for his district. Chief among his gifts to the city is the free public library, one of the most beautiful of public buildings, designed by the late eminent architect H. H. Richardson. It was a gift in which his wife joined, in memory of their eldest son, Frank E. Converse (who was murdered in 1863 by E. W. Green, then postmaster of Malden, in the latter's attempt to rob the Malden Bank, of which young Converse was the assistant cashier), and is known as the "Converse Memorial." Mr. Converse has also been a generous giver to the Malden Hospital, the "Old People's Home" of Malden, the "Consumptives' Home" in the Roxbury District, Boston, Wellesley College, of which he is a trustee, and to various other charitable, philanthropic, and educational institutions. He has been a member of the Baptist church since his boyhood, and was for many years a deacon of the Malden Baptist church. The fine stone church building of the latter was erected largely through his contributions. Mr. Converse has been president of the Malden Bank since 1856, and he is also president of the Malden Hospital Corporation, the Rubber Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, a director of the National Exchange Bank of Boston, a trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Soldiers' Home. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 4, 1843, to Miss Mary Diana Edmands. They have had four children: Frank E., Mary Ida, Harry E., and Francis Eugene Converse. The second is now general manager of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company.

COOK, Charles Clarke, of Fall River, broker and manager of estates, was born in Fall River, March 28, 1854, son of Alexander O. and Mary S. (Bronson) Cook. His paternal grandparents were Perry and Lydia (Gifford) Cook, of Tiverton, R.I., and his maternal grandparents, Asa and Marinda (Jennings) Bronson, of New York and Connecticut. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River. He began business life in 1871 as a clerk for Hathaway & Dean, grocers, in which occupation he was employed about a year. Then he entered the store of Cook, Grew, & Ashton, plumbers, tinsmiths, and dealers in mill supplies, as salesman, taking charge of their mill supply department, and continued until 1887, when in June he became general agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield. Since that time he has added to his business real estate, stocks, accident and fire insurance, and the management of estates, real and personal. He is a member of the Boston Life

CHARLES C. COOK.

Underwriters' Association. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Cook was married October 4, 1877, to Miss Wealthy J. Winslow. They have had one child: Benjamin A. Cook (born August 17, 1878, died August 22, 1882).

COOK, Rev. Joseph, of Boston, lecturer, author, and editor, was born in Ticonderoga, N.Y., January 26, 1838, son of William Henry and Marette (Lamb) Cook. He is of the Cooks of Connecticut, the ancestor of whom is supposed to be Francis Cook, of Plymouth, who came from Kent, England, one of the Pilgrim Fathers. Sam-

uel Cook and his son, Warner Cook, who was Joseph Cook's grandfather, were born in Connecticut, and went to Ticonderoga soon after the Revolution. William Henry and Marette Cook were born in Ticonderoga. Joseph Cook was educated at Phillips (Andover) Academy under the celebrated classical teacher, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, graduating there in 1857; at Yale College under President Woolsey; and at Harvard under President Hill, graduating from Harvard in 1865. He was at Yale two years, entering in 1858, and then left, his health having become impaired. He entered Harvard in 1863 as a junior, and in 1865 was graduated with high honors, also taking several of the first prizes. His theological studies were pursued at the Andover Theological Seminary under Professor Park and Professor Phelps; and, after his graduation in 1868, he took a fourth year there, studying advanced religious and philosophical thought. He was licensed to preach, but was not ordained, and in 1870 was acting pastor of the First Congregational Church in Lynn. He also spoke as an evangelist and lecturer for two years. But he never sought a settlement. In September, 1871, he went abroad, and studied under Tholuck at Halle, Germany, and also in Leipzig, Berlin, and Göttingen, and visited Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, Austria, France, and Great Britain. Returning at the close of 1873, he took up his residence in Boston and became a lecturer and author. In 1875 he founded the Boston Monday Lectureship, and has spoken in it for twenty years. The lectures of this series have been given mostly in Tremont Temple, and early led to calls upon him to deliver on other days of the week courses of lectures in the principal cities of the country. Eleven volumes of his "Boston Monday Lectures" have been published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., besides numerous editions in London. In Boston alone he had delivered two hundred and forty-six lectures on philosophical, scientific, and political topics to large audiences, besides the same number of preludes, or addresses on vital points of current reform. These audiences, which have been held for twenty years, were gathered at noon on Mondays, the busiest hour of the busiest day of the week, and often overflowed Tremont Temple. In the year ending July 4, 1878, for example, he delivered one hundred and fifty lectures,— sixty being given in the East, sixty in the West, and thirty new ones in Boston,— issued three volumes, and travelled on his lecture trips ten thousand five hundred miles. The next year, ending July 4, 1879, the number of his lectures reached one hundred and sixty, seventy-two given in the East,— twenty of them in Boston and ten in New York,— seventy in the West, five in Canada, two in Utah, and eleven in California. He crossed the continent twice in the four last months of the season. During the winter following he conducted a Boston Monday-noon lectureship and a New York Thursday evening lectureship at the same time. The Boston Monday lectures for many years were published in full by the New York *Independent*, the *Christian Advocate*, the Boston *Advertiser*, and other papers. At the close of the twenty years' record the executive committee of the lectureship, in its report, referred to its remarkable success, running through a fifth of a century, as without American or European precedent. "The lectures," it said, "have been attended by great numbers of preachers, teachers, students, and other educated men; . . . and the lectureship has been heard in behalf of every urgent reform, as well as in support of all the leading evangelical truths." On the honorary committee are Professor Park, of Andover, Bishop Huntington, Bishop Vincent, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Cuyler, and

JOSEPH COOK.

other distinguished clergymen. Dr. A. J. Gordon was for twelve years president of the executive committee. In 1880–82 Mr. Cook, accompanied by his wife, made a lecturing tour of the world, visiting England, Germany, Italy, Palestine, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and other places. In all the great cities which he visited he had immense audiences. His journey covered two years and seventy-seven days, and during this time he spoke oftener than every other working day while on the land. He made one hundred and thirty-five public appearances in the British Islands, lecturing in Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales before audiences of extraordinary size, quality, and enthusiasm. In Edinburgh he gave five lectures during eight consecutive days, his audiences crowding the largest halls. At one lecture the Lord Provost presided, and at others Professor Calderwood, and Principal Rainy of the Free Church New Theological College. At Edinburgh, as well as at Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and London, many ministers of various denominations were present. On the occasion of the delivery of his lecture on "Conscience" in Edinburgh the students of Edinburgh University and of the Theological Colleges of the city had a special section of the Free Assembly Hall assigned to them. Mr. Cook's farewell lecture in London was given in the Metropolitan Tabernacle to an immense audience on the 31st of May, 1882, Dr. Allon, the editor of the British *Quarterly Review*, occupying the chair. During this tour he was entertained at public breakfasts at Belfast, Cardiff, Leicester, Aberdeen, Inverness, Edinburgh, Manchester, Glasgow, and London. After spending some months in Germany and Italy, Mr. Cook next went to India by way of Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, where he spent three months. He lectured in Bombay, Poonah, Ahmednagar, Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta, Bangalore, and other places to large audiences, composed of both Europeans and natives. In that country and Ceylon he made forty-two public appearances in eighty-four consecutive days. All of the principal towns from the Himalayas to the sea gave him eager and overflowing audiences of Hindus. During his stay in Calcutta he and the leaders of the Brahmo-Somaj, or Society of Theists, then represented by the Hindu reformer, Keshub Chunder Sen, exchanged visits and explained their religious opinions. From India his tour was continued to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands. He gave twelve lectures in Japan, six of them in English and six through an interpreter; one in Canton, one in Foochow, and three in Shanghai; and in Australasia he gave long courses to brilliant and crowded assemblies in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and other leading towns, making fifty-eight public appearances in all. In 1884–85 Mr. Cook made a circuit of the continent, lecturing, as usual, to great audiences in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Portland, Ore., Victoria, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, St. Louis, Montreal, St. John, and Halifax. In 1888 he founded *Our Day*, a Monthly Record and Review of Reform, and conducted the periodical as editor-in-chief for seven years. On beginning a second tour of the world in May, 1895, by the way of Australia, Japan, and India, he resigned his editorship and sold his interest in this periodical. Mr. Cook is a member of the Athenæum, Boston, the Victoria Institute, London, and of the Boston Committee of One Hundred. In politics Mr. Cook is independent, and a political Prohibitionist. He took an active part in the World's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He received the degree of LL.D. from Howard University, Washington, D.C., in 1892. Mr. Cook was married June 30, 1877, to Miss Georgiana Hemingway, of New Haven, Conn.

CORT, JOHN, of Webster, editor of the Webster *Times*, is a native of England, born in Rochdale, March 9, 1837, son of John and Betsey (Mills) Cort. He is of English-Scotch ancestry. He was educated in the national school in his native town. He learned the printer's trade, serving his apprenticeship in England, and subsequently became an editor. Coming to this country, he worked for various firms in Providence, R.I., and in New York, and in 1874 took charge of the Webster *Times*, which he has since conducted. He held the position of registrar of elections from 1887 to 1890. In politics he is Republican. He is a Freemason, member of Webster Lodge, and has been its secretary for two years; is an Odd Fellow belonging to Maanexit Lodge; and is connected with the Royal Arcanum, having occupied the positions of orator and regent of Ben Franklin Council. The success which he has achieved and

the position he has attained have been won by his own efforts. He was married July 6, 1861, to Miss Jane Rossall. They have had one daughter,

JOHN CORT.

who died in November, 1893, at the age of twenty-seven. She was her father's assistant in the conduct of his newspaper.

COWLES, Frank Mellen, of Boston, of the Cowles Art School, is a native of Vermont, born in Ryegate, June 29, 1846, son of George and Mary (Bradlee) Cowles. He is descended from the Eastmans, Chamberlins, Bradlees, and Cowleses, who were prominent and active families in colonial and Revolutionary times,—a direct descendant of Ebenezer Eastman, captain at the siege of Louisburg, who also served in the French wars, and of the Hon. William Chamberlin, one of the first lieutenant governors of Vermont and one of the framers of the constitution of that State, who held rank as an officer in the Revolutionary War. The Bradlees fought with Cromwell's Ironsides, and were knighted for bravery. The Cowleses were among the early settlers of Farmington, Conn., where they became a wealthy and influential family, being the original proprietors of the town. Their name dates back to the time of Edward the Confessor. The greater part of Mr. Cowles's ancestors were in active professional life,—doctors, lawyers, ministers, literary and scientific men. His father was a prominent and influential man in the county in which he lived. Mr. Cowles was educated at the Peacham Academy, Peacham, Vt., which was founded in 1797, and is still in a flourishing condition. It is associated with many old-time and interesting traditions, while its name is dear to the hearts of many well-known men and women who received the foundation of their education within its venerable walls. He fitted here for Dartmouth College. But several years of illness prevented literary studies. Upon the advice and encouragement of A. H. Bicknell, who saw merit in his artistic productions, he took up the study of art, after a time entering the Massachusetts Normal Art School, where he remained one year, and subsequently taking a two years' course in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. At this time he had a studio and took pupils, to whom he imparted some sound truths. Noticing the lack of individual effort and the need of competent modern

F. M. COWLES.

methods of instruction, the idea of establishing a school occurred to him; and so early as 1880 he began laying plans for the institution which now

bears his name. By instinct and education as well as executive force and training, he was well equipped for the special performance of an innovator and inaugurator; and his school has steadily advanced from the modest start in 1882 to a foremost place and a name equal to that of any other institution of its kind in the country. Thousands of students have graduated from it, and many of them have attained distinction in the art world as designers, sculptors, and painters. Mr. Cowles is a member of the Boston Art Club. He is unmarried.

CRAM, Benjamin Manly, of Boston, deputy superintendent of the street-cleaning division of the street department of the city, was born in East Boston, August 19, 1858, son of Daniel and Mary A. (MacNulty) Cram. His father, born in South Lyndeborough, N.H., in 1815, was a grandson of Benjamin Cram, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, under General Stark, who served as captain at the battle of Bennington, though not a commissioned officer. His mother was born in Northumberland, England, in 1817, and came to this country, when a child, with her parents, who settled in Boston. She was of an old English family. Benjamin M. was educated in the East Boston public schools. His first work was on the Welland Canal at St. Catherine, Ontario, with his father, who had taken a large contract on that work; and he had charge of men when but seventeen years of age. This work covered five years. Then in 1881 he was engaged on the Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western Railroad, at that time building from Binghamton to Buffalo, N.Y. His next experience was in Louisiana, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport, & Pacific Railroad; and, that work completed, he was appointed superintendent in charge of twelve miles of road on the Pine Creek Railroad in Pennsylvania, with a force of fifteen hundred men. Subsequently he had charge of the work from Goshen to North Windham during the double-tracking of the New York & New England Railroad from Putnam to North Windham in 1883; and upon its completion he was employed in other railroad building or extensions,—on the South Pennsylvania Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul, and in the East again, on the Meriden & Waterbury, and on the approach of the new bridge across the Thames River at New London. In 1889 he returned to Boston, and directed the work of constructing the foundation of the power house of the West End Street Railway on Albany Street. During the next four years he

BENJAMIN M. CRAM.

was employed as superintendent of construction of various sewer, bridge, and reservoir works, and in 1894 principally in laying gas mains, both as superintendent and contractor. He was appointed to his present position in charge of the street-cleaning division of the Boston street department on March 22, 1895, by Mayor Curtis. In the autumn of 1894 he received the Republican nomination for representative in the Legislature, from Ward Twenty, Roxbury District, and made a close run, being defeated by the smallest margin of any Republican for years in the "banner ward of Democracy" of Boston. Mr. Cram is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He was married February 7, 1883, to Miss Olive Orinda Hunt, youngest daughter of Jerome B. and Susan B. (Aldrich) Hunt, of Bath, N.Y., who were Friends. They have two children: Olive Hunt and Benjamin M. Cram, Jr.

CRAWFORD, Rev. George Artemas, of Boston, managing editor of the *Daily Standard*, is a native of Maine, born in Calais, April 29,

1849, son of the Rev. William Henry and Julia Ann (Whittier) Crawford. He is of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side and of English on

GEORGE A. CRAWFORD.

the maternal side. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He was educated in academy and university, graduating from the Boston University A.B. in 1879, and A.M. and Ph.D., later in the School of All Sciences. He studied for his profession in East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, Me., and took a special course in Hebrew and New Testament Greek in the School of Theology of Boston University. He became a chaplain in the United States navy in 1870, and served on the active list until retired in the spring of 1889. He received the degree of D.D. in 1890 from the New Orleans University. He is a Freemason, member of the Amity Lodge, Camden, Me., and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi. He has had some experience in connection with weekly papers, but began his real newspaper work as an editorial writer for the Boston *Daily Standard*. Changes in the staff put him in temporary charge of the editorial department, and success led to his retention as managing editor. He has the fullest knowledge of the purpose for which the *Standard* was started, and the most perfect sympathy with that purpose. He enjoys his new work. Dr. Crawford was married September 3, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Patten, of Waldoborough, Me. They have three children: Howard T., Kendrick P., and Truman K. Crawford.

CROCKETT, Edward Sherman, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born at Bryant's Pond, July 22, 1869, son of Nathaniel Bennett and Lydia Jane (Wardwell) Crockett. He is of Scotch-English ancestry, a descendant of Ensign Joseph Wardwell in Vose's First Regiment in the Revolutionary War, attached to the corps of Lafayette. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. His legal training was obtained in the Boston University Law School and in the office of William B. Gale; and he was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 25, 1895. Previous to his studies in the law school he graduated from Burdett's Business College, and for five years was a book-keeper for various Boston business houses. Mr. Crockett early entered politics, and became active in the Republican city

EDWARD S. CROCKETT.

organization. In 1892 and 1893 he was president of the Ward Ten Republican Club; in 1894, member of the Republican city committee for Ward

Ten; and in 1895 a member of the executive committee of the Boston Young Men's Republican Club. He was a member of the Common Council in 1895, and became prominent through a protest which he entered, in a meeting of the council May 23, against the appropriation of money from the city treasury to private organizations, the occasion being the report of committee on the celebration of the 17th of June. In politics Mr. Crockett is a Republican with a special platform,— "one non-sectarian free public school system, no property or public funds to be used for sectarian purposes, restriction of immigration, extension of time required for naturalization, complete separation of Church and State, no one to hold public office who does not give first allegiance to the United States and its institutions." He is a member of the American Protective Association and of Grace First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston.

CUMMINGS, EUSTACE, of Boston and Woburn, leather manufacturer, was born in North Woburn, April 22, 1834, son of Moses and Harriet (Cutler) Cummings. He is of an old Woburn family, a descendant in the fourth generation of David Cummings who removed from Topsfield, Essex County, to Woburn in 1756, and built one of the first tanneries in the town. His grandfather, David's son Ebenezer, married Jemima Hartwell, of Bedford, June 22, 1774, and died June 4, 1821; his father, Ebenezer's son Moses, was born October 10, 1800, died in 1840. A predilection for the leather business has in the Cummings family almost become hereditary. All of Mr. Cummings's ancestors on his father's side were tanners; and he followed directly in their footsteps, at the age of seventeen, after obtaining his education, which was acquired in the public schools of North Woburn, beginning work in a leather factory. When twenty-three years old, he entered business on his own account in the manufacture of leather, as junior partner in the firm of Shaw, Taylor, & Co., Boston. Five years later he became a member of the firm of Cummings, Place, & Co.; and in December, 1862, made another change, taking a younger brother into partnership, and making the firm name E. Cummings & Co. This relation continued for upward of twenty-five years, until the death of his brother in September, 1888; and the firm name still remains unchanged. Mr. Cummings has served on the Board of Selectmen of his native town, and has also been a director of the Woburn Board of

EUSTACE CUMMINGS.

Trade and of the Woburn Co-operative Bank. Mr. Cummings was married on the 1st of January, 1854, to Miss Angeline Moore, of Woburn. They had three children: Wilbur E. (born January 16, 1855), Ella A. (born December 18, 1856), and Isabella J. Cummings (born September 17, 1859; died September 9, 1884). He married second, July 9, 1867, Miss Ellen French, of Exeter, N.H. Their children are: Grace M. (born March 10, 1870), Edward H. (born February 25, 1874), and Ethel R. Cummings (born January 1, 1880).

CURRIER, BENJAMIN HALL, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Newburyport, October 23, 1796; died in Boston, December 24, 1894, at the great age of ninety-eight. He was a son of Joseph and Abigail (Tappan) Currier, descended on his mother's side from Abraham Tappan, who came to this country from Yarmouth, England, in 1637, and was one of the earliest settlers in Newbury. He was educated in Newburyport public schools, and came to Boston in 1815, when he was nineteen years old, walking all the

way, and began the study of law. He became a successful man in his profession, was for a long period a justice of the peace, and for many years commissioner for every State in the Union. He was past middle life when he was admitted to the bar, on the 5th of March, 1853, in the old Court of Common Pleas of Suffolk County. He enjoyed remarkably good health through his long life, and retained his faculties till the last. He continued in the practice of his profession till he was ninety years, and could see to read and write till he was ninety-five. He was a fond lover of nature, and enjoyed most thoroughly his daily walks, which he

BENJAMIN H. CURRIER.

never failed to take in all kinds of weather except, of course, until the last few years. He walked out five days before he died. He ascribed his excellent health and vigor to his regular exercise in the open air, his moderation in all things, and his cheerful disposition and trust in God. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, and was one of the original members and proprietors of St. Paul's Church. Mr. Currier was twice married, marrying first, July 12, 1838, Miss Amelia M. Odin, daughter of John Odin, of Boston, who died in 1850; and second, August 5, 1857, Miss Roxanna Blanchard, daughter of Andrew Blanchard, of Medford. He left four children by his first wife: Amelia O. (now widow of Joseph Richardson), George O., Mary L. (widow of Charles H. Richardson), and Harriet W. (wife of Harris M. Stephenson).

CURTIS, Edwin Upton, of Boston, mayor of the city 1895, was born in Roxbury (now of Boston), March 26, 1861, son of George and Martha Ann (Upton) Curtis. He is a direct descendant on the paternal side of William Curtis, one of the earliest settlers in Roxbury, landing in Boston from the ship "Lyon" in 1632; and on the maternal side from an old Central Massachusetts family. His father was for many years a builder, constructing numerous business buildings in Boston and in Roxbury, and subsequently a lumber merchant; served for four years as an alderman of Roxbury before its annexation to Boston, was an overseer of the poor for a number of years in Roxbury and in Boston, and a representative in the General Court for three terms. His mother was a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Thurston) Upton, of Fitchburg. Edwin U. Curtis attended the grammar and Latin schools of Roxbury and the Little Blue School at Farmington, Me., where he fitted for college, entered Bowdoin College, and graduated there in 1882. Three years later he received the degree of A.M. from his *alma mater*. Choosing law as his profession, he read in the office of Gaston & Whitney, and was admitted to the bar on January 20, 1885. He began practice at once in Boston, forming a partnership with William G. Reed under the firm name of Reed & Curtis, and, with the exception of his terms of municipal service in city offices, has been actively engaged since. In 1889 he was elected city clerk by the city council, and served through re-election two terms. He was elected to the mayoralty as a Republican candidate in the December election of 1894, succeeding Nathan Matthews, Jr., Democrat, by a decisive vote of 34,982 to 32,425 over his Democratic competitor, General Francis H. Peabody. Although one of the youngest men who has ever been mayor of Boston, Mayor Curtis has shown marked ability in dealing with municipal problems. The most important change brought about in the first six months of his administration was the placing of the fire, water, and institutions departments each under a single commissioner. This reform was advocated by Mr. Curtis before and after his election; and an act of the Legis-

lature allowed the change to take effect July 1, 1895. By the same act, with the approval of Mayor Curtis, several departments were consoli-

EDWIN U. CURTIS.

dated in order to secure greater efficiency; and the mayor's term of office was changed from one to two years, to take effect in 1896. Mr. Curtis has always been a stanch Republican, and in 1888 was secretary of the Republican city committee. He is prominent in the Masonic order, connected with the Washington Lodge of Roxbury, Mt. Vernon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Joseph Warren Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the University, Algonquin, Boston, Athletic, Roxbury, Middlesex, and Willow Point clubs, and of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association. Mayor Curtis is unmarried.

CURTIS, NELSON, of Boston, paper manufacturer, was born in Roxbury, January 17, 1864, son of George and Martha Ann (Upton) Curtis. He is a lineal descendant of William Curtis, who came to this country from England, either from London or Warwickshire, in the ship "Lyon," in 1632, and settled in Roxbury. The line runs: Isaac,[2] fifth and youngest son of William, born in Roxbury; Samuel, 2d,[3] Isaac's youngest son; Philip, 2d,[4] third son of Samuel, minister of the church in Sharon for upwards of half a century; Francis,[5] seventh son of Philip; George,[6] ninth child of Francis; and Nelson.[7] His brother is the present mayor of Boston (1895). He was educated in the public schools, at the Chauncy Hall School, graduating in the class of 1881, and by private tutors. At the age of seventeen he entered the mills of S. D. Warren & Co. at Cumberland Mills, Maine, and served an apprenticeship of three years there at paper-making. Subsequently he engaged in manufacturing on his own account, giving much attention to the improvement of high classes of paper. Of late years he has been most actively concerned in the manufacture of paper for photographic printing, as president and general manager of the American Photographic Paper Company. He is also actively engaged in wholesale paper dealing on his own account. He is a member of the Boston Paper Trade Association, but not an active club man. In politics he is a steadfast Republican.

NELSON CURTIS.

Mr. Curtis was married June 25, 1888, to Miss Genevieve Frances Young, of Boston. They have two children: Nelson, Jr., and Frances Curtis.

CUTTING, Frank Alexis, of Boston, president and manager of the Cutting Car Company, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Washington, August 16, 1855, son of Alexis and Esther R. (Hill) Cutting. He is of English descent. His father's grandfather first settled at Paxton, Conn., with other brothers. He was educated in the public schools in Lebanon, N.H., and Winchester, Mass., to which places his parents removed during his boyhood, and at Comer's Commercial College in Boston. He started in business in Canada at Actonvale, P.Q., December, 1875, when he was but twenty years old, engaging

FRANK A. CUTTING.

in the shipment of hemlock bark to New England tanneries, situated near Boston. Beginning in a small way, he steadily increased his operations until now they extend into Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Pennsylvania, and Canadian Provinces; and he is the largest operator in his line, and the only one who owns and operates a line of railway cars for his exclusive use in his own business. In politics Mr. Cutting is an Independent; but he takes no active part, devoting his time to his business. He is a member of the Calumet Club of Winchester. He married June 8, 1881, Miss Anna Mary Shaw, of Waterloo, P.Q., and resided in that town for three years after marriage. He then returned to Winchester, which has been his home ever since. Their children are: Spencer Alexis, Marjorie, and Robert Hill Cutting.

DALLIN, Cyrus Edwin, of Boston, sculptor, is a native of Utah, born in Springville, November 22, 1861, son of Thomas and Jane (Hamer) Dallin. His paternal grandfather, Tobias Dallin, who was born in Ilfracombe, England, and came to America in 1850, was a skilful draughtsman; and his maternal grandfather, Samuel Hamer, also born in England, had a talent for invention, which one of his sons inherited. Cyrus Edwin Dallin was educated in the district schools, and also in the Presbyterian schools of his native place. There were no works of art in the homes of the people of the settlement, for they had come such a long and arduous journey across the plains that they had brought with them only the barest necessities. Thus it was that he never saw any sculpture, nor even any pictures of sculpture, till after he was sixteen years old. At the age of six he began to show his desire to imitate, and at twelve he modelled some heads in clay. From that time he kept up some sort of art study, copying engravings and drawing from nature as best he could, unaided by any instruction. In 1879 he was working with his father in the silver mines of Tintic, Utah, and some beautiful white clay was taken from the mine. With this he modelled two ideal heads. These were shown to all who visited the mining camp; and C. H. Blanchard, a Boston gentleman who had settled in Tintic, was so impressed by them that he advised the boy's father to send him to Boston to study. This his father could not afford to do, so Mr. Blanchard interested Joab Lawrence, of Salt Lake City, in him; and these two men furnished the money necessary for the journey to Boston. In the spring of 1880 he came to Boston, and began his studies. His first work was an enlarged copy of one of Barye's tigers, which he put into terra-cotta. In 1883 he took a studio in Boston, and made his first design for the competition for the statue of Paul Revere. At an anonymous competition he was awarded one of the three prizes; and at a subsequent competition, limited to the three successful competitors, his design was chosen, and a contract was drawn up for the erection of the statue. The city of Boston was pledged to furnish five thousand dollars, and the

rest was to be raised by subscription. The committee in charge of the matter has never fulfilled its trust, and the city still is without a statue to her famous hero. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Dallin exhibited his first life-size figure, entitled "Indian Hunter," at the exhibition of the American Art Association, New York, and was awarded the gold medal of the year. He also modelled busts of James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes. In August of the same year he went to Paris to continue his studies, where he worked under Henri Chapu and at the École des Beaux Arts. While in Paris, he modelled an equestrian

C. E. DALLIN.

statue of Lafayette, which was exhibited at the Exposition in 1889. He also made his first exhibit at the Salon of 1890, and was awarded Honorable Mention for his statue entitled "The Signal of Peace." This statue was afterward put into bronze, and at the World's Fair at Chicago was awarded a medal and diploma. Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago, purchased the work; and it was unveiled in Lincoln Park in June, 1894. After his return to Boston in 1890 he modelled the "Awakening of Spring," which was shown at the Society of American Artists, New York, in 1891. Mr. Dallin remained in Salt Lake City from 1891 to the close of 1893; and, while there, he modelled several busts, among them a marble bust of Dr. Hamilton, which was exhibited at the World's Fair. He also made the model for the bronze angel on the spire of the Mormon Temple of that city; an equestrian design for a statue of Sheridan, which won a prize at the competition at Chicago; a statuette of "Sunol," which was cast in silver, and presented to Robert Bonner. He is now at work on a Pioneer Monument for the same city. Since his return to Boston, in December, 1893, he has modelled a bas-relief, "Mother and Child"; "Despair," a nude female figure; a design for a statue of Sir Isaac Newton, for the Congressional Library at Washington; a design for a statue of Robert Ross, which took a prize in the competition at Troy; and a design for a statue of Hancock for the city of Boston. He has been appointed instructor in modelling at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, for the year 1895–96. He is a member of the Twentieth Century Club and of the Art Club of Boston, of the University Club of Salt Lake City, and of the National Sculpture Society of New York. Mr. Dallin was married June 16, 1891, to Miss Vittoria Colonna Murray, of Boston, who was for some years a teacher in the Girls' High School, and also in the Boston Normal School. They have two children: Edwin Bertram and Thomas Sidway Dallin.

DARLING, Major Charles Kimball, of Boston, member of the bar, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Corinth, June 28, 1864, son of Joseph and Mary Alice (Knight) Darling. On the maternal side he is descended from John Knight, who came from England and settled in Newburyport in 1635. His father's ancestors are traced back for several generations among the sturdiest families in Maine and New Hampshire. His father is a leading lawyer in Vermont, residing in Chelsea. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town. He was fitted for college at the Barre (Vt.) Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1885. He was also for nearly two years a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. Upon leaving college, he went to Fitchburg, Mass., and was employed there in various lines of work by the Fitchburg, Old Colony, and Cheshire railroads. In these pursuits he continued until 1891, when he became connected with the Fitchburg

Daily Sentinel, with which he remained until 1893, meanwhile taking up the study of law, and later completing the course at the Boston University

CHAS. K. DARLING.

Law School. He was admitted to the Worcester County bar in June, 1895. In 1894 he was appointed editor of the "Early Laws of Massachusetts" in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which position he still holds. In September, 1887, he was appointed sergeant major of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in February, 1889, was commissioned adjutant, and in April, 1893, became major, his present rank. While residing in Fitchburg, he was concerned actively and prominently in public affairs, serving on the School Committee for three years, and for several terms as clerk of the Common Council and of committees. In politics he is a Republican. He is an able speaker, and in demand especially on patriotic occasions. Major Darling is prominent in the order of the Sons of Veterans, U.S.A. Passing through the various camp and division offices to the command of the Massachusetts Division in 1891–92, he was in 1893 appointed by Commander-in-chief Joseph B. Maccabe adjutant-general of the organization. At the Thirteenth Annual Encampment, held at Davenport, Ia., in August, 1894, he was elected a member of the council in chief, and was made secretary of that body. He is also connected with the order of Odd Fellows. He is historian of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a corresponding member of the Fitchburg Historical Society, and a member of the Fitchburg Athletic Club. Major Darling is unmarried.

DAVIS, HORATIO, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Boston, April 6, 1857, son of William and Maria (Davis) Davis. He is a direct descendant of William Davis, born in Wales, 1617, died in Roxbury, Mass., 1683, the line running: Ebenezer, his son, born in Roxbury 1678, died 1712; Colonel Aaron Davis, born 1709, died 1777, in Roxbury; Moses Davis, born 1744, died 1823; William Davis, born 1770, died 1850; and William Davis, father of Horatio, born 1801, died 1865. Colonel Aaron Davis was a delegate to the three Provincial Congresses of Massachusetts, 1774–75, representing the town of Roxbury, and was colonel of Massachusetts militia; and Moses Davis was a "minute man" at Lexington. Ho-

HORATIO DAVIS.

ratio was educated at private schools in Roxbury, and also at Jamaica Plain. He was fitted for college, but did not enter, taking a business op-

portunity instead. He entered the factory of the Pearson Cordage Company, Roxbury, on the first of January, 1877, to learn the cordage business practically, and remained there until May, 1880, when he entered the service of the Boston Cordage Company. In the following December he was appointed superintendent, and made a director. He continued in connection with the manufacturing and selling departments until November, 1891, when he was appointed manager. In March, 1894, he was appointed manager of the Chelsea and Standard Cordage Companies, and in November following was also made treasurer of the Sewall & Day Cordage Company and Boston manager of the United States Cordage Company. Mr. Davis was a member of the first Corps of Cadets for three years. He is now a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Union, Puritan, Exchange, Country, Athletic, and Eastern Yacht clubs. In politics he is Republican in national elections, and Independent in State and city. Mr. Davis is unmarried.

DEMING, Edwin Duane, of Boston, editor of trade papers, is a native of New York, born in Chautauqua, June 18, 1856, son of L. C. and Janette (Burt) Deming. He is descended from John Deming, who settled at Weathersfield, Conn., early in the seventeenth century,—about 1617: and on the maternal side from the Burts of New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools and at the Collegiate Institute. His father and grandfather were engaged in the lumber and tanning business, and he was brought up in that line. He, however, early learned the printer's trade, and engaged in the newspaper business. At first he was with papers of the oil region in Pennsylvania, where new towns were springing up through the discovery of oil. At the age of twenty he purchased a local paper at Sugar Grove, Penna. Later he owned the Fulton *Times* of Fulton, N.Y., and the *Enterprise* of Gowanda, N.Y. He was also some time in the employ of the New York *Times* as a reporter, and subsequently of the New York *Herald* as a special correspondent. For a time, also, he was one of the publishers of a daily paper at Grand Rapids, Mich. Since about 1884 he has been connected with trade papers. Becoming associated with the *Shoe and Leather Review*, of which he was for about four years the editor, he came to Boston for that paper in 1888, and is still associated with it. He also conducts the *American Glover*, the only paper representing the glove trade in all its branches of leather and fabric goods. He belongs to the Masonic orders. He was married February 22, 1881, to Miss Emma Woodward, of Buffalo, N.Y. They have no children.

ED. D. DEMING.

DEVER, John Francis, of Boston, alderman, was born in Boston, May 22, 1853, son of Margaret (Doherty) and Neil Dever, both of whom were natives of Ireland. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the Mayhew School in 1866. Upon leaving school, he went to work as office boy for the Newton Oil Company at No. 3 Central Wharf. A year later he entered the employ of the New England News Company as a "pick-up" boy, from which he was soon promoted to the position of order clerk, and then to that of entry clerk. He remained with this company eleven years, finally leaving to take a position in the office of the Boston *Courier*. September, 1879, he left the *Courier* to enter the office of the registrars of voters as an extra clerk. The following November he was elected

to the House of Representatives from the Twentieth Suffolk District as a Democrat, defeating his Republican opponent by five votes. A recount was had, and Mr. Dever lost three votes, and his opponent gained two, which made a tie vote, each candidate having one thousand one hundred. His competitor petitioned the Legislature (1880) for the seat, claiming that a man living in Precinct 1 had voted illegally on a name similar to his in Precinct 3. The committee on elections decided that the man in question had a right to vote in the ward; and, his name not being checked on the list in Precinct 1,

JOHN F. DEVER.

it was held that his vote should count. This decision caused the vote to remain a tie; and the committee further recommended the issuance of a precept for a new election by the Speaker. The recommendation being adopted, the election was held in February; and Mr. Dever triumphed by a majority of two hundred and thirty-two. He was re-elected for 1881, and at the end of that term voluntarily retired from elective office. During Mr. Dever's term of service in the Legislature he was employed by the registrars of voters as an assistant registrar and extra clerk, when that body was not in session; and in May, 1882, he was made a regular clerk, and continued in that position until June, 1885, when he was appointed as chief clerk in the mayor's office by Mayor O'Brien,— an appointment made necessary by the revision of the city charter. About a month after this appointment the mayor named him superintendent of streets, having removed the official who held that office. The Board of Aldermen was composed at that time of three Democrats and nine Republicans, and he failed of confirmation. Upon Mr. O'Brien's re-election in 1886, one of the latter's first acts was to send his appointment to the Board of Aldermen again, that body consisting that year of six Republicans, five Democrats, and one Independent Democrat. He failed again of confirmation, receiving but six votes, one of the regular Democrats voting against him, and one Republican and the Independent voting for him. During all that time he was holding his place as clerk for the mayor, and continued to do so until the election of Mayor Hart in December, 1888. In January, 1889, Mr. Dever became associated with the New England Piano Company, one of the largest piano manufacturers in the country, with warerooms at No. 200 Tremont Street and factories at Roxbury, as its local representative; and from that time he has been associated with it, meeting with notable success. In December, 1891, he reappeared in politics as the Democratic aldermanic candidate in the Tenth District, the district system being in vogue at that time. This district has been considered a strong Republican one; but that year Republicans, not being satisfied with their regular nominee, nominated an Independent, thus insuring Mr. Dever's election. When the votes were counted, it was discovered that he had obtained a majority of eighty-five votes over his two opponents. The following year he was re-elected over his Republican competitor by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five; and from that time on the district has been classed as Democratic. The next year the candidates ran at large, owing to the acceptance by the people of Boston of the legislative act; and Mr. Dever, being a candidate, was again re-elected, receiving the second highest vote cast for the aldermanic ticket. Being a candidate the following year, he was again re-elected to serve in the board of 1895, receiving a very flattering vote. Mr. Dever is connected with numerous fraternal organizations: a member of the Knights of St. Rose; deputy grand knight of Mt. Pleasant Council, Knights of

Columbus; past ruler and present counsellor of Montgomery Assembly, Royal Society of Good Fellows; past chief ranger Mt. Pleasant Court, Catholic order of Foresters; and a member of the Boston Highland Mutual Relief Society, and of the American Benefit Society. He is also a member of the Roxbury Military and Historical Society, of the Montgomery Veteran Light Guard Association, and of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College. Of the latter he has been a director and financial secretary for eight years, and is at present one of the trustees. When the college association was started, he took great interest in amateur theatricals, and has played such characters as Macbeth, Hotspur in "Henry IV.," Rover in "Wild Oats," Choppard in the "Lyons Mail," Bill Sykes in "Oliver Twist," and numerous other minor characters. In politics he has been an active Democrat since he reached the voting age, and has been a member of the Democratic ward and city committee since 1874, being its secretary during 1876–78. His club associations are with the Clover Club, the Roxbury Bachelor Club, and the Roxbury Club. Mr. Dever was married June 3, 1880, to Miss Katherine Josephine Dowling. His family consists of four children: John Francis, Jr., Esther Cobb, Margaret, and Grace.

DOLAN, William Andrew, M.D., of Fall River, was born in Shirley, July 28, 1858, son of Andrew and Jane (McBride) Dolan. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and his mother of Portobello, Scotland. His parents moved to Fall River when he was an infant, and that city has since been his home. He was educated in the Fall River public schools and at St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B. (affiliated with Laval University), graduating there in June, 1879. He studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and upon his graduation therefrom, March 15, 1882, entered St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, as house surgeon. After a year in the hospital service he began general practice in Fall River, and has since been actively engaged there. Since 1892 he has been medical examiner for the Third Bristol District, appointed to this position by Governor Russell, and as such was the medical official in charge of the celebrated "Borden murder case." He is now also visiting surgeon to the Fall River Hospital and the St. Vincent Orphans' Home, and examining surgeon for several life and accident insurance companies. He is a member and ex-censor and councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and member and ex-president of the Fall River Medical Society. He was one of the founders and for some years treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Clover Club, the most prominent social club in Fall River; and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Catholic Knights of America. He also belongs

W. A. DOLAN.

to the Boston Life Underwriters' Association. In politics he is a Democrat, but not active in political work. He has been a justice of the peace for several years, by appointment of Governor Ames. Dr. Dolan was married May 29, 1883, to Miss Nellie B. Hussey. They have three children: Thomas, Nellie B., and William A. Dolan, Jr.

DOUGLASS, Darwin De Forrest, of Springfield, manufacturer of artificial limbs, is a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Bloomfield, November 9, 1827, son of Francis and Fanny (Griswold) Douglass. When he was six months

old, his parents removed to Elyria, Ohio, as pioneers of what was then called "New Connecticut," or Western Reserve. Here he laid the foundation of the strong, robust health which he so much enjoys. He is of Scotch descent from the earliest Douglasses of Scotland, dating back to the year 1175, famous in the early Scottish history. He was educated in the common school. He was self-trained for active life, constantly studying everything pertaining to his profession, in the effort to bring his work to the highest degree of excellence. His business career was begun in January, 1849, in the invention of the "Douglass artificial leg."

D. De FORREST DOUGLASS.

After two years' study and practical application of the work, he developed what has since been his life-work of forty-six years,—manufacturing and applying artificial limbs to patients in all parts of the world. The invention was at once a success, while the enterprise of small proportions gradually grew in magnitude. In 1873 he built the large brick building at Nos. 206 and 208 Union Street, Springfield, for residence, factory, and office, where he is doing business and "located for life." As the demand for his work increased, he found it expedient to open a branch office in Boston; and for the last twenty-five years his place of business in that city has been at Nos. 13 and 15 Tremont Street, with the well-known firm of Codman & Shurtleff, manufacturers of surgical appliances. Orders come for his work from France, England, Turkey, New Zealand, Cuba, South America, the Azores, Mexico, Germany, China, and the British Possessions. Mr. Douglass is commissioned by the United States government to supply officers and soldiers who have lost legs in the military service of the country. He is under a bond of ten thousand dollars, which is on file in the War Department at Washington, to guarantee good work. In filling this contract, he has in no instance given anything but entire satisfaction to the government and his hundreds of patrons. Dr. Douglass is not a member of societies or clubs. In politics he is the ideal Independent, voting always for the "best man," caring nothing for his politics. He was married January 1, 1850, to Miss Susan Charlotte Stickles, daughter of David and Elizabeth Stickles. She was born October 25, 1827, and died April 1, 1888. He has one daughter: Jennie Grace Douglass, who is at the head of his domestic household.

DRESSER, GEORGE, M.D., of Chicopee, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Antrim, May 9, 1838, son of Daniel and Sarah (McAllister) Dresser. His father was of English descent, and his mother of Scotch-Irish, her ancestors being among the first settlers of Londonderry, N.H. Her maternal grandfather was a captain in the army during the Revolutionary War. Dr. Dresser received his general education in the common schools and at different academies. He studied medicine first at the Albany Medical College, and afterward at the Harvard Medical School, graduating from the latter in July, 1862. During 1872 he spent the winter months in further study in New York colleges. He began practice immediately after his graduation in 1862, in the town of Grafton, Vt., and remained there nearly eleven years. Then he removed to Chicopee, where he has since been actively engaged. While practising in Vermont, he was a member of the Connecticut River Medical Society, and he is now a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. He has held no public office, confining himself exclusively to his professional duties. He was first married in July, 1862, to Miss Marcella E. White, who died the following year. He married second, in Febru-

ary, 1865, Miss Lucy A. Eaton. She died in 1888. He married third, in October, 1890, Miss Lillie H. King. By his second marriage he had

GEO. DRESSER.

two daughters: Inez F. and L. Alice Dresser, both of whom are dead; and by his third wife he has one daughter: Louise H. Dresser.

DUDLEY, Henry Watson, M.D., of Abington, was born in Gilmanton, N.H., November 30, 1831, son of John Kimball Dudley, now (1895) living in his ninety-first year, and Betsey Harvey (Gilman) Dudley. He is of the ninth generation from the old colonial governor, Thomas Dudley, through his son, the Rev. Samuel Dudley, who resided, preached, and died in Exeter, N.H., between 1650 and 1683. Stephen, a great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel, who was an early settler of Gilmanton, N.H., and well known as Deacon Stephen Dudley, was Dr. Dudley's great-great-grandfather. Dr. Dudley was educated in the schools of his native town, fitting for college at Gilmanton Academy in the class of 1851; and he was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in March, 1864. Ten years before studying medicine he taught school, one year principal of the Rochester (N.H.) High School, and two years teacher of mathematics in the Pittsfield (N.H.) Academy; and he was teaching in Culpeper, Va., at the time of the famous John Brown raid in the autumn of 1859. He settled in Abington April 6, 1864, and has since resided and been engaged there in active practice. From 1882 to 1893 he held the chair of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, and in 1893 was elected professor of pathology in the Tufts College Medical School, where he is still engaged. While residing in New Hampshire, Dr. Dudley was school commissioner of Belknap County, and member of the State Board of Education by appointment of Governor Berry in 1861, and reappointed in 1862 and 1863. Since 1890 he has been one of the medical examiners of Plymouth County. He was president of the Plymouth District Medical Society in 1878 and 1879, has been one of the councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1883, and is also a member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. He has been connected with the Masonic fraternity since 1859. In politics Dr. Dudley has been a Republican since the birth of that party, and has

HENRY WATSON DUDLEY.

neither held nor sought public office. He was married March 20, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Lougee (deceased). They had five children:

Bayard, Georgie May (deceased), Frank (deceased), Charles, now a student in medicine, and Mary Dudley. Dr. Dudley was married June 11, 1876, to Priscilla Rogers Ellis (deceased), and was married May 9, 1888, to S. Florence Marchant (deceased).

DURELL, Thomas Moulton, M.D., of Somerville, is a native of Maine, born in Calais, October 2, 1858, son of Rev. George Wells and Jane Berry (Moulton) Durell. He is of the Durell family which came from the island of Jersey in 1678, and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Me., where his father was born. His parents moved to Somerville when he was a child; and he was educated in the Somerville public schools, graduating from the High School. He entered the Harvard Medical School at the age of eighteen, and graduated in 1879. Subsequently he spent six months in further study in Europe, and one year in the Connecticut General Hospital in New Haven. He began general practice in Somerville early in 1881, and in 1882 was appointed city physician, which office he held until 1889. Meanwhile, in 1887 he was appointed by Governor Robinson medical examiner for the Second District, Middlesex County, and was reappointed in 1893 by Governor Russell. He is now also professor of legal medicine in the Medical School of Tufts College, one of the visiting surgeons to the Somerville Hospital, member and chairman of the Somerville Board of Health. From 1884 to 1888 he was surgeon of the First Battalion of Cavalry, Massachusetts Militia. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society. Dr. Durell is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of the John Abbot Lodge (past master); of Somerville Royal Arch Chapter, the Orient Council Royal and Select Masters, the Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; and a past district deputy grand master of the Sixth Masonic District; and he is a member of the Oasis Lodge of Odd Fellows. His club affiliations are with the Central Club of Somerville, and the University Club of Boston. He is interested in city affairs, and has served some time as a member of the Somerville School Board. He was married June 3, 1886, to Miss Alma L. Brintnall. Their children are: Thomas and Ralph Brintnall Durell.

THOMAS M. DURELL.

EDWARDS, Franklin Wallace, M.D., of Southbridge, is a native of West Virginia, born in Wheeling, December 31, 1855, son of Dr. Edward William Edwards and Catherine Rosalba (Diffenderffer) Edwards. He is of Welsh descent on the paternal side, and originally German, but Baltimorean for two centuries, on the maternal side. The Diffenderffer family is very old, and is well known to this day in Baltimore; and there have been a number of leading physicians of that name. Dr. Edwards was educated in private schools, which he attended until he reached the age of seventeen, and at Hellmuth College, London, Ontario. He did not graduate from college, having two weeks prior to graduation left with twenty other American boys, owing to strife on national grounds. His training for his profession was mostly under the supervision of his father, who was engaged in active practice in Chicago from 1860 to 1889; and, having always intended to become a physician, he entered into it with pleasurable zeal. He graduated from Rush Medical College February 15, 1876, and began practice the following year, after experience in Cook County Hospital, in partnership with his father. He remained in Chicago in active practice for

about ten years, and then was obliged to leave the city on account of the illness of his wife. After travelling in the South and South-east for some months, he settled early in 1888 at Wilmot Flat, N.H., and there resumed practice. In 1890 he removed to Meriden, N.H., and from there, two years later, removed to Southbridge, his present location. While practising in Meriden, he changed from allopathy to homœopathy, which he has since followed. He has been town physician for three years, and is now examining physician in Southbridge for a number of insurance companies, among them the New England Mutual Accident

F. W. EDWARDS.

Association, the Mutual Life Association of Massachusetts, the New York Life, and the New England Life. He devotes much time to surgery, and has performed most of the difficult operations successfully; and he is trying to keep as near to a surgical practice as possible. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society, and the Worcester County Homœopathic Society. He is an active member of the Southbridge Lodge of Freemasons, and a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the latter also examining surgeon. In politics he has always been Democratic, but not prejudiced or an active partisan. He has served on the School Board of Southbridge. In religious faith he is a Baptist, and he is on all of the local Baptist church committees. Dr. Edwards was married January 18, 1882, to Miss Helen Mary Kingsland, daughter of A. W. Kingsland, of Chicago. They have no children.

EMERY, Francis Faulkner, of Boston, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Roxbury (now of Boston), March 26, 1830, son of Francis Welch Roberts and Sophronia (Faulkner) Emery. He is of sterling English ancestry, and on both sides descended from early comers to New England. On the paternal side he is in the eighth generation from John Emery, born in Romsey, in Hampshire (Hants), England, in 1598, who came over in the ship "James," arriving at Charlestown in 1635, and settled with his wife and two children at Newbury, where he became a man of importance, and died in 1683. Mr. Emery is in the direct line from John Emery's son Jonathan by his second wife. Jonathan was engaged in King Philip's War, and was wounded in the Narragansett fight in December, 1675. Joshua, grandfather of Mr. Emery, born in 1774 at Atkinson, N.H., but for the larger part of his life living in Newburyport, was a house-builder and contractor, and subsequently steward of the Andover Theological Seminary for nineteen years. Francis W. R., Mr. Emery's father, was the second of six sons of Joshua, born in Newburyport, came to Boston in 1824, where he was apprenticed to a builder and contractor, was engaged in rubber manufacture in Roxbury from 1832 to 1836, when the financial crash of that period swept away his means, then for a few years was on a farm in Bedford, and, returning to Boston in 1843, became a builder and contractor, soon taking a leading position in the trade, building Music Hall and numerous other public structures, large stores, and blocks of dwellings. He died in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1860. On the maternal side Mr. Emery is a descendant in the seventh generation from Edmond Faulkner, whose name is ninth in the list of first settlers of Andover in 1634, and in the eighth generation from Ezekiel Richardson, settled in Charlestown in 1630, one of the first board of selectmen, a deputy in the General Court, and one of those who founded the First Church in Boston. Mr. Emery was educated at Phillips (Andover) Academy and at the

Boston English High School, from which he graduated in 1848. That year, at the age of eighteen, he began his business career, entering the hide and leather house of James P. Thorndike in Boston as a clerk. In September of the following year, 1849, he sailed for San Francisco, Cal., as supercargo on the ship "Carthage," carrying out a cargo of materials for house-building there. He remained in San Francisco for nearly two years, superintending the erection of forty houses, from which enterprise, in which he had a third interest, he realized the sum of seventeen thousand dollars. Returning to Boston in 1851, in the spring

FRANCIS F. EMERY.

of 1852 he entered the employ of Frederick Jones, a boot and shoe manufacturer of Athol, whose business was at that time one of the largest in New England, with factory in Athol and store in Boston; and in the following year became a partner with Mr. Jones, under the firm name of Frederick Jones & Co., which relation continued for nearly thirty years. The firm was the first in New England to manufacture boots and shoes entirely by machinery. It was also among the earliest to make army shoes, in anticipation of the Civil War; and throughout the war great quantities of these shoes were produced at its factories, which not infrequently were run night and day to meet large orders at short notice. From 1882, the firm of Frederick Jones & Co. being then dissolved, Mr. Emery continued the business alone until 1891, when it was discontinued; and he retired. During his active career Mr. Emery was prominent and influential in many movements for the benefit of the boot and shoe industry. He was one of the projectors and always an active supporter of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, a pioneer trade organization; and an early member and one of the presidents of the Boot and Shoe Club. In early life he was identified with the Boston Board of Trade, at one time a vice-president of that organization, and was prominent in its work. He was among the first in New England to join energetically, after the close of the war, in the movement for the repeal of the internal revenue tax upon manufactured goods; was a leader in the reform resulting in the removal of the import duty on hides; and was foremost in the contest against unjust discrimination in freight rates from Boston to the West, setting in motion forces to which, it has been said, the equitable condition of freight rates to-day is in great measure due. Mr. Emery has always taken an active part in politics, but has never suffered his name to be nominated for a political office. Upon his return from California, in 1851, he was instrumental in the organization of a committee composed of representatives of churches of different denominations in Boston, dissatisfied with the condition of local politics, who nominated Jacob Sleeper as a third candidate for mayor, the result of which was a division of the parties and three elections before a choice was made in the Whig candidate, J. V. C. Smith. The organization was continued for about a year, and out of it grew the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Union, the latter resulting from a split in the committee. In the presidential campaign of 1860 Mr. Emery supported the Bell and Everett ticket, but he has since been a steadfast Republican. He was one of the early members and active supporters of the Massachusetts Rifle Club, a semi-military organization formed at the outbreak of the Civil War, which sent to the war as officers two hundred and fifty-six thoroughly drilled men, and which for a week served as a military force to protect Boston at the time of the so-called Draft Riot. He has been a member of the Commercial Club for a long period; is also a

member of the Art and Algonquin clubs, and is identified with the order of Freemasons, belonging to the Lodge of Eleusis, St. Paul's Chapter, and the St. Bernard Commandery. He was married September 18, 1855, to Miss Caroline Sweetser Jones, daughter of Frederick Jones, his early partner. They have had four children: Maria S., Francis F., Jr., Edward Stanley, and Frederick Jones Emery. Mrs. Emery died in 1890.

ENNEKING, JOHN JOSEPH, of Boston, artist, is a native of Ohio, born in Minster, Auglaize County, October 4, 1841, son of Joseph J. and Mary M. (Bramlage) Enneking. He is of German descent. He was educated in the local schools, and at Mount St. Mary's College, in Cincinnati, and while a school-boy displayed his decided talent for drawing in picture-making on his slate and in charcoal work at home. This tendency was not welcomed by his father, who hoped to make a man of business of him; but he had the sympathy of his mother, who had artistic tastes and was herself something of an artist. At St. Mary's, in addition to the regular studies, he devoted several hours each week to drawing and music lessons, and was fortunate in receiving encouragement and helpful advice in the pursuit of these branches from the principal, President Rosecrans, a brother of General Rosecrans. The outbreak of the Civil War cut short his collegiate work; and, joining the army, he served the cause in various capacities. Being severely wounded in Western Virginia, he was confined to hospital and sick-room for several months. When convalescent, he visited an exhibition of oil paintings in Cincinnati, which impressed him with a strong desire to become a professional artist. Accordingly, he came East, and began his studies and practice in New York. Shortly after he removed to Boston, and there engaged in drawing on stone under Professor Richardson. He was soon, however, compelled to abandon this work on account of trouble with his eyes. Then he entered a mercantile enterprise; but for business he had neither training nor fancy, and, when this proved profitless, he returned to art and took up his palette. His efforts were mainly directed to pastels and oil painting, in which he did good work. In 1873 he went abroad for study and observation in the foreign art centres. He first travelled through England, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, and France; then spent six months in Munich, studying landscape and figure drawing; and, after a three months' sketching tour in Venice, settled down in Paris, entering Bonnat's studio. He remained there three winters, studying the figure and landscape painting under Daubigny, meanwhile spending much time in the galleries, studying the masters. Returning to America in 1876, he opened a studio in Boston, and took up his residence in Hyde Park, which has since been his home. In the spring of 1878 he made his first important exhibition on a large scale, showing a hundred canvases, which established his reputation. The entire collection was sold at auction, bringing five thousand dollars, the highest price being received for a cattle piece. The following summer he again went abroad; and, after visiting the Paris Exposition, spent three months in Holland, studying the Dutch masters in its famous galleries. Since 1880 he has been regularly represented in all the important exhibitions of the art seasons in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia; and he has received several gold and silver medal awards. His works are in many of the best collections in the country. Mr. Enneking was chairman of the art advisory committee of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in

JOHN J. ENNEKING.

1893 and of the art jury of New England. He has been prominently connected with movements for the preservation of beautiful places, and is now chairman of the Park Commission of Hyde Park. He is a member of the Boston Art and the Paint and Clay clubs. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary E. Elliott, of Corinna, Me. They have five children: John Joseph, Florence May, Mary Emily, Gracie Clara, and Joseph Elliott Enneking.

ESTES, Abram Story Newell, civil and hydraulic engineer, was born in Fall River, April

A. S. N ESTES.

25, 1867, son of Thomas G. and Josephine E. (Newell) Estes. He is of ancient lineage, the line of ancestry being traced back to the early house of Esté, town of Esté, province of Padua, Italy. He was educated in the public schools of Fall River and at the Friends' Boarding School of Providence, R.I. Then he took a special scientific course at Brown University, finishing in 1889. He had, however, become acquainted with scientific studies at a much earlier period, having in his youth been tutored in various scientific directions by his father, who was a man of decidedly scientific attainments. He had also studied with a class, composed mostly of civil and mechanical engineers, the higher branches of geometry, trigonometry, and electricity. After spending some time in the employ of various firms, he began professional work on his own account in 1890, and since that time has had a varied experience in almost every line of his profession. Being established as he is in the Sears Building, in the very heart of the business section of Boston, he is in a position to attend promptly to any line of his business within a radius of one hundred miles from the city, and has extended his operations into all the New England States. Having always held in view the maxim that, "if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well," he has worked into a line of business which requires great accuracy. He has computed and adopted a table of expansion and contraction for a correction of steel tapes for changes in temperature which has proved to be of much value in his work. He is constantly on the lookout for new methods which may be of advantage over the old ones, and is quick to investigate all that appear, to ascertain their true value. Mr. Estes is a member of the Boston Society for Civil Engineers. He resides in Newton.

FAXON, William Otis, M.D., of Stoughton, is a native of Stoughton, born October 24, 1853, son of Ebenezer R. and Harriet Newell (Hoit) Faxon. He is in the ninth generation from Thomas Faxon, an early settler in New England, in 1632, the line running: Thomas,[1] Richard,[2] Thomas,[3] Richard,[4] James,[5] Nathaniel,[6] Nathaniel,[7] Ebenezer,[8] William O.[9] His mother was of New Hampshire, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Burnham) Hoit, of Moultonborough. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and fitted for his profession at the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1876. He began practice immediately after graduation, in South Braintree, and continued there until January, 1881, when he returned to Stoughton, which has since been his field of successful work. In 1894 he was appointed medical examiner for the Fifth Norfolk District. He is a member of the Massachusetts Surgical Society of Boston and of the Commercial Club of Brockton. He has taken quite an interest in Masonry, having taken all the degrees as far as Knight Templar; and he is also a member of the order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican, and has been asked several times by his party associates to allow his

name to be used as a candidate for office; but on account of demands of his profession he has been obliged to decline. Dr. Faxon was married July

WILLIAM O. FAXON.

10, 1878, to Miss Susan Reed Wales, of Stoughton. They have had two children: Nathaniel W. (now fifteen years of age) and William Reed Faxon (died in infancy).

FENNO, JOHN BROOKS, of Boston, wool merchant, was born in Boston March 3, 1816, son of John and Temperance (Harding) Fenno; died February 14, 1894. He was descended from Ephraim and Elizabeth Fenno, who were settled in Boston some time during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Their son John married Hannah Capen, of Charlestown, in 1730, and died in Boston in 1790. Among other children John and Hannah had a son Samuel, born in 1745, married Hannah Hiller, of Salem, in 1767, died in 1806. Among the children of Samuel and Hannah was John, born in 1779, married Temperance Harding in June, 1813, and died 1820. This John was the father of John Brooks Fenno. Mr. Fenno was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the English High School, of which Thomas Sherwin was then master, and winning at different times two Franklin medals. After graduation from school he entered the importing house of Thomas & Edward Motley on India Wharf, and remained there until the dissolution of that firm. In 1841 he became a member of the firm of Wetherell, Whitney, & Co., drygoods jobbers, and continued in that business for many years, under various firm organizations, forming in 1844 the firm of Whitney, Fenno, & Co., in 1860 that of Fenno, Foster, & Badger, and in 1862 Fenno & Jones. In 1864 he formed the firm of Fenno & Childs, general commission merchants, and in 1868 engaged exclusively in the wool business as the head of the firm of Fenno, Abbott, & Co. Six years later this firm was changed to Fenno, Son, & Co., and so continued until 1879, when he entirely retired from active business. Mr. Fenno never would accept public office, although always deeply interested in the various political events of his time. He was first an ardent Whig, and afterward a consistent Republican. He was for many years a vestryman of Trinity Church, and a member of the Bostonian

J. B. FENNO.

Society, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Historical Society, the Natural History Society, and the Church Missionary Society. He

was married August 6, 1844, to Sarah Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y. Their children were: Edward Nicoll, Florence Harding, Lawrence Carteret, and John Brooks, Jr.

FLOOD, Thomas William, of Boston, member of the Board of Aldermen for the South Boston District, is a native of Ireland, born in Loughbrown, County Kildare, November 7, 1857, son of William and Theresa (Flannigan) Flood. Being obliged to work from early boyhood, his

THOMAS W. FLOOD.

opportunities for an education were limited; and all the schooling he was able to obtain consisted of two and a half years in the country school of his native place and two years more at the Newbridge National School. His working days began when he was seven years of age, and have continued ever since. He came to America in October, 1869, and went to live in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he remained until May, 1870, during which time he worked in the Loomis saw-mill. He arrived in Boston May 31, 1870, and on June 1 went to work for Thomas Johnson, grocer and provision dealer in South Boston. He continued there until August, 1884, when he was appointed clerk in the street department of Boston by Michael Meehan. The last year in that department he was chief clerk. He was removed April 5, 1889, by J. Edwin Jones, under Mayor Hart's administration. He was connected with the grocery and provision business for fourteen years; and this, in his judgment, was the best training he received for successful business life. His political career began in 1883, when he aspired to a position on the Democratic ward committee of Ward Fourteen. He was defeated that year, but the next was successful; and he was made chairman of the committee. This was the triumphant Democratic year, when Grover Cleveland was first elected to the Presidency. Mr. Flood has remained on the committee most of the time since,—its most influential member. He was first elected to the Boston Board of Aldermen in the December election of 1889, and was re-elected in 1890, 1891, and 1892. Failing of the Democratic nomination in 1893, he ran independently as a Citizens' candidate, and polled 22,315 votes, being defeated by 3,500 votes. In 1894 he received the almost unanimous Democratic nomination, lacking but seven votes; and on election day polled 30,700 votes, the highest received by any Democrat on the ticket. Although a Democrat, he has independent proclivities, and is naturally liberal, not radical. In the aldermanic board he has served on some of the most important committees, and has been a leader on his party's side of the chamber. Mr. Flood is a prominent member of numerous societies and clubs. He is a past dictator of the City Point Lodge of Knights of Honor; past regent of Winthrop Council, Royal Arcanum; a member of Mount Washington Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; member of Division 13, Ancient Order of Hibernians; of the South Boston Council, Knights of Columbus; of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston; a trustee of the City Point Catholic Association, South Boston; a life member of the Young Men's Catholic Association of Boston College; a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; and member of the City Point Athletic Club, the Mosquito Fleet Yacht Club, and the Oak Bluffs Club, Cottage City. He was first married October 20, 1886, to Miss Alice M. McKanna, by whom he had two children: Annie Elizabeth and William Flood (deceased). He married second, February 20, 1895, Miss Catherine G. Gallagher.

FOURDRINIER, Charles William, of Boston, manager of the *Wheelman*, is a native of England, born in Hanley, Staffordshire, March

C. W. FOURDRINIER.

24, 1855, son of George Henry and Jane (Harding) Fourdrinier. His ancestry is traced to Henri Fourdrinier, born at Caën, Normandy, in 1575, an admiral, and bearing the title of viscount. Henri, a grandson, emigrated to Holland in 1698; and Paul, a great-grandson, in 1693 established the family name in England. Among the names of Mr. Fourdrinier's near ancestors is that of Cardinal John Henry Newman. His education was acquired in a preparatory school at Headington, near Oxford, England. Failure of health cut his studies short, so that he did not enter college. He was trained for a business career, and some time in 1871 went into an insurance office. He remained in that business, filling various positions of trust, until 1880, when he took a position with Van Benthuysen, of Albany, and obtained an idea of the practical part of the publishing business. Eight years later, in 1888, he took the management of the *Wheelman* Company, with which he has since been connected. He is president of the Press Cycle Club, and member of the Boston Bicycle Club, the Boston Camera Club, and the Hull Yacht Club. He is unmarried.

FRANKLIN, Albert Barnes, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Roxbury (Boston), January 28, 1852, son of Benjamin and Clara (Stowell) Franklin. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Southern Vermont, going there from Guilford, Conn., and naming their settlement Guilford from their former home. His great-grandparents on both sides were active in the Revolutionary War: one was a captain (David Stowell), and another, Jedediah Darling, was wounded in the battle of Stillwater, N.Y. His grandfather Franklin went back to Connecticut, and, enlisting at New London, served in Connecticut. Mr. Franklin was educated in the Boston public schools, and was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School; but, his health failing from over-study, he was obliged to give up the college course. At the age of seventeen, in June, 1869, he entered the employ of J. J. Walworth & Co., now the Walworth Manufacturing Company, and worked four years with tools, learning the trade of a steam-fitter. During the five years next ensuing he was employed by the same concern in making plans and estimates and in contracting for heating

ALBERT B. FRANKLIN.

apparatus. In the autumn of 1878 he started in business on his own account, beginning in a small way at No. 30 Charlestown Street, Haymarket

Square, Boston, with a capital not above $500, $400 of which sum was invested in the right to use a patent boiler for house-warming, which, however, Mr. Franklin within a short time after abandoned. In February, 1882, he formed a limited partnership with his brother, Benjamin E. Franklin, receiving $5,000 additional capital, which was of great value to him in extending his business. This partnership continued until the first of January, 1891, since which time Mr. Franklin has conducted the business alone. From the beginning his work has grown yearly, slowly at first, but of late years with marked rapidity. During the busy season he employs about one hundred hands, and his yearly transactions reach a total of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Franklin has constructed some of the largest heating and ventilating plants in New England, among the most notable ones being the apparatus in the New State House Extension, that in the Asylum for Chronic Insane at Medfield, which comprises twenty-four separate buildings, and plants in a large variety of buildings, both public and private, including numerous fine residences in other parts of New England. Mr. Franklin is vice-president of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association, and was chairman of the building committee for the structure just completed for the association at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. He has also been for three years superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school in Melrose. He is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the Congregational Club, and of the Boston Sunday-school Superintendents' Union. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 30, 1874, to Miss Helen Frances Jenness, of Roxbury. They have six children: Lillian, Albert B., Jr., Laurence, Ralph Stowell, Isabelle Emily, and Clara Violet Franklin.

FRASER, John Chisholm, M.D., of East Weymouth, was born in Antigonish, N.S., August 2, 1853, son of John and Mary (Chisholm) Fraser. Both parents were born in the Highlands of Scotland. On the paternal side the ancestry is traced back to the eleventh century. His mother is a descendant of "the Chisholms of Strathglass," and was born in Beauly, Inverness-shire. He was educated in the common schools of Nova Scotia and at St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish. Coming to the United States in 1872, he began the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and, subsequently entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New

JOHN C. FRASER.

York, graduated from the latter in March, 1876. Immediately after graduation he established himself in East Weymouth, and has been there engaged since, his practice early becoming successful and steadily increasing in extent. He has been medical examiner for the Fourth District of Norfolk County since 1893; is a justice of the peace, appointed by Governor Ames in 1888; and has been a member of the Weymouth School Board for six years. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the South Norfolk District Medical Society, and of the Medico-Legal Society of Boston, and belongs also to the Scots Charitable Society of Boston, the Boston Caledonian Club, and to social and literary clubs of Weymouth. Dr. Fraser was married July 20, 1880, to Miss Mary A. Boyle, of East Weymouth. They have five children: Mary G., Archie McKay, Catherine E., Somers, and Irene A. Fraser.

FRÉCHETTE, Clement, M.D., of Leominster, is a native of Canada, born in Montreal, February 22, 1868, son of Clement and Anathalie

(Chartrand) Fréchette. Louis Joseph Papineau, one of the principal leaders in the rebellion of 1837–38, of whom a writer has said, "His eloquence caused us [the French Canadians] to be respected as much as did the sword of les D'Iberville, les Montcalm, and les Salaberry," was his great-uncle. He is also related to Louis H. Fréchette, Canadian national poet, whose works have been crowned by the French Academy. His education was obtained at the Montreal College, Montreal, under the direction of the Sulpiciens; and he was graduated in medicine from the Victoria University, Montreal, in 1890. After graduation he came to Massachusetts, and practised for about two years in the village of Manchaug. Then, removing to Leominster, he has since been established in that town, in the enjoyment of a steadily growing practice. While living in Montreal, he was secretary of Le Cercle National, and was also a member of Le Club St. Denis, of Le Trappeur, a snow-shoe club, of Le Club National, a political organization for young Liberals, and of L'Institut Médical. In Manchaug he was president of La Société Dramatique, and vice-president of the Manchaug Athletic Club; and in Leominster he is a member of the Leominster Club. He is one of the vice-presidents of Le Club Frémont, a Republican State organization in Massachusetts; and he also belongs to the St. John Baptiste Society. He is an earnest Republican, and has been active in politics since 1893, taking part in every campaign as an effective speaker (in French) on the stump in many cities and towns. Though French by blood, he is American in sentiment. He is an admirer of American institutions; and he hopes to see his adopted country "the grandest, the richest, and the happiest of countries in the world." One of his greatest desires is to see Canada annexed to the United States. He "abhors fanaticism," and believes in "freedom of conscience."

CLEMENT FRÉCHETTE.

FRYE, James Nichols, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Concord, October 3, 1828, second son of Captain David and Betsy (Joslin) Frye. In him unite strains of blood which have left their mark upon the development of New England. His generation is the tenth of the name in this country, counting from the John Frye, of Basing, County Hants, England, who sailed from Southampton for America in 1633. His great-grandfather, John Frye, held a captain's commission in the colonial service from 1755 to 1761, and is recorded as eighth deacon on the roll of the old church at Sutton, Mass. His grandfather, still another John Frye, pushed northward in 1795, moving from Royalston, Mass., to Concord, of which town he was one of the earliest settlers. His father was a prominent man in Concord, and held a commission in the artillery service. Through his mother, Mr. Frye is connected with the old Joslin family of Leominster, Mass., which counts among its ancestors Sir Ralph Joslin, lord mayor of London in 1464. His maternal great-grandfather, whose name he bears, was Captain James Nichols, an early master in the American merchant marine. Mr. Frye's boyhood was passed upon his father's farm in Concord, of which the title to-day stands in his name. Losing his mother in infancy, he found himself, upon the death of his father in 1843, thrown largely upon his own resources. A few years later, having obtained what education could be had from the common schools of that day, he entered the well-known academy at St. Johnsbury, in whose catalogue of alumni he is registered with the class of 1849. Perhaps, however, the self-re-

liance developed by the circumstances of his early life has stood him in better stead than any other part of his education. While studying at St. Johnsbury, he held a position in the post-office at that place: and it was through acquaintances thus formed that the opportunity was offered him to enter the employ of Montgomery Newell, at that time in the wholesale hardware trade at No. 83 State Street, Boston. Mr. Frye gladly took advantage of this opportunity, and at once left Vermont for the scene of his new labors. He arrived in Boston on the forenoon of April 17, 1849. One o'clock of the afternoon of that day

JAMES N. FRYE.

found him energetically occupied in mastering the details of his unaccustomed calling. His entry upon his business career was characteristic of his determination to succeed in his undertaking; and, by making his employer's interests his own, he won his way forward, step by step, until within five years from the day he left Vermont he reaped the reward of his unremitting attention to duty by being admitted to partnership in the concern for which he had so faithfully labored. Few firms in the business world of to-day can lay claim to an uninterrupted existence of fourscore years; but one of these few is that of Frye, Phipps, & Co. The original concern, under the style of Montgomery Newell, was in business for over a third of a century. It was followed by the firm of Wells, Coverly, & Co. (1853); Coverly, Frye, & Co. (1855); Coverly, Frye, & Knapp (1858); Coverly, Frye, & Co. from 1860 to 1864, during the latter three years of which period Mr. Frye was sole member of the concern; Frye, Phipps, & Co. during the thirty-one years from 1864 until the present time (1895). From the earliest days of the century until now this old concern has enjoyed an unbroken reputation for integrity, and after the business trials of so many decades it still stands well to the front among its younger rivals in the trade. Even the "great fire" of 1872, in which the granite store of the concern, then on Federal Street, literally melted out of view, proved only a temporary check to the course of the firm's affairs; for in twenty-four hours it was re-established in new quarters, undaunted by its misfortune. Mr. Frye is an active member of the New England Iron and Hardware Association, and is delegate from that body to the Massachusetts State Board of Trade. In the latter organization he holds the position of vice-president and member of the executive council. Still claiming kinship with Vermonters, he was instrumental in forming the Vermont Association of Boston, of which he is vice-president. He has always been devotedly fond of rod and gun. In 1875 he was among those who established the now famous Massachusetts Rifle Association, of which he was later elected president, and in which he now holds the office of honorary life director. He has also been connected with the old Tremont Sportsman's Club and with the Megantic Club, though he has given up his membership in the latter, and now is enrolled in the Winchester Club, whose game preserves lie near Caxton, Canada. He has hunted and fished for years past in the Adirondack, Rangeley, and Moosehead regions, and knows by heart every haunt of shore birds along the Massachusetts coast. He has been an unswerving adherent to the Republican party since its organization, but has never sought office, although maintaining an active interest in national and local politics. Mr. Frye was married January 1, 1854, to Miss Sabina T. Bacheler, daughter of the Rev. Origen and Charlotte (Thompson) Bacheler. He has had three children: Charlotte M., Alice M., and James A. Frye. Of these the first is deceased. The two last-named are married, and reside in Boston.

GALLISON, Jefferson Cushing, M.D., of Franklin, is a native of Maine, born in Sebec, August 8, 1841, son of John Murray and Sarah Ann (French) Gallison. His paternal grandfather was born in the old Winslow house still standing in Marshfield, and was the eldest son of John Gallison, of Marblehead, who married Abigail Winslow, daughter of Kenelm Winslow, a direct descendant of the Winslows of the "Mayflower." The Gallisons came early to Marblehead, from the island of Guernsey, and are of French descent. His maternal ancestors were of the Scotch-Irish immigrants who were the early settlers of parts of

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New Hampshire. His maternal grandfather was a veteran of the War of 1812. He attended the public schools, the Woodstock High School, and the Oxford Normal Institute; was for three years private pupil of Dr. J. H. Kimball, surgeon of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Maine Volunteers; and was graduated from the Boston University (in 1875), Tufts College (1894), and the Harvard Medical School (1895). He has for several years been a post-graduate student at Harvard. In 1893 he entered the regular course as an undergraduate, and was graduated a member of the class of 1895. He was for three years in practice in Medway, nearly one year in Brookline, and has for seventeen years been in Franklin. During this time he was in Europe several months, and served as interne in the Hospital Beaujon, Paris. Later he was an instructor in surgery in the Boston University Medical School for three years, and lecturer on surgical pathology at Tufts College. In 1890 he was appointed medical examiner for Norfolk County, which office he still holds. Dr. Gallison is also concerned in banking, being a director of the Franklin National Bank, the Benjamin Franklin Savings Bank, and the Franklin Co-operative Bank. He was a director of the Milford, Franklin, & Providence Railroad. He has served his town as a member of the Franklin School Board for three years, and was for several years member of the local Board of Health. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, of the Thurber Medical Society (president in 1894), of the Alumni Association of Boston University (president in 1875), and of the Alumni Association of Tufts College. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, an Odd Fellow, member of lodge and encampment, and is connected with several other secret societies. Dr. Gallison was married January 2, 1864, in Portland, Me., to Miss Ellen S. Burnell, daughter of Isaiah M. and Abigail S. (Willard) Burnell. They have one child, a daughter: Annie Louise Gallison (born October 28, 1871).

GARLAND, Joseph, M.D., of Gloucester, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Hampton, January 22, 1822, son of David and Mary (Fifield) Garland. His grandfather, Jonathan Garland, deacon of the church, selectman, recruiting officer, and army officer in the Revolutionary War, was the fourth in descent from John Garland, who came from England about the year 1650, settled at Hampton, N.H., and was the progenitor of the Garland families in New Hampshire and Maine; and descendants of Jonathan Garland still remain upon the homestead of the original families in Hampton. Dr. Garland's early education was in the common district school. He fitted for college at Hampton Academy in his native town, and, after teaching two schools, entered Dartmouth in 1840, where he remained one year. Then he taught again for several months, and the next year (1841) entered Bowdoin in the middle of the soph-

omore year, and graduated regularly in 1844. After graduation he taught two academies, one in South Hampton and another in Atkinson, N.H., and at the same time studied medicine. Securing funds by teaching, he prosecuted further training for the medical profession. In 1848, after spending several months at the Bowdoin College Medical School, then largely under the care of Professor Edmund R. Peeslee, he attended clinical studies at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and in the autumn of 1848 entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and graduated there in March, 1849. He went to

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Gloucester the following May, and established himself as a physician and surgeon, and from that time to the present has been continuously in practice there. His business has been large, his obstetric practice especially large and overtaxing; but now he has been obliged to withdraw almost wholly from practice. He is the oldest practitioner upon Cape Ann. He has been a very busy man, and has met with much success in his professional work. His habits of life have been scrupulously exact. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was in 1879 president of the Essex South District Medical Society. He has written something for medical publication. Dr. Garland has also served his city in various stations. He was elected to the Board of School Committee in 1851, and has been repeatedly re-elected since. He was secretary of the board for several years during the remodelling of the school system, and his interest in the elevation of schools and the general diffusion of knowledge has been unflagging. In December, 1879, he was elected mayor of the city, and in 1880 re-elected without opposition for a second term, at the end of which service he declined further to act politically as a public servant. In politics he has always been a Republican, and, though not prominent as a leader, has been a firm adherent to the principles of that party, and active in advancing them so far as professional duties would permit. He became most interested in political matters during the "greenback craze" in Massachusetts,—fostered by General B. F. Butler—because of the retrenchment cry that painfully affected the schools in which he was concerned as a member of the School Board; and, though in the height of his practice, he was constrained to yield, against his inclinations, the use of his name as a candidate for the mayoralty, thereby defeating the Greenback party. Dr. Garland was married first in October, 1849, to Miss Caroline Augusta Goodhue, of Amesbury, and had three sons by that marriage. The eldest, Dr. Joseph Everett, a graduate of Harvard College and Medical School, is now established in successful practice in Gloucester, and largely interested in the cause of education; Ellsley Stearns, the second son, died in May, 1861; and Otis Ward died in his twenty-first year, a prominent member of the junior class of Bowdoin College. His wife, Caroline Augusta, died April 12, 1868. He married May 3, 1870, his second and present wife, Miss Susan Dearborn Knowlton, of Manchester, N.H., and by this marriage has four children, two daughters and two sons: Edith Augusta, Ethel Susan, Alric, and Roy Garland. The youngest son, Roy, enters Harvard University, at its next commencement. Dr. Garland has lived to see the town of six or seven thousand inhabitants grow to the dimensions of a city of more than twenty-six thousand people, with increase of business commensurate with the growth of population; and still his labors are not ended.

GILSON, Franklin Howard, of Boston, music and book-printer and book-binder, was born in Cam-

bridge, Dec. 21, 1854, son of Henry Yend and Mary Spofford (Bailey) Gilson. He is a descendant of Joseph Gilson, one of the original proprietors of Groton. He was educated in the public schools of Somerville. He left the High School at seventeen years of age to learn music-printing, becoming apprenticed to Andrew B. Kidder, then the leading music-printer in Boston. In 1877 he went into the book-printing office of Rand, Avery, & Co., to obtain a wider knowledge of the general printing business. This acquired, in 1878 he started into business on his own account, with a fellow-workman as a partner, each putting in five

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hundred dollars, with which capital a small music type-setting plant was purchased. Within the first year the partner withdrew, taking for his interest Mr. Gilson's note; and the latter developed the business alone. The field for music type-setting was limited, and the competition sharp; and during the second year Mr. Gilson and five employees were sufficient to care for all the work that came to the modest establishment. But, as a result of careful attention to every detail and persistency, the business advanced; and at the end of five years it had doubled. From 1884 to 1888 some publishing was done, including several school music books and a periodical, the *School Music Journal*, which Mr. Gilson also edited. Then, finding that his publishing created some feeling among his competitors, who were also his customers for printing, he sold his catalogue to Oliver Ditson & Co., and again confined his work to printing alone. In 1888 a fire near by destroyed a large part of his plant, whereupon he purchased that of C. M. Gay, his strongest competitor; and, when his plant was reconstructed, the two were brought together under one roof. In 1889, securing a large contract for press-work and binding, he bought out the establishment of Carter & Weston, printers and book-binders, including nine large power presses and a large amount of book-binding machinery. With these additions he was enabled to handle anything in the line of printing or binding. In 1891 he added music engraving and lithographing, making five distinct departments in the establishment, music type-setting, printing from electrotype plates, music engraving, lithographing, and book-binding departments. From five employees in 1879 the regular force has increased to one hundred and thirty to-day. In 1891 the business was incorporated under the name of the F. H. Gilson Company, with Mr. Gilson as president and manager. Mr. Gilson is a member of the New England Lithographers' Association, of the Master Printers' Club of Boston, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of the Metaphysical Club, the Home Market Club, and the Wellesley Club of Wellesley (a director of the latter). In religious faith he is a Unitarian, member of the standing committee of the Unitarian society of Wellesley Hills, where he resides; and in politics, a Republican. He has been much interested and active in town improvements. His favorite relaxation from business is in the study of nature, particularly botany. He was married Sept. 23, 1874, to Miss Emily Isabel Lowry, of Nashville, Tenn. They have five children: Beatrice Azalea, Claude Ulmus, Isabel Clethra, Alden Pinus, and Anna Rhodora Gilson.

GLASIER, Alfred Adolphus, of Boston, concerned in electric street railway and municipal lighting companies, was born in Boston, December 24, 1857, son of Henry Swanton and Anne (Smith) Glasier. His father was a native of Bath, Me., and his grandfather, Joseph Glasier, and great-grandfather, were also born in Maine. The latter's parents came from England. He was edu-

cated in the public schools of Boston. He began business life at the age of fifteen, in July, 1873, in the Boston office of the president of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad, and was connected with that company for seventeen years, some time as secretary to the late Thomas Nickerson, president, and during the latter part of his service as its transfer agent. Resigning this position, he became connected with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, and devoted himself chiefly to the development of electric street railway and illuminating properties. After four years' association with the Thomson-Houston company he withdrew, in order to give his attention more closely to various companies organized by himself. He first organized a company to purchase the old horse-car line in Brockton, his object being to convert it into an electric railway and to demonstrate the feasibility of successfully building, operating, and profitably maintaining interurban lines of electric railways. Thereupon electric railways were built connecting Brockton with Whitman, Randolph, Holbrook, and Stoughton, one of the first enterprises of its kind undertaken. He then

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conceived the plan of connecting the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill with an electric railway. Accordingly, the horse-car lines in Lawrence and Haverhill were purchased; and the incorporation of the present Lowell, Lawrence, & Haverhill Street Railway Company followed,— a company which now successfully operates sixty miles of track and has a capitalization of $2,850,000. Mr. Glasier was also connected with the formation of The Electric Corporation, which had originally a subscribed capital of five millions, and is at present a member of its executive committee. He is now a director in over twenty different companies, principally street railway companies and companies engaged in municipal lighting; is president of the Edison Illuminating Company of Brockton; vice-president of the Maryland Electric Company of Baltimore, Md.; and treasurer of the Industrial Improvement Company of Boston. In politics he is a Democrat, and an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Country, Algonquin, Athletic, Exchange, New York, Reform of New York, Hull Yacht, Tihonet, New England, and Megantic clubs, and of the Bostonian Society. Mr. Glasier was married November 24, 1880, to Miss Mary Agnes Wheeler, of Boston. They have five children: Alfred Warren, Adelaide Mary, Charlotte Anne, Arthur Franklin, and Agnes Glasier.

GORDON, John Alexander, M.D., of Quincy, is a native of Prince Edward Island, born in New Perth, May 30, 1843, son of James and Betsey (Stewart) Gordon. His grandfather, Donald Gordon, emigrated with wife and four children — Bell, Henry, James, and Donald — from Perthshire, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island in 1803, when James was three years old, and settled as a pioneer farmer at Brudnell River. His mother, daughter of James and Margaret (Walker) Stewart, was also of Perthshire, Scotland,— born there, and emigrated to Bruckley Point, Prince Edward Island, in 1819. John Alexander was educated in the public schools and at the Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island. Coming to Boston, he entered the Harvard Medical School in 1866. In 1870 71 he was resident house physician (medical interne) at the Boston City Hospital. He graduated with his degree of M.D. in March, 1871; and the following July, settling in Quincy, entered at once upon an active practice. From 1872 to 1877 he was town physician; from 1884 to 1889 chairman of the Board of

Health of Quincy; and since 1890 he has been a trustee, chairman of the executive board, consulting physician, and member of the medical and

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surgical staff of the City Hospital of Quincy, in the establishment of which (in 1890) he took active part. He is also medical examiner for Quincy of a number of life insurance companies. He is a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the American Medical Association. Outside of his professional work Dr. Gordon has for some years been much interested in the development of water-works. He promoted and assisted in establishing the Quincy Water Works in 1883; and he has been president of the Quincy Water Company since 1889. He is also president of the Sharon and Marblehead Water Companies. He has served on the Quincy School Board for ten years, from 1884 to 1894. He is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and active in its interests. He belongs to the Masonic order, a member of the Rural Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter; and his club affiliations are with the Granite City and the Quincy yacht clubs, the Megantic Fish and Game Association, and the Boston City Hospital Club. In politics he has always been a Republican, but has never held political office. He is unmarried.

HALL, BOARDMAN, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Bangor, April 18, 1856. His father, Colonel Joseph F. Hall, was an early friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His mother, Mary M. (Farrow) Hall, was the only daughter of Captain Josiah Farrow, a well-known ship-master of Belfast, Me. Ancestors on both sides served in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. He attended the public schools, and fitted for college at Westbrook Seminary and at Dr. Hanson's Classical Institute, Waterville. Subsequently he studied at Colby University and at the Boston University Law School, taking his degree of LL.B. in the latter institution in 1880. He was appointed faculty orator for his class. Previous to attending the law school, Mr. Hall read law with the Hon. William H. McClellan, one of Maine's ablest lawyers and formerly attorney-general. He began practice in 1880, and established an office in Boston. In 1887 he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and discharged the duties of that office with marked ability until his retirement to re-enter private practice in 1890.

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He was a member of the Boston School Board from 1885 to 1888. In 1892 he was nominated on the Democratic State ticket for auditor, and

polled an exceptional vote, running next to the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor by a long lead over the rest of the ticket. In 1893 he was elected to the Boston Board of Aldermen, and served on many of the important committees, gaining the approval of well-meaning citizens by his course in the conduct of city affairs and the indorsement of the entire press, irrespective of party. In the practice of law Mr. Hall has been eminently successful, ranking high in the profession. As the attorney for the government, he appeared for the United States in many important cases; and, after leaving the United States attorney's office, he was called in as counsel in many important trials. Of late he has confined his practice largely to acting as counsel for corporations. While he was in the law school, he was correspondent for several Western papers, and from time to time has written as author or editor on legal subjects. Mr. Hall is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, of several college societies, and of many social organizations. In 1895 he was chosen president of the Citizens' Municipal Union, and has been interested in questions relating to municipal growth and development. Mr. Hall was married in 1892 to Miss Mary E. Hamlin, a relative of the late Vice-President Hamlin, a sister of Professor George H. Hamlin of the Maine State College, and a cousin of Professor Charles Hamlin of Harvard University. Mr. and Mrs. Hall reside on Pleasant Street in the Dorchester District, Boston.

HAMILTON, Rev. Benjamin Franklin, of Boston, pastor of the Eliot Congregational Church, Roxbury District, was born in Chester, Hampden County, November 4, 1835, son of John and Sarah (Burton) Hamilton. He is of Scotch descent on the paternal side, and English on the maternal side. Representatives of his branch of the Hamilton family moved from Scotland to Londonderry, Ireland, whence John Hamilton, his great-great-grandfather, emigrated in 1734 with his wife and three children to Worcester, Mass. John's grandson, grandfather of Dr. Hamilton, was one of the first settlers in Chester, where he cultivated a large farm and held positions of trust in the town. He was an officer in the Continental army for four years, at one time stationed at the first fort in Roxbury, on the site of which Dr. Hamilton's house now stands. His son John, Dr. Hamilton's father, after a few years of mercantile life, purchased the homestead, and there reared a family of nine children, giving all a good education. Three of them became clergymen, and he himself was prominent in church as well as in town affairs. Dr. Hamilton was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and at Amherst College, graduating in 1861. While a student, he taught school for five terms. The next three years after graduation from college he studied at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1864. Subsequently he spent one year in travel and study abroad. His first settlement was in North Andover, being ordained and installed pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church June 29, 1865. He continued in that office until September, 1871, when he was called to the Eliot Congregational Church of Roxbury, Boston, his present charge. His ministry here of nearly twenty-four years has covered a larger period than that of any other Congregational pastor, with one exception, now serving in the city.

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He was president of the Evangelical Alliance of Boston and vicinity in 1893, and is now scribe of the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational

Ministers. He is also an officer in five of the benevolent societies of the Congregational denomination. During the Civil War he served as field agent of the Christian Commission, and as acting post chaplain at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., in 1863. While residing in North Andover, he was a member of the School Committee for five years, 1867–71. He was chosen to preach the "Election Sermon" before the executive and legislative departments of the State government on January 3, 1877, which sermon on "God in Government," together with others entitled "A Century of National Life," "Christian Motherhood," and on other topics, has been published in book form. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1886. He is a member of the Boston Congregational Club, of the Pilgrim Association, and of the Suffolk South Ministerial Association. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Hamilton was married June 21, 1876, to Miss Angenette F. Tinkham, of Boston. Their children are: Florence B., Franklin T., and Burton E. Hamilton.

HARRIMAN, James Lang, M.D., of Hudson, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Peacham, May 11, 1833, son of Moses and Margaret (Lang) Harriman. He was educated in the common schools, and at the well-known academies, the Kimball Union of Meriden, N.H., and the Phillips (Exeter). His medical studies were begun in Woodstock, Vt., and at Albany, N.Y., and were completed at the Bowdoin Medical College, where he was graduated in 1857. He first practised in Littleton, N.H., establishing himself in that town immediately after his graduation, and continued there till 1862, when he joined the army in the Civil War, becoming assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He remained in the service through 1862–63. After the war he settled in Hudson, and has practised there steadily from 1865 to the present time. He has always taken an active part in town affairs, and in both Littleton and Hudson has served on the School Board, in the former for four years, in the latter for twenty-seven years, and still a member. He has been chairman of the board for a long period. In 1870 he represented his town in the General Court. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Hudson Board of Trade. He is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Doric Lodge, Houghton Royal Arch Chapter, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of

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which latter he was commander three years: and he has been connected with the Grand Army of the Republic from its inception. Dr. Harriman was married first, November 19, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Cushman, of Dalton, N.H. She died September 12, 1890. He married second, January 30, 1893, Mrs. Emma P. (Mentzer) Morse.

HARRIS, Francis Augustine, M.D., of Boston, was born in Ashland, March 5, 1845, son of Dr. Jonas C. and Maria (Ingalls) Harris. He was educated in the public schools of West Cambridge (now Arlington), at the Boston Latin School, where he fitted for college, and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1866, having as classmates Moorfield Storey, now a leading member of the Suffolk bar; Dr. Charles Brigham, of San Francisco, who distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian War; William Blaikie, the athlete; and Henry Rolfe, head of the Masonic order of the State of Nevada. For the first three years after his graduation, 1867–68–69, he was master in the Boston Latin School. Then he entered the Har-

yard Medical School, and graduated there in 1872, meanwhile having spent a year in the Massachusetts General Hospital as surgical interne. After

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three months' practice he went abroad, and spent a year in the study of medicine and surgery at the University of Vienna. Upon his return he resumed practice in Boston, and has continued here since, with the exception of occasional visits to Europe. He has been medical examiner for Suffolk County since the creation of the office in 1877. From 1882 to 1890 he was professor of surgery in the Boston Dental College, and from 1880 to 1891 demonstrator of medico-legal examinations in the Harvard Medical School. His services as medico-legal expert have been required in very many cases, notably the Marston murder trial at Denver, the trial of the Malley boys at New Haven, and the trial of Trefethen for the murder of Miss Davis, and the Barrett trial, both in Middlesex. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; has been a member of the Papyrus (president in 1881), of the St. Botolph, Algonquin, Athletic, Tavern, University, Boston, and Thursday Medical clubs; and is now of the Papyrus, the St. Botolph, and the University only. Dr. Harris has written a number of notable medical reports and been a frequent contributor to the medical and general press; and he is the author of several successful plays, among them "Chums" and "My Son," the latter affording the late William Warren one of his most famous parts, that of "Herr Weigel," and having a brilliant run at the Boston Museum. Dr. Harris was first married October 15, 1874, to Miss Alice Gage, of Mobile, Ala. He married second, June 20, 1890, Miss Helen Leonard, of Boston.

HARTWELL, Benjamin H., M.D., of Ayer, was born in the town of Acton, Middlesex County, February 27, 1845, son of Benjamin F. and Emma (Whitman) Hartwell. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Lawrence Academy, Groton; and he studied for his profession at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1868. Settling in Ayer, he has been in active practice there from that time. From 1871 to 1877 he was coroner, and has been one of the medical examiners of Middlesex County since the latter date. He was for three years in the medical department of the

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Massachusetts militia, on the staff of Colonel J. W. Kimball, Tenth Regiment. Since 1875 he has served as United States pension examiner.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, vice-president of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and member of the Middlesex Club. Dr. Hartwell is also connected with banking interests, being a director of the First National Bank of Ayer and president of the North Middlesex Savings Bank. He represented his district in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1888, serving during his term on the committee on finance and expenditures. He has always taken an active interest in all matters affecting his town; is now chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ayer Public Library, and has served many years as chairman of the School Board, on the Board of Health, and in other offices. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the trustees of Lawrence Academy, Groton. Dr. Hartwell was married September 10, 1879, to Helen E., daughter of Major E. S. Clarke, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, killed at Winchester, Va., in 1864.

HASBROOK, Colonel Charles Electus, of Boston, editor and manager of the *Traveler*, is a native of Illinois, born in Galesburg, June 15, 1847, son of Edward D. and Harriet Jane (Ellis) Hasbrook. His father is a native of Putnam County, New York, and his mother of Kentucky. He received his early education in the schools of his native town; and this was supplemented by a course at Lombard University, Galesburg, from which he received the regular degree upon graduation and the addition of A.M. shortly after. Inclining toward the law, he took up that study at the School of Chicago University, receiving his degree of LL.B. in 1871. He was admitted to the bar almost immediately, and began to practise. But, as in the case of hundreds of others, the great Chicago fire made a complete change in his plans; and he was compelled to leave the legal path he had marked out for himself. His impulses turning to journalism, he entered that profession; and the ease with which his mind turned into this new channel showed that the journalistic instinct was present from the first. He began as a reporter on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* in 1871, and soon after joined the staff of the *Times*, where he had a few years of valuable experience under the direction of Wilbur F. Story. In 1874 he became city editor of the Kansas City *Times*, his first opportunity to prove his own mettle; and his success was such that in four years' time he was business manager of the paper. He remained in Kansas City with the *Times* until 1891, when he was called to New York to become publisher of

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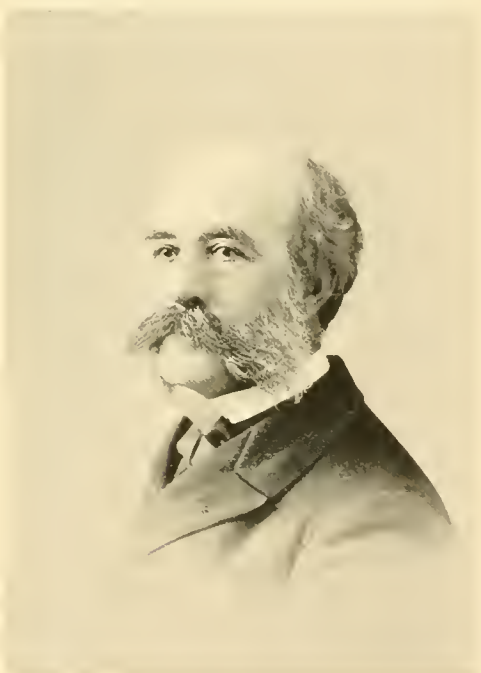
the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Morning Advertiser*. In October, 1894, he came to Boston, having accepted the editorial and business management of the *Traveler*, and has since been engaged in the upbuilding of that journal, displaying a notable adaptability to new conditions and fresh interests. With his Western birth and training and the alertness which is associated with men from his section, he has shown a thoroughly Yankee conservatism and soundness,— a combination that should make for success anywhere. Although devoting his best energies to the profession of newspaper-making, Colonel Hasbrook has not neglected the many other sides of life. In 1880 he was appointed to the staff of Governor Crittendon of Missouri, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In the period from 1884 to 1888 he acceptably performed the duties of collecting the United States internal revenue in the Sixth Missouri District, in addition to his regular journalistic work. During his seventeen years' residence in Kansas City he was known as a citizen of marked public spirit, always to be found on the side of progress and good government. Socially, too, he was

prominent. He was a charter member and the first secretary of the Kansas City Club, the leading organization of the kind there; was also a member of the University Club and of the Elks. He served some time as secretary and vice-president of the Missouri State Press Association, and in New York was a member of the Press Club of that city. Colonel Hasbrook was married October 24, 1871, to Miss Delia Grant Ekins, of Galesburg. They have four children: three daughters, Adah May, Ethelberta, and Dorothy, the two former at present (1895) studying at Wellesley College, and a son, Charles Phillips. The family residence is in Newton Centre.

HAYES, Benjamin Franklin, of Medford, city solicitor and member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Berwick, July 3, 1836, son of Frederick and Sarah (Hurd) Hayes. His primary education was acquired in the Berwick schools, after which he attended the West Lebanon (Me.) Academy and the New Hampton (N.H.) Academy, where he was fitted for college,



B. F. HAYES.

and graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1859. He studied for his profession in the law office of Wells & Eastman at Great Falls, N.H., and at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April, 1861, and, moving to Medford, established himself there in partnership with the Hon. Elihu C. Baker and George S. Sullivan, son of Attorney-general Sullivan of New Hampshire. The next year, 1862, he was appointed by Governor John A. Andrew a trial justice for the county of Middlesex, which position he held for ten years, finally resigning in 1873. From 1864 to 1870 he was an assistant United States assessor. He was appointed to his present position, as city solicitor, in February, 1893, upon the organization of the first city government of Medford. Under the town government he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, and for a number of years chairman of the appropriation committee of the town. He had also represented the town in many important cases before the courts and legislative committees. He was a member of the School Committee in 1868, representative for Medford in the lower house of the Legislature in 1872–73–74, and senator in 1877–78. During part of his legislative service he was chairman of the committee on towns, and was congratulated by the speaker on his success in carrying every measure upon which his committee had reported favorably and in defeating all those against which it had decided. Mr. Hayes has been a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1869, and is now also a member of its investment board. He is a Freemason, member of Mt. Hermon Lodge, and a member of the Medford Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1867 to Miss Abby D. Stetson, of Medford, daughter of Jotham and Harriet (James) Stetson. His wife died in 1869. In 1876 he married Miss Mary H. Harlow, of Medford, daughter of Thomas S. and Lucy J. (Hall) Harlow. He has no children.

HILL, Warren S., of Boston, manufacturer of electrical apparatus, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Pembroke, April 19, 1839, son of Parmenas and Jean (Kimball) Hill. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought at Bunker Hill; and the grandson has had the satisfaction of having fired the old flint lock musket that the former carried in the war. Mr. Hill's mother was daughter of Jesse and Sarah Kimball, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in New Hampshire. His father was born

in Newburyport. His education was attained in the common schools of his day, mostly in the towns of Exeter and Brentwood, N.H.; and he

W. S. HILL.

spent one year in an academy in Kingston, N.H. He began work in a carriage factory when he was but fourteen years of age, and he has been in mechanical business from that time to the present. In 1863 he began the manufacture of sewing machines in Manchester, N.H., and made quite a respectable fortune through this enterprise within a few years. Being burned out in the extensive fire of June, 1870, in the following December he removed to Hyde Park, Mass., and engaged in business in Boston, where he has since been established. His work on electrical apparatus was begun in 1875, and he has now in his possession a successfully working motor which he made in 1876. The following year he made the first electric arc lamps that were constructed within the State of Massachusetts. In the summer of 1880 he made a number of these lamps, which were placed on towers erected for the purpose on Nantasket Beach, and an attempt was made to play a game of base ball under the then novel light during the evening. In 1884 Mr. Hill, as superintendent of the electrical exhibition in the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association's Building, constructed and put in operation the first electric railway motor car that was made in this country, in which all the essential features of the present electric street railway cars were used. At that time capitalists were so sceptical as to the possibility of operating street cars by electric power that he was unable to secure any financial aid in the introduction of the system. Mr. Hill is at present the president of the electric company which bears his name, and is doing a successful business in the manufacture of special and general electrical apparatus. He is in politics a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was married March 7, 1861, to Miss Annie M. Small, of Eastport, Me. They have two sons: Louis E. (born June 2, 1863) and Fred W. Hill (born March 22, 1871).

HOAG, Charles Enoch, of Springfield, lawyer, author, and editor, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Moultonborough, September 18, 1849, son of Uriah Jillson and Mary Flint (Bancroft) Hoag. He was the eighth of nine children, five of whom are still living. His paternal ancestry is traced back to Wales, whence, it is said, his great-great-grandfather came to this country in 1690. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, so famous in the annals of Puritan New England. His father's family belonged to the society of Friends or Quakers, wherein they were quite prominent as teachers and preachers. His brother, Alpheus Bancroft Hoag, was at the time of his death, in 1873, a popular song-writer. Mr. Hoag's early ambition to become a lawyer was not so far approved by his family as to gain their assistance; and at sixteen years of age he began life for himself, during the summer working through the day and reciting in Latin and French to a clergyman in the evening, and attending school during the winter. His struggles were the usual struggles of a determined youth who had an object in view, and allowed no obstacle to prevent his attaining that object. He began reading law with the late Judge Hill, of Sandwich, N.H., in 1871, supporting himself while so doing by taking charge of an apothecary store owned by his brother. It was a small store in a small town, and left him ample time to prosecute his studies. He finished his law-reading with his uncle, and was admitted to the bar at Boston in 1876. He at once opened an office in

Peabody, and later in Boston. His career as an attorney was marked with success from the beginning; but his too close application to his profession broke down his health, and obliged him to take a rest, which he did by travelling in the South. Returning and resuming his practice, he was, a few years after, again stricken down, this time with typhoid fever. On his recovery he was married, and, after a protracted bridal trip, returned home, feeling that his financial condition would warrant his giving up active work in his profession. Before this time he had, besides attending to his legal duties, written several books,

CHAS. E. HOAG.

as well as articles for magazines and papers. It was but natural, therefore, that in looking about for something to occupy his mind he decided to purchase a small local paper which was then for sale. Under his editorial management the circulation of this paper increased more than fourfold the first year, and he was then obliged to move into more spacious quarters. Soon after a Boston edition was published, which obtained a large circulation throughout the country. Then for the second time the newspaper plant was enlarged; and, no suitable building being found, Mr. Hoag erected a business block, now known as "Hoag's Block," for its accommodation. In the mean time he had become connected with other publications, being director of one company publishing a paper, and president of another which published two. He was the first president of the corporation which is now publishing one of the leading dailies in Boston. At no time, however, was he free from his legal practice. His old clients would not leave him, and new ones came, so that in 1893 he was compelled by the state of his health, which was injured by the overstrain, to sever his connection with both his literary and his legal affairs. Accordingly, he settled up his business with the determination to make a protracted trip abroad. Before the final arrangements were completed, however, he was so much pleased with the city of Springfield, where he went to attend some business, that he purchased a house at Forest Park Heights, near the magnificent Forest Park, and there settled. Recovering in health and strength after a rest, and being a man of too much nervous energy to remain idle, he opened an office in Springfield, and again began the practice of his profession. Mr. Hoag is the author of "A Double Life," "Starr Cross," the "Fall of Eona," "The New Commonwealth," and other books. He is also the author of numerous pamphlets written under a *nom de plume*. A book of poems entitled "Chords and Discords," a compilation of verses written by himself and his talented wife while he was publishing his papers, is the last work of his issued. Although a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, and other like organizations, Mr. Hoag has never taken an active part in secret societies. Neither has he ever been in any sense a politician, refusing all political preferments offered him. The only elective office he ever consented to take was that of trustee of the Peabody Institute for six years. During his twenty years at the bar Mr. Hoag has been connected with many important cases both in the Commonwealth and in the United States courts. To-day his professional and financial standing speak well for his success. From both father and mother Mr. Hoag inherited great strength of character and the determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes. Illustrative of this trait in his father's family is the story of the late Paul Hoag, who was a devout Quaker, and unswerving in his duty as he saw it. For several years no regular service was held in the Friends' meeting-house of his native town, the society there having become small and scattered.

But Paul did not believe it right that the place of worship should be closed, so every first and fourth day he opened its doors, went in, performed his devotions in solemn solitude, then went out, locked the door, and returned to his home. Another trait which Mr. Hoag inherited from his Quaker ancestry, is the love of domestic quiet and decided dislike to mix in the wrangles and disturbances of the outside world. He is a life member of the Essex Agricultural Society, a member of the Springfield Board of Trade and Improvement Society. Mr. Hoag married October 29, 1884, Miss Carrie W. Bomer, of Peabody. They have three daughters: Ena (born October 7, 1885), Ila (born July 14, 1887), and Dorothy (born November 13, 1891). Mr. Hoag's present residence is one of the finest in the Park section of the "City of Homes": and there, with his family, he enjoys his leisure hours, being a devoted lover of books and possessing an extensive miscellaneous library.

HOGNER, Per Gustaf Richard, M.D., of Boston, is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, born February 15, 1852, son of Per Gustaf and Augusta Elisabeth (Carlén) Hogner. His father was an engineer and surveyor-general in Sweden, known in his profession as an author; and his mother was of a celebrated Swedish literary family. His early education was acquired at Strengnäs, Sweden, where he was under the care of his uncle, Richard Carlén, a Swedish judge, author, and Congressman. He graduated from the High School at Strengnäs in April, 1871, and then began his medical course. He studied in the medical schools at Upsala, Lund, and Stockholm, and graduated: Med. Ph. Cand. (Upsala) September 14, 1872, Med. Cand. (Stockholm) May 27, 1876, Med. Lic. (Stockholm) October 15, 1879, and Med. Doctor (Upsala) May 31, 1884. While a student, he was a volunteer in the Swedish Royal Södermanlands Regiment. He was "magister of swimming" at Upsala, August 23, 1872. In addition to his regular courses he took courses in Swedish medical gymnastics at the Royal Gymnastic Institute in Stockholm; studied at Kiel, Germany, in Esmarck's Clinik, in the summer of 1882; in Moscow, Russia, in Schlefasoffsky's Clinik, in the winter of 1883–84; as a stipendiary of the Swedish State studied one year (1890–91) bacteriology and hygiene at L'Institute de Pasteur, Paris, at Hygienische Institute, Berlin, and at the Hygienische Institute in Leipzig. He was a physician in the Swedish army and navy from October, 1873, to October, 1879; assistant physician in the General Military Hospital in Stockholm from October, 1873, to September 30, 1874; head physician in the Military Hospital at Carlsborg from January to March, 1877; government's physician in Nordmaling from October, 1879, to April, 1880; house physician in the Seraphimer Hospital in Stockholm from May to September, 1880; house surgeon in the same from October, 1880, to January, 1881; head physician and surgeon in Ljungby Hospital

RICH HOGNER.

from January, 1881, to July, 1882; and government's physician (*provinsialläkare*) from September, 1882, to May, 1894, in Ö. Kalix, N. Kalix, Hessleholm. He has travelled extensively through Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and to some extent in Russia, Belgium, Germany, England, and France, and first came to America in June, 1893, for a year's vacation. He, however, decided to remain here; and, since the day following his arrival, he has been living in Boston. He resigned his position as government's physician in Sweden in May, 1894. He is a member of the Medical Society, Lund; of the Medical Association, Stockholm; the Swedish Medical Society,

the Swedish Provincial Physicians' Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Gynæcological Society, Boston; and the Medical Library Association, Boston. Dr. Hogner has written a number of articles for the Swedish medical journals, and also for the New York *Medical Record*, the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*: and he has read several papers before Boston medical societies. He has constructed an instrument for the contemporary uni-bilateral measurements of the chest expansion. He has been speaker at many patriotic or temperance festivals, among others at the Swedish celebration, in the People's Church of Boston, December 9, 1894, of the third centennial birthday of King Gustaf Adolf II. Dr. Hogner is married to Adrienne Lindström. Their children living are: Per Richard Leonard ("Pierre"), Elsa Margareta Alexandra, and Nils Richard Alexander Hogner.

HOLT, Samuel Leland, of Boston, machinist, is a native of Maine, born in Bethel, September 5,

S. L. HOLT.

1837, son of Samuel and Elvira (Estes) Holt. His grandfather, Timothy Holt, was an early settler of Maine, when the latter was a district of Massachusetts; and he reared a family of thirteen children. Mr. Holt himself is the fourth in a family of eight children. His mother died when he was fifteen years old; and his father, marrying a second time, had three children by his second wife. Mr. Holt was educated in the district school in his native town. At the age of seventeen he entered a machine shop; and from that day to this he has been engaged in this line of work, having been in business for himself, under the firm name of S. L. Holt & Co., since November, 1870. Mr. Holt served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at the beginning of the Civil War, and later held commission in the United States naval engineer corps. He is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; of St. John's Lodge, Free Masons; St. Paul's R. A. Chapter; Boston Council R. A. M.; Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; Giles F. Yates, Princes Jerusalem; and Mount Olivet Chapter, Rose Croix. His life has been spent in mechanical pursuits. He attended the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and spent six months travelling through the iron-works of England, Scotland, and France. Mr. Holt was married July 23, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Farnsworth, of Brookline, N.H. They have one daughter: Abby Elnora, now Mrs. Arthur L. Wing.

HOLYOKE, Charles Freeman, of Marlborough, insurance business, was born in Marlborough, Dec. 27, 1855, son of Freeman and Henrietta A. (Brigham) Holyoke. He was educated in the public schools. In March, 1875, when he was nineteen years old, he went to California, and there worked for some time on a wheat ranch. Subsequently he was in an insurance office, and then was with a secretary of mining companies for about five years. Returning East in February, 1883, he entered the insurance business with Edward R. Alley in Marlborough. This partnership existed until 1889, when it was dissolved; and Mr. Holyoke continued the business alone for the next five years. Then in April, 1894, he formed a second partnership, taking as associate Clifton B. Russell, who had been in his employ for six years, under the firm name of Holyoke & Russell. In January, 1895, he was elected treasurer of the Marlborough Savings Bank. Mr. Holyoke has been prominent in Marlborough city affairs for a

number of years. He was a member of the first city council, and resigned to take the city treasurership, to which he was elected in May, 1892. While

CHARLES F. HOLYOKE.

living in California, he was a member of the National Guard. Enlisting in Company F, First Infantry, Second Brigade, he went through the intermediate grades to first lieutenant; was appointed June 13, 1881, adjutant of the First Infantry; elected captain of his company April 17, 1882; and resigned January, 1883, just before his return home. He is a member of the United Brethren Lodge of Free Masons, of the Houghton Royal Arch Chapter and Trinity Commandery, and is prominently connected with the Odd Fellows, member of Marlborough Lodge No. 85 and of King Saul Encampment. He belongs also to the Union Club of Marlborough. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 2, 1887, to Miss Blanche E. Corey, of Marlborough. They have two children: Thomas Corey and Charles F. Holyoke, Jr.

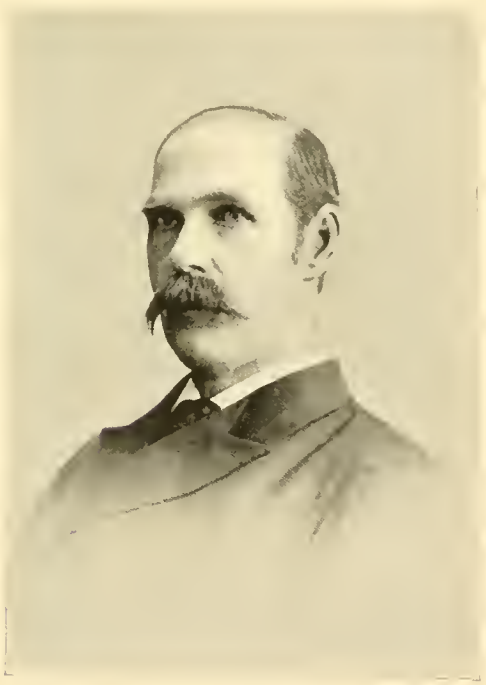
HOMER, JOHN, M.D., of Newburyport, is a native of Maine, born in Bucksport, December 6, 1835, son of John C. and Harriet (Blaisdell) Homer. His grandfather, William Homer, was a farmer and lumber-dealer; and his maternal grandfather, William Blaisdell, was a Baptist minister. Both were native-born Americans. His early education was received in the public schools; and he was fitted for college at the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport. He left Bowdoin College in the year 1862. Previous to entering college, he spent some time in the West as a volunteer, where he experienced considerable active military service on the border. He took the course of the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1865, and has since been engaged in active practice as a physician and surgeon, and in clinical and medico-legal study, a period of thirty years. He was surgeon for the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad and the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Topeka, Kan., in 1872 73; and he has been for many years the local surgeon for the Boston & Maine Railroad. He is also a registered pharmacist, conducting the High Street Pharmacy in Newburyport, of which he is proprietor. He is the inventor of numerous mechanical designs which are recognized as valuable both to the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical

JOHN HOMER.

professions. He became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society immediately after graduating from the Harvard Medical School,

and for some time past has been a member of both the State and American Pharmaceutical Associations. Besides his professional work Dr. Homer is interested in municipal affairs, being a member of the Newburyport Board of Trade; and he has a taste for military matters, being a member of the Veteran Artillery Company. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the order of Odd Fellows, and the order of United American Mechanics. He has been a member of the Alumni of the Harvard Medical School since its organization. In religious faith he is a Baptist. He was married June 23, 1886, to Miss Alice Johnson, of Newburyport. The only child is a daughter, Josephine Homer. Within the past two years Dr. Homer has erected a new block on the corner of Summer and High Streets, Newburyport, in which are combined a fine residence, a modern office, and the High Street Pharmacy.

HOPKINS, JOHN, of Millbury, justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth, is a native



JOHN HOPKINS.

of England, born at Leonard's Stanley, Gloucestershire, March 19, 1840, son of James and Elizabeth (Hancock) Hopkins. He attended the Burlington Union High School, Burlington, Vt., and was fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy. Entering Dartmouth, he graduated from the Scientific Department in the class of 1862. Meanwhile he had received an additional training for active life as an operative in the finishing department of a woollen mill and in a machine shop, and as teacher of public schools. He read law with Joseph A. Cook, of Blackstone, and was admitted to the bar at the March term, 1864, in Worcester County. He was in general practice in Millbury and Worcester from the time of his admission until the first of April, 1891, when he was appointed to the bench as associate justice of the Superior Court. Judge Hopkins has served in various town offices, as selectman, member of the School Committee, assessor, and trustee of the Town Library; and he represented his district in the General Court two terms, 1882–83. In politics he is a Democrat. He is now a trustee of the Millbury Town Library, vestryman of St. Luke's Mission, and visitor to the Chandler Scientific Department, Dartmouth College. Judge Hopkins was married November 21, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Salisbury, of Blackstone. They have had five children: Grace E. (born January 17, 1866), Paul Fenner (born March 12, 1867, died August 6, 1867), Herbert Salisbury (born February 5, 1868), John Earl (born February 14, 1869, died August 4, 1869), and Herman Philip Hopkins (born January 22, 1873).

HOWE, OSCAR FITZALAN, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Fitzwilliam, N.H., November 24, 1834; died in Boston, November 10, 1894. He was the son of Nelson and Eliza (Sweetser) Howe, of Scotch and Pilgrim blood. He obtained his education in the public schools, and early took an interest in trading, showing marked ability in this direction when very young. He came to Boston in 1848 with his father, who established in the city a wholesale business in wooden ware of every description, at No. 42 South Market Street, having his factories in Howeville, N.H., a town named for him. The son entered the firm with his father in 1864, and in 1868 took the business alone. In 1877, not content with the business of one house, he bought out the old establishment of Daniel Cummings & Co., founded in 1830; and through his enterprise New England manufactures of the class he was

making were afterward exported to Liverpool, Australia, South America, Cape of Good Hope, and many other foreign parts where before they

OSCAR F. HOWE.

were unknown. Nothing pleased Mr. Howe more than to find a new field into which to introduce his manufactures and merchandise, and he was the first to introduce many of his class of goods abroad. He became prominent among New England manufacturers early in his career as an enterprising and progressive business man, and steadily held a leading place. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of business associates, who had high regard for his sterling character and honest, unostentatious life, marked by strict integrity. During the latter part of his life he was a director of the Atlantic National Bank of Boston for four years, and served as vice-president and a director of a large manufacturing company in New York State for twelve years, resigning the trust only on account of declining health. He was well informed on all topics of the day, particularly finance, having through his life taken advantage of every opportunity for the acquisition of business knowledge. Mr. Howe married October 26, 1864, Miss Mary Emily Holder, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Morris) Holder, of Boston, on her maternal side a descendant of the Morris family of Revolutionary fame. His widow survives him.

HYDE, Henry Stanley, of Springfield, manufacturer and banker, is a native of New York, born in Mount Hope, Orange County, August 18, 1837, son of Oliver M. and Julia Ann (Sprague) Hyde. When he was a child of three years, his parents moved to Detroit, Mich.; and there he was educated in private schools, and began his first work, as a clerk in the banking house. Afterward he studied law some time in the offices of Howard, Bishop, & Holbrook, and Jerome Howard & Swift. In 1862 he came to Springfield and engaged in the Wason Manufacturing Company, builders of railway cars, with which he has been identified ever since. In 1864 he became treasurer of the company, the position he still holds. In 1869 he was made president of the Agawam National Bank, one of the oldest banks in New England, which position he still retains. Subsequently he became interested in numerous other corporations; and he is now (1895) president of the

HENRY S. HYDE

E. Stebbins Brass Manufacturing Company, president of the Springfield Printing and Binding Company, vice-president of the New England Tele-

phone and Telegraph Company, treasurer of the Springfield Steam Power Company, director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and vice-president of the Hampden Savings Bank. Of Springfield he has long been one of the foremost citizens. He has served in both branches of the city government, has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Springfield City Hospital since its incorporation in 1883, and is a generous supporter of other local institutions. In 1875 he represented the First Hampden District in the State Senate. In politics he is an earnest Republican, for many years counted with the party leaders. He has served for a long period on the Republican State Central Committee, was a member of the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1888 and the Massachusetts member of the Republican National Committee from 1888 to 1892. Mr. Hyde has been twice married. He married first, in 1860, Miss Jennie S. Wason, daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah Longley Wason, of Springfield, by whom he had four children: Jerome W., Henry S., Thomas W., and Fayolin Hyde; and second, in 1892, Ellen Trask Chapin, daughter of the Hon. Eliphalet Trask, of Springfield. His residence is at Brush Hill Farm, West Springfield.

JONES, Elbert Archer, M.D., of Uxbridge, was born in East Douglass, April 2, 1871, son of Seth N. and Rosina M. (Emerson) Jones. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the earliest settlers in Maine. On the maternal side he is in the tenth generation from a family which landed from England about 1660. His education was received in the public schools of his native town, and he graduated from the High School. After that he took a business course. At the age of seventeen he began work as a book-keeper in one of the largest decorating establishments in Brooklyn, N.Y. But, desiring to follow a professional life, he finally left that position in the autumn of 1889, and entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. Upon his graduation therefrom in medicine and surgery, April 7, 1892, he settled in a Rhode Island town, and practised there for about two years. Then he removed to Uxbridge, where he has since been actively engaged. Dr. Jones is a member of the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Alumni Association of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital. During his senior year in college he held the position of editor of obstetrics on the

E. A. JONES.

editorial staff of the *Chironian*. He was married June 7, 1893, to Miss Lizzie E. Capen, of Hopkinton. They have one son: Edgar Ross Jones.

JOYNER, Herbert Curtis, of Great Barrington, member of the Berkshire bar, was born in New Hartford, Oneida County, New York, July 12, 1838, son of Newton and Mary A. (Curtis) Joyner. His great-great-grandfather was Robert Joyner, who came with his brother, William Joyner, from Cornwall, Conn., to Egremont, Mass., about 1738, purchased a large tract of land in the latter place, and lived and died there. He was the first captain commissioned in that town. His son, Octavius Joyner, great-grandfather of Herbert C., also lived and died in Egremont. Octavius was a member of the Massachusetts General Court in 1815. His son, Philo Joyner, Herbert C.'s grandfather, lived in the same place, and was a member of the Massachusetts General Court in 1840. His son, Newton Joyner, father of Herbert C., was born in Egremont, but moved to Oneida County,

N.Y., when a young man. Herbert C. was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the Charlotteville Seminary in Charlotteville, N.Y., and in the Troy Conference Academy, spending one year at each of the last-mentioned institutions. He afterward taught school two years in New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the law office of Thomas Twining in Great Barrington, Mass., as a student. The outbreak of the Civil War caused an interruption in his law studies, but after a creditable service in the army he was admitted to the bar at Pittsfield in 1865. He established himself in Great Barrington, and has there continued in active practice, with a clientage scattered over the whole county of Berkshire. His large practice and success have been in criminal law, and chiefly in the defence of alleged criminals. Since his admission to the bar he has appeared for the defendant in every capital case tried in his county except two, and has defended in a large majority of cases of homicide where the indictment was for something less than murder. As a criminal lawyer, his reputation began with the Nolan case, tried in 1871. Nolan was killed in that part of Great Barrington called Housatonic, on the Fourth of July, 1871. On the morning of that day he had in a quarrel with Lane, the defendant, slapped his face; and Lane, with boyish indignation and resentment, had said, "I will live long enough to get even with you for this, you old brute: I will kill you." On the evening of that day some one of a group of boys, among whom was Lane, threw a stone at Nolan, fracturing his skull and causing his death. Upon the fact of this threat, and upon evidence of a colored boy, who said that he saw Lane throw the stone, Lane was indicted. The prosecution was conducted by the late George M. Stearns; and Mr. Joyner secured a verdict of acquittal, largely through the claim that another boy who had left the State fled to escape arrest, and was really the guilty party. After the acquittal of Lane the other boy was arrested and brought to trial, Mr. Joyner appearing in his defence. In the trial of this case the counsel threw the crime back upon Lane, and this boy was also acquitted. The successful issue of these two cases established Mr. Joyner's reputation, and added to his increasing practice. There have been other cases in his practice indicating ingenuity and skill, among which may be incidentally mentioned Teneeyki, the Sheffield murderer, who killed two old persons in their home on the night of Thanksgiving Day in 1877. The Berkshire *Eagle*, published at Pittsfield, said of Mr. Joyner's closing argument in this case that "it will long be remembered as the most able, ingenious, and eloquent argument ever heard in the Berkshire Court House." On the civil side of the court Mr. Joyner was associated as junior counsel with Samuel W. Bowerman and Marshall Wilcox in the somewhat noted "Minor Will case" which went from court to court in Massachusetts and New York for many years. The senior counsel for the will, which was finally sustained after the property involved had been substantially exhausted in the contest, was Charles N. Beale of Hudson, N.Y., an ex-member of Congress, and known as one of the ablest attorneys of the Empire State. Mr. Joyner was a member of the School Board of Great Barrington from 1866 to 1878, and was recognized by the secretary of the State Board of Education, Joseph White, as an efficient promoter of the welfare of the schools in that place. During his term of membership the ordinary mixed schools kept for two terms in the year, at a cost of $3,000 per

HERBERT C. JOYNER.

annum, gave way to a system of graded schools, and to the establishment of a High School, for which a new and commodious building was

erected. The present advanced condition of the schools in this town is largely due to suggestions and arguments contained in the school reports of which he was the author, followed up by his earnest and unremitting efforts. He has served also for many years as an overseer of the poor, and in this capacity has been able to induce the town to adopt wise and benevolent methods of caring for the suffering and needy. In 1869, 1870, and 1883 he served in the House of Representatives, and in 1884, 1885, and 1886 in the Senate. While serving as senator, he was chairman of the committee to investigate the sale by the governor and council of the New York & New England bonds. The investigation was based on a petition of Cyrus W. Field; and during its progress questions of law were raised by eminent counsel, among whom were David Dudley Field, Sidney Bartlett, William Gaston, and Edgar J. Sherman, the rulings upon which by Mr. Joyner exhibited a legal knowledge and its prompt display which attracted general notice. In 1886 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the then Twelfth District, and came nearer to an election than any defeated Democratic candidate had ever come before. He is a Freemason, and has been a member of the Cincinnati Lodge of Great Barrington since 1869, for six years its secretary. He was a charter member of the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic (organized in Great Barrington in 1869), and was its commander from 1870 to 1875. Mr. Joyner was married at Norton, January 5, 1885, to Miss Mary E. Wild, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth B. (Tucker) Wild. They have five children. His office and home are in Great Barrington.

KELLY, Edward Albert, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in that part of Frankfort which is now Winterport, May 30, 1831, son of Albert Livingston and Caroline (Peirce) Kelly. He is a descendant of John Kelly, probably of Newbury, England, supposed to have belonged to a branch of the Devonshire family, which either derived its name from the district of "Kelly" in that county or gave its name to the district, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. John Kelly received a grant of land in Newbury in 1639, and died there December 28, 1644. His son, John, born July 2, 1642, married first, in 1664, Sarah Knight, and second, 1716, Lydia Ames, of Bradford, and died in what is now West Newbury, March 21, 1718. His son, John, was born in West Newbury, June 17, 1668, married Elizabeth Emery, November 16, 1696, and died in West Newbury, November 29, 1735, leaving a handsome estate. His son, John, the fourth of the name, was born in West Newbury, October 9, 1697, married December 31, 1723, Hannah Somers, of Gloucester, removed to Atkinson, N.H., and there died April 27, 1783. His son, Moses, born in West Newbury, March 15, 1739, married November 10, 1757, Lydia Sawyer, daughter of Dr. William and Lydia (Webster) Sawyer, the latter daughter of Israel Webster, a near relative of the father of Daniel Webster, removed to Atkinson, N.H., thence to Goffstown, N.H., and thence to Hopkinton, N.H., where he died August 2, 1826. He commanded the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment of Militia in the Revolutionary War, and was high sheriff of Hillsborough County for thirty years. His son, Israel Webster, was born in Goffstown, January 4, 1778, married about 1800 Rebecca Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, and sister of Grace Fletcher, the first wife of Daniel Webster, was high sheriff of Merrimac County from 1814 to 1819, marshal of the district of New Hampshire during the administration of Harrison and Tyler, and pension agent under Taylor and Fillmore; removed to Concord in 1841, and died there March 10, 1857. His son, Albert Livingston, father of Edward A. Kelly, was born in Bristol, August 17, 1802, graduated at Dartmouth in 1821, married February 18, 1829, Caroline Peirce, daughter of Waldo Peirce, of Frankfort (brother of Silas Peirce, the founder of the long-time house of Silas Peirce & Co., Boston), studied law in Portland in the office of Stephen Longfellow, was admitted to the bar in 1825, that year also, at the age of twenty-three, delivered the city oration on the Fourth of July, later the same year was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Webster agent of the "Ten Proprietors' Tract" in Eastern Maine, owned by David Sears, William Prescott, and Israel Thorndike, of Boston, thereupon moved to Frankfort, attained there a high rank in his profession, and died August 18, 1885. His brother, Israel Webster Kelly, was a graduate of Dartmouth in 1824, enjoyed a successful legal practice in Frankfort and Belfast, Me., in 1851 became a member of the Suffolk bar, and died in Henniker, N.H., July 3, 1855. He mar-

ried Lucilla S. Peirce. Edward A. Kelly, the subject of this sketch, received his preparatory education at the Military School of Lieutenant Whiting in Ellsworth, at Foxcroft Academy, and at North Yarmouth Classical Academy, Maine, and, entering Bowdoin College at the age of fifteen, remained there until the middle of his junior year. He began the study of law in the office of George F. Farley, of Groton, Mass., in 1851, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1853. He there practised in copartnership with Mr. Farley until the latter's death in 1855, and thereafter alone, continuing in Groton until 1861, when he

EDWARD A. KELLY.

removed to Boston. He held a leading position at the Middlesex and Suffolk bar, and was engaged successfully in a large, general practice, handling many important cases until his retirement in 1884. Before his admission to the bar he appeared in court at Worcester as counsel for Pliny H. Babbitt, a deputy sheriff, who had been indicted as accessory before the fact to a burglary in Barre; and the argument which he made was complimented by John H. Clifford, then attorney-general, who appeared for the Commonwealth, in his address to the court. In 1866 he was counsel for Charles Robinson, ex-governor of Kansas, in an action of contract brought by Joseph Lyman, of Boston, treasurer of the Kansas Land Trust, on a number of promissory notes, the plaintiff being represented by Sidney Bartlett and Caleb W. Loring. Trial by jury being waived, the case was argued in the Supreme Court; and Mr. Kelly obtained a decision in his favor. His argument on this occasion received the compliments of bench and bar. Among other important cases which Mr. Kelly successfully conducted were those of the Massachusetts National Bank *v.* Nathan Matthews, an action of contract brought by Mr. Matthews to recover $25,000 on a forged certificate of stock of the Boston & Albany Railroad, in which he was counsel for the bank, and the Commonwealth *v.* the Lancaster Savings Bank, argued before the Supreme Court. The latter case turned on the legality of a tax levied on the bank, under the law authorizing a tax on savings-banks, in May, five months after the bank had been placed in the hands of receivers. Mr. Kelly, as attorney for the bank, advised that the tax was illegal, Attorney-general Train advised that it was legal: hence the suit. The arguments were made before the court at Taunton in October, 1877, and the opinion of the court given the following January, sustaining Mr. Kelly's contention, the substance of the decision being that the tax on savings-banks is a tax upon the privilege of transacting business; and, consequently, if at the time the tax is to be assessed and is declared to accrue the bank has, for the purpose of transacting its business, practically ceased to exist, then no tax is to be exacted. In writing of Mr. Kelly, Mr. Joseph A. Willard, for so many years the clerk of the Superior Court, characterized him as a standard lawyer and natural gentleman. Since his retirement from practice Mr. Kelly has devoted himself to his private affairs and those of others intrusted to his care, and to the pursuit of literature. He was for some time a quite frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers, writing on political, historical, and general subjects. He was an intimate friend of the late Judge Josiah G. Abbott, Charles R. Train, and Peleg W. Chandler; and while the latter's son, Horace P. Chandler, was editor of the *Every Other Saturday*, he contributed to its columns some notable papers on practical topics, one of which entitled "Advice to Young Lawyers," recalling an unpublished incident in the first appearance in court of Sergeant S. Prentiss, to illustrate the writer's point of the necessity of

exhaustive preparation of a cause for trial and then of absolute self-reliance, attracted special attention. During the Hayes-Tilden controversy he published, among other influential newspaper communications, a strong article, which appeared as an editorial leader in the *Daily Advertiser*, under the title of "It is the First Step that costs," and excited much favorable comment. Mr. Kelly is a graceful speaker as well as a finished writer, and is frequently called upon for occasional addresses on historical and other topics. On the occasion of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the old Boston house of Silas Peirce & Co., whose founder, as has been stated, was a brother of the maternal grandfather of Mr. Kelly, his speech, giving sketches of several of the older members of the firm, was the chief feature. Mr. Kelly is a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, and was trustee of Lawrence Academy in Groton, first elected to the latter position in 1855, which he has resigned. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College. In politics and other affairs he is a man of independence in the truest sense of the term, and has always refused to accept public office. It has been said of him that he avoids "the shackles of party, the responsibilities of trusts, any and all entangling alliances liable to interfere with independent action. The words of Chapman,—

> 'Who to himself is law no law doth need.
> Offends no law, and is a king indeed.'

are to him specially applicable." He was married at Groton, November 15, 1854, to Miss Mary Farley, daughter of George Frederick and Lucy (Rice) Farley.

KINGSLEY, Chester Ward, of Cambridge, merchant, was born in Brighton, now a part of Boston, June 9, 1824, son of Moses and Mary (Montague) Kingsley. He is of English and French descent. Left fatherless at the age of four years, he was thrown upon his own resources when but ten years old. For the next five years he lived and worked in the then wilds of Michigan. Then, returning to his native place, he resumed his studies in the common schools, which he had attended for some time before he went West, and went through the High School. Upon leaving school, he learned the carpenter's trade; but, this not being to his liking, he turned to other fields, and soon found a place as messenger in the old Brighton Bank. He continued in that position for two years, when he was promoted to a higher place, and subsequently was for three years teller of the bank. At the age of twenty-seven, in 1851, he became cashier of the Cambridge Market Bank, where he remained five years. In 1856 he entered mercantile life, engaging in the wholesale provision business; and nine prosperous years followed. Retiring in 1865, he became treasurer of an anthracite coal mining company, which position he still holds; and he was for eight years president of the National Bank of Brighton, the successor of the old Brighton Bank in which he began his business career. Mr. Kingsley has taken a prominent part in municipal affairs in Cambridge, where he has long resided; and he has served in both branches of the General Court. He has been a member of the Cambridge Board of Aldermen, a member of the School Board, and for twenty-nine years a member of the Water Board, president of the latter for many years. His service in the Legislature covered three years

C. W. KINGSLEY.

in the House of Representatives, 1882–83–84, and two in the Senate, 1888 89, as senator for the Third Middlesex District. In politics he has

been a lifelong Prohibitionist and Republican, and in religious faith a Baptist. He has long taken a prominent part in Baptist denominational work, and held official positions in institutions and societies. He has been president of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and is now one of the trustees of the Newton Theological Institution, of the Colby University in Maine, of the Worcester Academy, and of the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention; and he was for some time one of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and president of the Boston Baptist Social Union. He is a member, also, of the Cambridge and Massachusetts clubs. Mr. Kingsley was married in Boston in May, 1846, to Miss Mary Jane Todd, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Todd, of Brighton. They have had seven children, four of whom are living: Ella Jane (now Mrs. M. Clinton Bacon), Addie May (Mrs. D. Frank Ellis), Luceba Dorr (Mrs. Parker F. Soule), and C. Willard Kingsley.

KLAHRE, Edwin, of Boston, pianist, is a native of New Jersey, born in the town of Union, Hudson County, May 2, 1866, son of Oscar and Caroline (Leismann) Klahre. He is of German descent, and comes of a musical family. His father is a teacher of the piano, and director of several Gesang Vereins of Hudson County, New York. He was educated in public and private school and abroad. Manifesting in childhood a strong musical tendency, he was early given piano lessons by his father, this instruction beginning when he was but five years old. At the age of fourteen his progress was so marked that he attracted the attention of Rafael Joseffy, and for some time after he studied with that eminent virtuoso. At sixteen he went to Stuttgart, and there came under the instruction of Lebert and Pruckner, taking lessons in harmony from Percy Goetschius. Afterward, desiring to become familiar with all styles and schools, he studied several months in 1883–84 with the famous Xaver Scharwenka; and his advancement was so rapid that Scharwenka advised him to go to Franz Liszt at Weimar. Accordingly, armed with warm letters of introduction from Scharwenka, he sought Liszt, and became a pupil of that master, his youngest at that time. From him he also won golden opinions, and upon parting was given a letter in which Liszt expressed his affection for his talented young pupil, and the interest and pleasure he had taken in his playing. His first appearances on the concert stage were made in 1873, in Jersey City; and his

EDWIN KLAHRE.

success was complete. Upon his first appearance in New York, in the spring of 1888, the press were unanimous in his praise, noting especially his lightness and brilliancy of touch and fine display of technique. He has a large repertory, and excels particularly in works of the modern and romantic school. He has played at the New York Liederkranz, the Arion and Progress societies, besides engaging with the Teresina Tua Concert Company; and has given occasional concerts in Steinway and Chickering halls. Since 1890 he has been a graduating teacher in the New England Conservatory of Music. Mr. Klahre was married September, 1890, to Miss Seraphina von Engelberg.

LARRABEE, Benjamin Franklin, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Lemington, August 29, 1841, son of Ezekiel and Mary (Davis) Larrabee. His father lived to the age of eighty-two, his grandmother Davis lived to be one hundred years and four months old, and

his great-grandmother reached ninety-nine years. His mother died at the age of sixty-three. His ancestors on the paternal side came from France (French Huguenots), and his maternal ancestors were English,—on both sides early settled in Maine. His education was mainly acquired at the Lemington Academy. After finishing at the academy, he first thought of teaching for a while, but finally decided to go into a country store instead. He remained there for a year and a half, and the experiences thus gained were of great advantage to him. For the next three years he was in a dry-goods store in Biddeford, Me.; and in

B. F. LARRABEE.

1862 he came to Boston, taking a position as travelling salesman with the house of D. C. Griswold & Co. Two years later he was admitted to a partnership in the business. Six years later, in 1871, he organized the firm of Claflin, Larrabee, & Co. He was principal buyer for the house, and made fourteen trips to Europe in its interest. After a successful and prosperous career of twenty-two years, passing through the great fire of 1872 and sustaining heavy losses, and the panic of 1873, but meeting every payment promptly, and, in fact, discounting every purchase without any outside aid even from its own bank, Mr. Larrabee retired from this firm in January, 1893. In January, 1890, he and his partner, Mr. Claflin, bought out the retail firm of William H. Zinn, and continued the business under the name of William H. Zinn until July, 1892, when Mr. Larrabee bought out Mr. Claflin's interest. In October of the same year he brought his own name to the front, and from that time the growth of this long successful business has been something phenomenal. Mr. Larrabee's eldest brother was a shoe manufacturer, and a partner of Aaron Claflin & Co., New York. He died in 1873. Another brother is Mr. Larrabee of the firm of Wilson Larrabee & Co., wholesale dry goods, Boston. His only living sister, Mrs. A. M. Moore, resides in Michigan. She is a lady of literary talent. She has been president of the Woman's State Temperance Alliance, and is reputed to be an excellent public speaker. Mr. Larrabee has no political ambition, and has never held nor sought office. He has been a director of several corporations and institutions in Boston. He is a member of a number of local clubs, and has served at different times on their boards of management. Mr. Larrabee was first married, in 1867, to Miss Elizabeth H. Bosson, of Boston, and by this union were two daughters and one son. Mrs. Larrabee died in 1881. He married second, in 1887, Miss Lucy C. Ashley, of Bloomington, Ill. His residence is in the beautiful suburb of Brookline.

LAWLER, William Patrick, M.D., of Lowell, is a native of Lowell, born January 26, 1860, son of William and Bridget (Egan) Lawler. His father was born in County Carlow, Ireland, son of Patrick and Mary (Spencer) Lawler, and his mother in King's County, Ireland, daughter of Matthew and Mary (O'Connor) Egan, of the famous Egan family of that county. Both parents are still living. His father came to this country when a small boy, and has been a resident of Lowell for over forty years. He has always been a hard-working man, and is noted for honesty and constant industry. Dr. Lawler's education was begun in the public schools of Lowell, from which he graduated at the High School in 1877, being one of the graduation day speakers. He then entered the University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada, and graduated there in 1880, A.B., with the highest honors of his class, and distinguished as the deliverer of the valedictory address. Two years later the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him

by his *alma mater*. Upon his graduation from the university he began the study of theology at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md. After nearly two years at that venerable institution his health broke down, owing partly to over-study and partly to constant confinement; and upon recommendation of the faculty he gave up all studies for a while. The next year was spent in travel through the Southern States; and when he returned, with health fully restored, he determined to take up the study of medicine. Accordingly, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and took the regular course. Graduating

WM. P. LAWLER.

in 1886, he was almost immediately (in May) appointed by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of New York assistant medical officer of the New York City Insane Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and at the expiration of one year was elected by the same commissioners, on the recommendation of the medical board, house surgeon to the Harlem Hospital at 99th Street and Tenth Avenue, at that time one of the emergency branches of Bellevue Hospital. In May, 1888, Dr. Lawler returned to his native city, and began the regular practice of medicine there. His thorough education and his hospital experience in New York were well-known facts in Lowell, so that he soon fell into a large and lucrative business; and his career has been marked by a series of brilliant successes. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the medical staff of the out-patient department of St. John's Hospital, and in 1890 was elected to the regular staff of that institution. The next year he was appointed by Mayor Fifield city physician of Lowell and member of the Board of Health, which position he held for three years. In January, 1894, upon the recommendation of Congressman Stevens, he was made pension examining surgeon for his district. Dr. Lawler is a member of the Middlesex North Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Massachusetts State Association of Boards of Health. In 1893, upon the appointment of Mayor Pickman, he attended the Pan-American Medical Congress at Washington as the representative delegate for Lowell. He is a close student and a hard worker, and has profited much from his travels and his varied experiences with many classes of mankind. He is also a public-spirited citizen, and has the confidence of the community in which he lives. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In politics he is a stanch Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. Dr. Lawler was married in July, 1892, to Miss Katherine M. Vilwig, of Winchester, Va. They have had one son (deceased) and a daughter: Mary Katharine Lawler (born August 3, 1895).

LICHTENFELS, Wilhelm Gustav, of Worcester, insurance manager, is a native of Germany, born in Pforzheim, June 7, 1859, son of Wilhelm Gerhard and Sophie (Merky) Lichtenfels. His family was of Southern Germany, Grand Duchy of Baden. He was educated in private schools in his native place, and at the "Real Gymnasium" in Pforzheim. He came to the United States at the age of sixteen. He was employed as a book-keeper in different trades up to 1891, when he became manager of the Germania Fire Insurance Company in Worcester, and agent for steamship lines. He is also a director of the Worcester Protective Department. He is a notary public and justice of the peace by appointment of Governor Russell. He is active in political affairs, serving as treasurer of the Democratic city committee of Worcester, and is prominent in

fraternal organizations, being president of the Frohsinn Society, ex-treasurer of the Turner Society, past regent of the Conquest Council, No.

WM. G. LICHTENFELS.

915, Royal Arcanum, a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the German order of Harugari, and an associate member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also interested in military affairs, and is connected with the Worcester City Guards. Mr. Lichtenfels was married June 23, 1885, to Miss Emma E. Zitkor, of Portland, Me. They have four children: Emma, Wilhelm, Bertha, and Friedrich Lichtenfels.

McCOLLESTER, John Quincy Adams, M.D., of Waltham, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Marlborough, Cheshire County, May 3, 1831, son of Silas and Achsah (Holman) McCollester. He is a descendant of Isaac McCollester (then written McAllister), who came to this country as a captain in the British army some time during the colonial wars, was taken prisoner and never exchanged, and, being released, settled at Marlborough, Mass. About the year 1760 he, with two others, was authorized to lay out or survey Monadnock Division, No. 5, New Hampshire; and he thereupon settled in that portion called Marlborough, for many years known as New Marlborough. His son Samuel was born in Marlborough in 1765; and Silas, son of Samuel and father of John Q. A., was also born in Marlborough in 1796. John Q. A. was educated in common and select schools in his native town; at academies in Fitzwilliam, Woodstock, Vt., Saxton's River, Vt., and Walpole, N.H.; and at Norwich University, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1853 and A.M. in 1856. He studied medicine with Dr. James Batchellor, a famous physician in Marlborough and adjacent towns for many years; at Deer Island, under Dr. Moriarty, acting as ranking student under his direction in the hospital of the institution and as quarantine physician; and at the Dartmouth Medical College and Jefferson Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1856. He practised in his native town for a couple of months after his graduation, from March 15 to May 6, to accommodate Dr. Samuel Richardson, and then settled in South Deerfield, Mass., where he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people. But, deeming the field too limited, in December following he removed to a part of Groton then known as Groton Junction, now Ayer. Here, and in the towns of Harvard, Shirley, Leominster, Lunenburg,

JOHN Q. A. McCOLLESTER.

Townsend, Westford, Littleton, Acton, and several other places, he held an extensive and laborious practice until 1887, at which time he opened an office in the city of Waltham, where he already had a large number of friends, and where he immediately entered upon a wide though less laborious practice. Dr. McCollester was a member of the School Board for seven years at Groton and three years at Harvard, and alludes with pride to his associates there, among whom were ex-Governor Boutwell, the Rev. David Fosdick, one of the best Hebrew graduates of Harvard College, the Rev. Crawford Nightingale, the Rev. Daniel Butler, the Hon. E. Dana Bancroft, and A. J. Sawyer, an eminent public teacher. He has been a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society since 1856; is a life member of the American Unitarian Association; a charter member of Caleb Butler Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and has been a member of the Governor Gore Lodge of Odd Fellows since its organization. During the Civil War he was an examiner of recruits, post surgeon at Camp Stevens, Groton, and surgeon of the Fifty-third Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. His military service was characterized by professional skill and executive ability of high order. He was indefatigable in the welfare of his men, even facing danger upon the field of battle to care for wounded soldiers. He has been a justice of the peace for thirty-five years. He married first, May 6, 1856, Miss Sarah E. Hazen, who died May 5, 1858; and second, August 9, 1859, Miss Georgiana L. Hunt. His children are: by his first marriage, Anna (born August 28, 1857); and by his second marriage, Lucretia I. (born August 26, 1860), Edward Q. (born January 28, 1863), Harvey G. (born August 5, 1864), E. May (born September 1, 1867), John F. (born July 27, 1872), and H. Hortense McCollester (born July 2, 1878).

MANN, Albert William, of Boston, expert accountant, is a native of Boston, born October 4, 1841, son of Nehemiah P. and Elizabeth M. (Pitman) Mann. His parents were of Portsmouth, N.H., and of English descent. His ancestors on both sides were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, and some of them were in the War of the Revolution. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the Hawes Grammar School in 1855, a Franklin medal scholar, and from the English High School in 1858. Upon leaving the High School, he entered the Blackstone Bank, and remained there until October 4, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company A, Forty-fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers (the Cadet Regiment), the bank directors voting to hold his position open for him until the expiration of his term of service. He served the full term, participating in all the engagements of his regiment, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, and Dover Cross Roads,— and was with it during the draft riot in Boston in 1863, doing guard duty in different parts of the city. Upon his discharge from the service, instead of returning to the bank,

ALBERT W. MANN.

he entered the office of his father, N. P. Mann & Co., State street, as accountant, where he remained for six years, with the exception of a three months' enlistment in the First Unattached Company, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1872 he accepted an engagement to represent a Boston firm as resident agent in San Francisco, Cal. In less than two years after his arrival in California the firm dissolved, the senior partner retiring from business; and the agency was discontinued. Thereupon, in June, 1874, he entered the San Francisco banking house of Sather & Co., and continued in its employ until June, 1879. These five years marked the period of the "Bonanza"

excitement; and the bank did a large business as transfer agent for Eastern customers and in collecting dividends, and also in paying assessments on the mines on the Comstock Lode. He returned to Boston in 1880, and from that time has been engaged in various financial enterprises. He has served for short periods the Exchange National Bank, the Natick National Bank, and the First National Bank of Chelsea, and of late years has devoted most of his time to accountant work. In 1891 he was sent to Fort Payne, Ala., by a committee of stockholders, to examine and report upon the financial condition of the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company. He has audited the books of the treasurer of the city of Lowell, the treasurer of Dartmouth College, and of other large corporations. In 1895 he was elected auditor of the Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association of Boston. Mr. Mann is an active member of numerous organizations. He was adjutant of Major General H. G. Berry Post No. 40, of the Grand Army of the Republic, in 1889 and 1890; has been colonel of Gordon Forrest Command, No. 12, Union Veterans' Union of Malden, since 1894; and is now (1895) aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander in chief of the Union Veterans' Union. He joined the Grand Army in 1871 and the Union Veterans' Union in 1893. He has been a Freemason since 1865, when he joined the Adelphi Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the Republican city committee of Malden, where he resides, for two years, and of the Republican Club of Massachusetts since 1894. He has, however, never held a political office, and never been a candidate for office. Mr. Mann was married June 20, 1867, to Miss Sarah G. Allbright, of Dorchester. They have four children: Gilbert Sherburne, Henry Judson, Carrie Alice, and William Albert Mann.

MARTIN, John Joseph, M.D., of Marblehead, was born in Lowell, May 29, 1862, son of Thomas Henry and Susan (Keenan) Martin. His early education was received in the public grammar school; and he was fitted for college at the Francestown Academy, Francestown, N.H. He studied medicine in the Dartmouth Medical College, and graduated therefrom November, 24, 1891. For a few months after graduation, or until May, 1892, he practised in the town of New Sharon, Me. Then he removed to Marblehead, where he has since been actively engaged. In June, 1894, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Militia. He

JOHN J. MARTIN.

is a member of the Essex Club. Dr. Martin was married November 6, 1883, to Miss Hattie J. Whitaker, of Hancock, N.H. They have one child: Helen E. Martin (born November 12, 1894).

MENDUM, Samuel Warren, of Boston, member of the Suffolk Bar, is a native of Boston, born November 14, 1863, son of Willis Barnabee Mendum and Mary Emeline (Frederick) Mendum. His paternal ancestors came from England to Massachusetts prior to 1650, removing later to Kittery, Me. His ancestors on his mother's side were Massachusetts people from the neighborhood of Westford. His early education was obtained in the Boston public schools; and he was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, where he was graduated in the class of 1881. In the prize declamation contest he received the first third prize. In July, 1881, he passed the entrance examinations to Harvard College, receiving honors in Latin and Greek. In the autumn of 1881 he entered Tufts College, and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in

June, 1885, being second in the class. He gave much attention in college to declamation, and received in 1883 the second Goddard declamation prize, and the first Goddard prizes in 1884 and 1885. When he entered college, he had already become well acquainted with the free-trade doctrine; and his study of political economy in college still further convinced him of the soundness of the free-trade principle. He delivered as a commencement part an oration on "Protection and Labor." His view of the subject was not the popular one, but the part was generally well received. Upon graduation from Tufts he accepted a position as teacher of elocution and German in Dean Academy, Franklin, where he taught till February, 1887. In the autumn of 1886 Mr. O. H. Perry, who was the teacher of political economy in the academy, and Mr. Mendum organized the Franklin Tariff Reform Club, which did much good work in the cause of tariff reform. Mr. Perry was president and Mr. Mendum secretary of the club. The influential members of the trustees of Dean Academy were extreme protectionists, and it is needless to say that the activity

SAMUEL W. MENDUM.

of these young teachers in the tariff reform agitation was not wholly agreeable to them. They evidently feared that the institution would suffer from what might seem a too close connection with tariff reform, though both teachers had been careful not to use their positions as teachers to influence the young students, but merely asserted the right of the citizen to advocate in public the views he holds. As a result of the openly expressed opposition of the trustees, Mr. Perry and Mr. Mendum felt it their duty to resign. They both then entered the post-graduate department of Harvard University, pursuing there the study of political economy. In September, 1887, Mr. Mendum was elected sub-master of the Woburn High School, and served in that position until December, 1890, when he was chosen principal in place of Herbert B. Dow, resigned. He remained at the head of this school, being re-elected in June, 1891, and again in June, 1892, until July of the latter year, when he resigned to take up the study of law. He entered Boston University Law School in November, 1892. In September, 1893, he received an appointment for a year as junior master in the Boston Latin School, returning to the Law School in October, 1894, to finish his studies. During this winter he taught rhetoric and American literature in the Boston Evening High School. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 25, 1895, and associated himself with the law firm of J. T. & R. E. Joslin, who have offices in Hudson and Boston. During all these ten years of school-teaching and law study Mr. Mendum continued his active work in behalf of tariff reform, and had an effective part in the campaigns of that period. He was one of the founders of the Woburn Tariff Reform Club in 1889, and was its president for two years. In the same year he was elected a member of the executive committee of the New England Tariff Reform League, and is still on the committee, having been an ardent supporter of the change of name to the New England Free Trade League. In July, 1889, he was elected secretary of the United Question Clubs, an organization which, through pertinent questions on tariff topics publicly put to candidates for office, provoked much discussion of details involved in the issue. In the summer of 1892 he was assistant secretary of the Tariff Reform League, and, in the autumn campaign following, was private secretary to the Hon. George Fred Williams. Mr. Mendum has done more or less writing of a general nature, frequently contributing to the press, and occasionally to the maga-

zines. In the March number of the *North American Review* for 1890 he had an article on "Question Clubs and the Tariff," and in the same magazine for January, 1891, one on the "Teaching of Citizenship." In April, 1891, he delivered an address before the Massachusetts Classical and High School Teachers' Association on "An Examination of the Criticisms on the *Herald's* Prize Essays," which was subsequently published in the *Academy:* and he was an occasional speaker on the stump during the campaigns of 1890 and 1892. He has twice visited Europe,—first in the summer of 1886, when he wrote a series of weekly letters to the Franklin *Sentinel*, and again in 1890, writing at that time letters to the Boston *Post*, then an independent journal and a leading tariff reform organ. During the college year of 1893–94 he was chairman of the Board of Visitors of Tufts College. In the winter of 1894 he was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Municipal Union of Boston, the main objects of which are "the promotion of a proper interest in municipal management, and the acquirement and diffusion of information concerning administrative methods in civic affairs," and is at present secretary of the organization. Mr. Mendum was a Republican until 1884, and then left that party on account of its attitude on the tariff question. He has since been a Democrat, attached to the progressive wing. He is a member of Delta Chapter (Tufts College) of the Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Mendum was married July 5, 1894, to Miss Sara Frances Clark, of Lewiston, Me.

MILLER, Albert Eber, M.D., of Needham, is a native of New York, born in the town of Covert, Seneca County, July 7, 1833, son of Ezekiel and Polly (Hogaboom) Miller. He is a descendant of the New England family of Miller, among which are a number of noted physicians and surgeons. His grandfathers were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and his father was in the War of 1812. The latter, when a young man, went to New York, and settled on a farm, upon which the early life of Albert E. was spent. He attended the district school of his native town, spent a year at Cortland Academy, and then, being selected by the superintendent of schools to receive the benefits of the State normal department at Homer Academy, he spent three years in that institution. His first desire was to study medicine, but he was persuaded by friends to read law instead. After a year of law-reading, however, he returned to his first choice, and was graduated from the Syracuse Medical College in 1855, and in 1864 from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He was also a private student of H. H. Smith, M.D., professor of surgery in the university, and of the celebrated D. Hayes Agnew, M.D. After graduating, he began lecturing on Public Health; and he has since travelled extensively, and delivered lectures in the principal cities and towns throughout the country. His lectures to pupils of public and normal schools have been especially popular.

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He has the finest apparatus with which to illustrate these discourses, consisting of four beautiful French manikins, thirteen skeletons, and a great variety of models, plates, and drawings. For several years he has lectured regularly before the New England Chautauqua Assembly. He is professor of physiology and hygiene in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston; and has been for several years medical examiner of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. With his lecturing and other specialties he continues in active practice, having an office at his residence in Needham, and also one in Boston, where he is regularly two days in the week. In

Needham he is president of the Board of Trustees of the Town Library, and has been one of the officers of that institution since its organization, has been president of the Co-operative Bank since its organization, was one of the foremost in starting the Village Improvement Society and its first president; and he has beautified and rendered fertile a portion of the town reclaimed from waste land, and built twenty-five fine houses. He was also largely instrumental in securing from the Legislature the act allowing the town of Needham to supply its inhabitants with pure water, and was chairman of the water committee. He represented his district, the Ninth Norfolk, in the State House of Representatives in 1888–89, during his second term serving as chairman of the committee on public health. He is an active temperance worker, and has been president of the Union Temperance Band for three years, and is now vice-president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, with most of his Masonic affiliations in Boston. He is a member of De Molay Commandery, and past master of the Norfolk Lodge, a member of the Eastern Star; a past grand of Eliot Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Needham, a member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and has several times held the office of district deputy grand master. He is a member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, of the International Medical Congress, the Chautauqua Literary Scientific Circle, and the Norfolk, the Home Market, and the Massachusetts Republican clubs. He has been superintendent of the First Parish Sunday-school for the past ten years. Dr. Miller was married in New York, November 25, 1866, to Miss Vesta Delphene Freeman, daughter of Alonzo and Vesta (Ketchune) Freeman, of Newark, N.Y. Mrs. Miller is also a physician and an active temperance worker, and has been president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Needham since its organization. In 1890 Dr. Miller, in company with his wife, attended the International Medical Congress at Berlin, after which they travelled extensively through Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, France, and England.

MILLS, Asa Adam, of Fall River, merchant, is a native of Rhode Island, born in the town of Albion, November 26, 1864, son of Thomas and Betsey (Beaumont) Mills. His parents removed to Fall River when he was a child, and he was educated in the public schools there. He began work at the age of twelve, employed as general boy in a dry and fancy goods store then conducted by Ramsay & McWhirr in Fall River. At the age of seventeen he was advanced to the position of department manager, and from that rose gradually through other positions to assistant manager, and then manager of the entire business, which by that time had grown to large proportions, being one of the largest stores in the city. He was holding the latter position with an interest

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in the business, when the death of Mr. McWhirr occurred in March, 1893. The firm had changed several times during his connection with it, and Mr. McWhirr's death left him the only surviving partner. He then organized the business into a corporation under the title of R. A. McWhirr Company, and was chosen president, treasurer, and manager of the company, which positions he still holds. Under its present management the business has so grown that it is now regarded as one of the best in its line in South-eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Mills is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Royal Arcanum. He was married February 22, 1887, to Miss Sarah E. Godley, of

Fall River. They have two children: Hazel G. and Everett D. Mills.

FREDERICK MILLS.

MILLS, Frederick, of Boston, printer, was born in Newton Lower Falls, April 17, 1834, son of William and Mary Angeline (Cooper) Mills. His grandfather, Luke Mills, and his great-grandfather, Nehemiah Mills, were farmers in the town of Needham. His father was a paper manufacturer, under the firm name of Wales & Mills, at Newton Lower Falls. He was educated in the public schools and in the Chapman Hall, private school, of Boston. He learned the printing trade when a youth, entering the office of the Boston *Daily Times* at the age of sixteen, and at nineteen years of age in the employ of the old Boston firm of J. H. & F. F. Farwell, book and job printers. He remained with Messrs. Farwell until 1861, when he went into the printing-office of Alfred Mudge & Son. In 1879 he engaged in the book and job printing business for himself, associated with C. H. Knight, and has since continued under the firm name of Mills, Knight, & Co. During that time the firm has added to its business renewable memorandum books and leather specialties for advertising purposes, of which it is a pioneer, and now has one of the largest establishments in the United States in that line. Mr. Mills is an active member of the Episcopal Church, connected at present with St. Mary's Church, Newton Lower Falls. He is a member of the Franklin Typographical Society, of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and of the Boston Art and Exchange clubs. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for twenty-seven years, and is connected with the Odd Fellow and several other social orders. Mr. Mills was married September 25, 1860, to Miss Josephine Cate, of Newton Lower Falls.

MILLS, William Nathaniel, of Boston, cooperage business, was a native of Boston, born July 27, 1839; died June 1, 1894. He was the fifth son of James Lee and Margaret (Mountfort) Mills. He graduated from the Boston public schools; and his training for active life began immediately after leaving school, as a clerk in a prominent commercial house in Boston. There he remained until 1862, when he entered into partnership with W. D. Bush, and engaged in the

W. N. MILLS.

cooperage business, with which he was connected through the succeeding years until his death. In 1866 he formed the copartnership of Mills

Brothers, succeeding to the cooperage business of James L. Mills & Sons, the latter house having been established by his father in 1823. At the time of his death he was president of the American Stave and Cooperage Company. Mr. Mills was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Company from 1875 until his death, holding the rank of lieutenant in 1879 and 1880. He was connected with the Masonic fraternity, Boston Commandery, Knights Templar, thirty-second degree, and was a member of the Bostonian Society, of the Corinthian Yacht Club, of the Algonquin and Art clubs, and of the Old Eliot School Association. He married December 14, 1860, Miss Annie M. Howe, of Boston. They have had one son: William H. Mills.

MUNROE, William, of Boston, senior member of the firm of Stone & Downer Company, custom-house brokers, import and export agents, was born in Cambridge, November 11, 1846, son of William A. and Mary (Watson) Munroe, daughter of Charles and Nancy B. Watson, of Cambridge. He traces his descent directly from William Munroe, who was born in Scotland in 1625, and came to this country in 1632, subsequently settling in Lexington. His great-grandfather, William Munroe, was born in 1742, was orderly sergeant in Captain Parker's Company on Lexington Green, April 19, 1775, later on a lieutenant in the army at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777, and afterward a colonel in the militia. He kept the famous "Munroe Tavern" at Lexington, which was used as Earl Percy's headquarters and as a British hospital on the historic 19th of April, and where Washington dined in 1789, when he visited the first battlefield of the Revolution. Colonel Munroe died October 30, 1827, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Munroe's uncle, who is now a retired merchant, owns and occupies the old Lexington homestead. William A. Munroe, father of William Munroe, was a man of strict integrity and nobleness of spirit and character, both unselfish and brave, and was a large giver to all charitable and worthy objects. He was a successful merchant, and died in Cambridge at the age of sixty-five years. William Munroe was educated in the public schools of Cambridge, and, after leaving school, took a business course at French's College in Boston. He was reared from youth in the business in which he is now engaged, starting as an office boy with Stone & Downer in 1865. He soon advanced, becoming book-keeper for the concern, and shortly after, through his energy and

WM. MUNROE.

ability, won his way to a partnership in the firm. Under his management and personal popularity the business has so increased that the firm is now one of the largest of its kind in the country. Mr. Munroe has served as assessor and clerk in the town of Belmont, where he resided for a number of years, and has been obliged by the pressure of his business to decline many flattering offers of political advancement. He is a member and a past master of Belmont Lodge Freemasons. He is also a Knight Templar of Hugh de Payen Commandery of Melrose. He was married October 11, 1870, to Miss Helen S. Peasley, daughter of Charles Peasley, of Cambridge. They have two children: Chester and Mary A. Munroe. The son is in the office with his father.

NEWMAN, Frederick Savage, of Springfield, architect, with offices in three cities, is a native of Maine, born in Bangor, August 26, 1847, son of Alden and Nancy (Ellis) Newman. His parents were both natives of Maine, his father son of Samuel Newman, who was born in New Hamp-

shire, and his mother daughter of William Ellis, born in Pennsylvania. He was educated in New Hampshire schools and in draughting schools in Massachusetts. He was fitted for his profession under the direction of A. J. Aldrich, mill architect, and with E. C. Gardner, general architect. Opening his office in Springfield, on the first of November, 1882, he at once began active work, and in the course of a few years had designed a variety of important buildings, stores, churches, school-houses, public halls, bank and office buildings, theatres, and dwellings in various parts of New England and in other States. In March, 1890, he opened a branch office in Hartford, Conn., and in February, 1894, a second branch office in Philadelphia, Penna.; and he is carrying on business in the three offices at the present time. Among his noteworthy structures are: in Springfield, the Forbes & Wallace dry-goods store, Meekins, Packard, & Co. dry-goods store building, Court Square Theatre Building, Chicopee and Pynchon banks, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Fuller Building, Cutler & Porter, Union, Wight, Olmsted, & Kirkham, and Dickinson blocks, the Highland Baptist and St. Luke churches, the Buckingham and Pynchon school-houses, the Glendore Hotel; in Chicopee Falls, the Imperial Hotel; in Holyoke, the Catholic church "Our Lady of Perpetual Help" and parochial school; in Turner's Falls, St. Anne's Catholic Church and Parsonage; at Hartford, Conn., the Lindon Block, comprising eight stores and fifty-eight flats, and the Balerstein Block: in Reading, Penna., the Dives Pomeroy & Stewart store; in Indianapolis, Ind., the New York Dry-goods Store; in Philadelphia, Penna., the great office building of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association. Mr. Newman has served in the city government of Springfield as a member of the Common Council. He is in politics a Republican and in religious faith a Unitarian. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Hampden Lodge of Springfield, of Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons of Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masons of Evening Star Lodge of Perfection, Massasoit Council Princes of Jerusalem of Springfield, Lawrence Chapter of Rose Croix of Worcester, Massachusetts Consistory, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree of Boston, and the Aleppo Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Boston. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of Mount Roulstone Lodge of Fitchburg and Agawam Encampment of Springfield; and with the order of Knights of Pythias, a member of Hillsborough Bridge, N.H., and the Grand Lodge of K. and P. of New Hampshire. His club affiliations are with the Springfield and Winthrop clubs of Springfield. Mr. Newman was married September 22, 1867, in Peterborough, N.H., to Miss Caroline E. Grimes, of that town. He has no children.

F. S. NEWMAN.

NICHOLS, Thomas Parker, of Lynn, printer and publisher, is a native of Lynn, born August 28, 1830, son of Nathan and Harriet (Herbert) Nichols. He is a descendant of the Nichols family of Malden, first settled there in 1660. He was educated in the Lynn public schools. After leaving school, at the age of thirteen, he began to learn the printer's trade; and he has continued in the printing business continuously from that time (1843) to the present. He started in business on the 5th of May, 1855, his first printing-office being on Market Square, Lynn. In 1867 he moved to Market Street, and has been established there ever since, occupying three different locations, at present in the Macnair Block, No. 113,

his quarters covering the second and third floors over the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the Lynn National Bank. He now carries on

THOS. P. NICHOLS.

a general book and job printing and publishing business, with the manufacturing of blank books. Book-work of the most difficult nature receiving special care in his office, it has an excellent reputation among schools, colleges, observatories, and astronomers in various parts of the country. Mr. Nichols has served three terms in the Lynn Common Council, in 1865–67–68, and is at present a member of the Public Water Board, his term of service, beginning in 1894, extending to 1898. He is a director of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has been a trustee of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank since 1884. He is prominent in both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, being in the former a member of the Golden Fleece Lodge, of the Sutton Royal Arch Chapter, and of the Olivet Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar: and, in the latter, member of the Bay State Lodge No. 40 and the Palestine Encampment No. 37. He is a director of the Oxford Club of Lynn, and member of the Master Printers' Club and the Universalist Club of Boston. In politics he defines himself as a "stanch, native American, teetotaler, and Republican." He was married May 5, 1853, to Miss Caroline Smith, of Lynn. They have had four children, all of whom are living: Carrie Helen (now Mrs. John C. Aborn), Frank Herbert, Fred Hammond, and Sarah Lizzie (now Mrs. Samuel S. Shepard).

NICKERSON, SERENO DWIGHT, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Boston, born October 16, 1823, son of Ebenezer and Eudoxa (White) Nickerson. His early education was acquired in some of the best private schools in Boston and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he was fitted for college. He graduated at Yale in 1845 with the regular degree, and received there the degree of A.M. in 1848. He read law at the Dane (now Harvard) Law School, which he attended for the full term, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1847. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 21, 1848, after examination by one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He, however, never practised law, but engaged in mercantile business until 1864, and from that time until 1872 in real estate and other speculations. Since

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the last-named date Mr. Nickerson has devoted a large part of his time to Masonic studies and labors, and has held various offices in that frater-

nity, among them being the highest, that of grand master of Masons in Massachusetts in the years 1872–73–74. Since December, 1881, to the present time, he has served as secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State, which is one of the chief executive offices. Mr. Nickerson was married October 16, 1883, to Mrs. Louisa R. (Kilburn) Cheever. They have no children.

OSGOOD, George Laurie, of Boston, teacher of music, composer, and conductor, was born in Chelsea, Suffolk County, April 3, 1844, son of John Hamilton and Adeline (Stevens) Osgood. He is a lineal descendant of John Osgood, the Puritan, who landed at Salem in 1632. He was educated at the grammar and high schools of his native city, and graduated from Harvard in 1866. In college he was conductor of the Glee Club and of the orchestra. His inclination and faculties from the start indicated a musical career. In 1867 he went to Berlin for the study of composition under Haupt, and of vocal expression under Sieber. In Halle he formed an intimate friend-

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ship with Robert Franz, the great master of German song. In 1869 he went to Italy, and for three years studied the art of singing with the renowned Lamperti, in Milan. In 1871 he repaired to Germany, and gave with great success a series of concerts in Vienna, Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin, and other cities. Returning to America, he engaged with Theodore Thomas, and made a tour of the country in connection with his orchestra. In 1872 he settled in Boston, where he has become celebrated as a teacher, composer, and conductor. In 1875 he assumed the directorship of the Boylston Club, a promising choral organization, then in its third year. He refined its singing, aroused its enthusiasm, and gave to Boston one of the most noteworthy and notable clubs in its musical history. Under Mr. Osgood's leadership the perfection of its performances have earned for Boston a reputation for choral art not only national, but European. As a composer, musical critics award high rank to Mr. Osgood. His songs have a wide-spread popularity. Among his many works are: "Guide in the Art of Singing," a volume of two hundred pages, already passed through eight editions; and numerous choral works for concert and church. Mr. Osgood, besides his acquaintance with the classics, has made modern languages a lifelong study, several of which he speaks and writes fluently. He has published a large number of lyrics translated from the German. He was a student at the Berlin University from 1868–69. Mr. Osgood is a member of the St. Botolph and University clubs, for several years was a member of the Union Club, and in 1880 was created an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard College. He has been twice married. His first wife was Jeanette Farley, daughter of James P. and Chloe S. Farley, of Chelsea. Of this union were three children: George Laurie, Farley, and Marie Jeanette. In 1891 he married June Bright, daughter of Horace O. and Junior Howe Bright, of Cambridge. Of this union there has been one child: Lowell, who died during his first year.

PAGE, Walter Gilman, of Boston, artist, is a native of Boston, born October 13, 1862, son of Charles Jewett and Kate Chase (Norcross) Page. He is a lineal descendant of John Page, who settled in America in 1630, and of Nathaniel Paige, 1675. Ancestors of his took active part in the government, in all of the early colonial wars, and in the War of the Revolution, three of his great-grandfathers being at Bunker Hill. He was educated

in the public schools, principally the Boston Latin School. He began the systematic study of art immediately after leaving school, and, going to

WALTER GILMAN PAGE.

Paris, studied there under Boulanger and Lefebvre, Académie Julien. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1887 (on the line); in that of 1888 a portrait of Countess Divonne, and in 1889 two portraits. Among the numerous portraits which he subsequently painted are: Colonel Marshall P. Wilder, for the town of Rindge, N.H.; Professor Louis Agassiz; Governor Horace Fairbanks, of Vermont, now in the State House at Montpelier; Moses Merrill, master of the Boston Latin School; Samuel Little, president of the West End Street Railway, Boston; Alpheus P. Blake, founder of the town of Hyde Park; Samuel S. Green, librarian city of Worcester; and others of equal note. Mr. Page is one of the founders and an officer of the Public School Art League; and he has served on the Boston School Committee since 1893, having been elected for one year, and re-elected in 1894 for three years. He is especially interested in the question of drawing in the public schools. In politics he is Republican, and served one year as a member of the Ward Twenty-two committee. He is a member of the board of managers of Sons of the Revolution, and was the organizer of the society in Massachusetts, is a charter member and one of the council of the Society of Colonial Wars; a member of the Unity Art Club, of which he was president for two years; and member of the Twentieth Century Club. He was married June 9, 1891, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, New York, by Rev. D. Parker Morgan, to Miss Helen Kelso, of that city. They have one child: Courtenay Kelso Page (born in New York, October 13, 1893).

PATTEE, ASA FLANDERS, M.D., of Boston, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Warner, March 5, 1835, son of Asa and Sally (Colby) Pattee. He belongs to one of the old families of New England, in which have been several noted physicians. Peter Pattee, the first of the family in the country, who came from England, and settled in Virginia in 1658, was son of Sir William Pattee (or "Petty," as it was then spelled), physician to Oliver Cromwell and King Charles II. Dr. Pattee's great-grandfather, Asa Pattee, was at the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe in 1759; and his grandfather, on his mother's side, was a captain in the Revolutionary army. His education was derived from the public school in his native town up to the age of sixteen, when he received private instruction in Latin, mathematics, and medicine. In the autumn of 1854 he entered the Dartmouth Medical School, and the following year became private pupil of the late Professor E. R. Peaslee. In 1857 he received his degree of M.D. from Dartmouth, and in 1887 received the honorary degree of A.M. As the practice of medicine was his chief object and aim in life, his training lay wholly in that direction. He became the assistant of several well-known physicians, and made careful dissections of a large number of the lower animals, with physiological experiments. He spent much time in practical botany and chemistry, and thus became much better prepared for the multitudinous duties of the physician than generally fell to the lot of medical students of that period. He began his professional duties in his native town in 1858, and after a year there went to Amesbury, Mass., which was his home for seven years. His spare time was devoted to the study of botany and *materia medica*, and he ultimately became known in that department as among the best in the country. In the autumn of 1864 he

entered the army as acting assistant surgeon, carrying to President Lincoln letters of recommendation from John G. Whittier, the Hon. John Evans, Yoric G. Hurd, M.D., Judge Carter, and others. He returned to Amesbury in 1865, remained there one year, then removed to Boston, in which city he soon acquired a lucrative practice. In 1859–60 he had charge in an epidemic of small-pox in Amesbury of one hundred and fifty cases, out of which there were but three deaths. In 1867–68 he was lecturer on chemistry and pharmacy in the New England Medical Female College, Boston. In 1883 he was elected

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professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics and lecturer on nervous diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, which chair he occupied four years. He was president of the Boston Therapeutical Society during 1888–89–90, and on his resignation from that office was tendered a banquet by its members and friends, at which a number of prominent persons were present as guests. In 1891 he was necrologist of the American Medical Association. He is now professor emeritus of special therapeutics of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. One of the sources of Dr. Pattee's success lies in his treatment of obscure and obstinate diseases,— those which have been considered incurable or given up by the practitioner as fit only for the surgeon's table,— cases which he has entirely cured by therapeutical means alone. In 1885 he made a remarkable cure of senile gangrene in the foot of a man of seventy years. The toes of the left foot had sloughed away, the line of demarkation being just below the tarso-metatarsal articulation. Nature did the whole work of amputation. The patient lived six years after, and died of cerebral hemorrhage. In 1887 he patented a catheter attachment for irrigating the bladder. His contributions to medical literature have been more or less constant throughout his entire professional career, and for a number of years he has read a paper on his methods of treating certain difficult and obscure diseases at the yearly meeting of the American Medical Association, the subject for 1895 being "Therapeutics of the Senile Heart." Among his contributions, the list of which numbers upwards of fifty, are the following: "A Plea for Pure Air, Pure Water, and Cleanliness in the Management of Medical and Surgical Cases, and as a Prophylaxis in Child-bed Fever," read before the Essex North Medical Society, October, 1862; "Chemical Laboratory of Plants: how and where Acids, Alkaloids, Sugars, Glucosides, Starches, and Oil are formed: the Cause of the Beautiful Colored Tints of Autumn Leaves"; "*Cactus grandiflorus*, Night-blooming Cereus, its Habitat. Therapeutic Uses in Diseases of the Heart, with Cases"; "Diseases of the Stomach, including Cancer, Gastric Ulcer, and Dyspepsia: with Cases showing the Advantage of Washing out the Stomach"; "*Persica vulgaris*, Syn. (Common Peach): a Tincture made from Peach Kernel, Valuable for Many Stomach Disorders"; "Phosphide of Zinc: in Facial Neuralgia and Nervous Exhaustion, with Select Formula for its Administration," read before the Suffolk District Medical Society; "Pleasant Medicines: How to make Medicines Agreeable to the Palate of Fastidious Patients, with Numerous Formulæ"; "Bright's Disease: a New Treatment with *Citrullus vulgaris*"; "Hemi-chorea: St. Vitus Dance, on one side in a Woman of seventy-six and a Man of seventy-eight: Recovery"; "Salicinum: in Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, and Blood Poisoning: very Successful"; "Address to Graduating Class, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass."; "A Lecture on Heart Tonics and Heart Sedatives: Treatment of the Senile Heart"; "Po-

tassium Chloride: its Use in Chronic Pelvic Indurations," read in section on General Medicine, American Medical Association, St. Louis, 1886; "Headaches: their Nature, Cause, and Treatment, a Lecture delivered at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 1883, revised, with Notes on Antipyrine, Antifebrine, and Salol"; "Two Hundred Cases of Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus," read at the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D.C., September 7, 1887; "Treatment of Consumption," read in the section of the Practice of Medicine and Physiology at the Forty-second Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association held at Washington, D.C., May, 1891; "The Modern Treatment of Diseases of the Kidneys." Dr. Pattee is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Manchester Medical Society, and the Boston Therapeutical Society. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, a member of Mt. Hobar Lodge, and of Boston Encampment, with the Royal Arcanum, and the American Legion of Honor. In politics he early dropped all official honors and aspirations, concluding that the perfect performance of duties of public office and those attending the conscientious practice of medicine were incompatible for one and the same person to execute. Dr. Pattee was married first, April 22, 1860, to Miss Ellen M. Allison, of Amesbury; and second, January 18, 1865, to Miss Sarah Adelaide Gunnison, of Amesbury.

PENNOCK, George Barnes, of Boston, president of the Pennock Electric Company, is a native of New Jersey, born in Bordentown, October 2, 1851, son of William Ambrose and Harriet (Barnes) Pennock. The Pennock family claim relationship to William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, though, in some mysterious way, the letters "ock" were added in the years passing the death of Penn. Joseph Pennock, grandfather of George B., was a wealthy Quaker, of Chester Valley, Penna. William A., his son, and father of George B., was educated in Quaker schools. He was a bright man, and made a hit as an actor, playing with Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman, attracting considerable praise from the latter. From his mother's side Mr. Pennock inherits the determination of the Scotch and the quick wit and alertness of the Irish. He attended school between the years 1855 and 1863, and was tutored by Mrs. Arnel, a friend of Joseph Bonaparte and of Prince Murat of France, the latter gentleman living at one time at Bordentown. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ at Bordentown of the Camden & Amboy Railway and American Telegraph Company, as messenger boy. He made such rapid progress that within a year he had mastered the art of reading telegraph signals by sound, and soon became an expert telegrapher, with a knowledge of all that was known in those days pertaining to electricity. In 1869 he was appointed manager of the Bordentown office, and held this position until 1871,

GEO. B. PENNOCK.

when he resigned and went to Pottsville, Penna., where he received "press" for the *Miner's Journal* of that city. While working this "circuit," he accomplished the remarkable feat of receiving fifteen thousand words of President Grant's message with but one "break." During 1872 he was manager of a large branch office of the Franklin and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies in Philadelphia. The next year he accepted the position of manager of the Lynchburg (Va.) office of the old Southern and Atlantic Company, and subsequently went to Charleston, S.C., for the same company. In April, 1876, he was appointed manager of the consolidated telegraph offices at

the Centennial Exposition buildings in Philadelphia, but three months later, in July, resigned, and returned to the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which he had earlier been employed. Later he took service on the French cable at Duxbury, Mass., and remained there until 1880. Then he joined the night force of the New York office of the Western Union. Soon after, however, he was selected as one of the picked men for a force organized for the Philadelphia service of the American Union and Western Union Companies, and later in the season was one of the carefully selected squad of telegraphers assigned to accompany the wounded President Garfield to Elberon. After the climax of the assassination in the death of the President, Mr. Pennock went to Cleveland, and thence to Washington, still in the Western Union service. In the latter city he was foremost among the organizers of a local association of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, and, being one of the candidates for the delegation to the national convention of the Brotherhood, was discharged from the service of the company. Thereupon he moved to Philadelphia, where he at once found employment with the American Rapid Telegraph Company. He was immediately made chief operator, and then promoted to circuit manager, with headquarters at Upper Darley, Penna. While holding the latter position, he put the company's lines in such condition that its "oil circuits" between New York and the oil centres were constantly worked via Darley and Philadelphia without "repeaters." They were at the same time the fastest circuits known. For this valuable service he was promoted to the superintendency of the Philadelphia office of the company. He was in the latter position when the great telegraphers' strike occurred; and, while meeting at every point the tremendous demands made upon the limited facilities of the Rapid Company, he was most active and influential in the interests of the men. When the Rapid was consolidated with the Bankers' and Merchants' Company, he was relieved, and was almost immediately engaged by the Eastern Union, a new corporation, at an annual salary of five thousand dollars. Upon the failure of that enterprise he again joined the New York Western Union night force, and in addition worked the special wires of the Chicago *News* and the Detroit *Free Press*. On this circuit he did the fastest sending on record. At about this time Mr. Pennock began the study of the problem of underground telegraphy, and shortly after he appeared in the field as an inventor. In 1888 he organized the Pennock Battery Electric Light Company, and became its general manager. Subsequently this was succeeded by the present Pennock Electric Company, with Mr. Pennock as president and general manager. The list of Mr. Pennock's electric inventions includes a perfected primary battery system, an automatic current feeder, a voltage distributer, a high and low potential distributer, a step-up and step-down transvolt distributer, a multiple current distributer, an automatic negative pole step-back, a long-distance electric delivery, a wireless dynamo and transformer, an underground system for telegraph and telephone wires, an underground system for dangerous currents, and a method of operating street-cars so that the passengers carried on one car will pay for the electric maintenance of every car on the road. Mr. Pennock has also had much experience as a journalist, and has written some notable ballads. He is a member of the Telegraphers' Protective Union, of the Telegraphers' Building Loan Company, the Telegraphers' Insurance Company, the Gold and Stock Insurance Company, the American Legion of Honor, and the National Union. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Horace Greeley in 1872, and voted the straight Democrat ticket since. Mr. Pennock was married in December, 1880, to Miss Emma Cowperthwaite, grand-daughter of Judge Cowperthwaite, of the Superior Court of New Jersey. They have one child: Laura Augusta Pennock, aged five years.

PERRY, Frederic Davis, M.D., of Mansfield, is a native of Mansfield, born December 20, 1843, son of Dr. William F. and Emeline B. (Davis) Perry. He is of English origin, related on the paternal side to the ancestral line of Commodore Perry. He is in the sixth generation in descent from Josiah Perry. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Perry, was captain of a company in Colonel Winslow's regiment, receiving his commission, signed by Governor Shirley, June 6, 1754. He served in Nova Scotia, was present at the taking of Cumberland, and died at Nova Scotia in 1756. Dr. Perry's great-grandfather, James Perry, was born in Easton in 1745, where he became a man of wealth and influence, owner of the

iron foundry there, active in the Revolution, at the head of his own company in the affair at Lexington and Concord, afterward a captain in Wash-

F. D. PERRY.

ington's army, in which he served three years, and subsequently made cannon and balls at his Eastern works. James Perry's fourth son, James, Dr. Perry's grandfather, born in 1767, became a physician of note, especially in the treatment of typhus fevers. Dr. Perry is the third physician of the family. His mother was daughter of Captain Samuel C. Davis, of Newmarket, N.H., a man highly esteemed and prominent in his day in that town. His early education was attained in the common school of Mansfield and at private schools at Taunton. After a course in the High School at Foxborough he entered Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he prepared for college. He then took a year's course at the Philadelphia Dental College and a three years' course at the Harvard Medical School, graduating from the former in March, 1865, and from the latter in June, 1870. He began the practice of his profession with his father, which association continued till the latter's death October 17, 1873. Then he succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted alone. His practice is general, and has been very successful. He has been a member of the Mansfield Board of Health for eight years, three years of that period chairman of the board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, rank of a Knight Templar, and of the order of Odd Fellows. In politics Dr. Perry has always been a stout Republican. He was married May 25, 1880, to Miss Lizzie T. Oliver, of New York City. They have two children: Ada and William Frederic Perry, aged respectively thirteen and eleven years.

PERRY, Herbert Brainerd, M.D., of Amherst, is a native of Maine, born in Knightsville, September 5, 1865, son of Eben Nutter and Harriet Miller (Libby) Perry. His father's family originated from Allen Peirrie, a Frenchman, who settled in Shapleigh, York County, Me., in 1750. His son, Stephen Peare, married Martha Bucham, daughter of a son of Lord Bucham of England; and his son, James R. Peary, was father of Eben N., the father of Dr. Perry. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of John Libby, who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1640, and settled on the coast of Maine at what

HERBERT B. PERRY

is known as Libby's Neck, a part of Scarborough, the line running: Matthew,[2] Andrew,[3] Andrew,[4] William,[5] William,[6] Harriet.[7] Dr. Perry was

educated in the Cape Elizabeth High School, at the Portland Business College, and Varney's Classical School, and studied medicine at the Portland School for Medical Instruction and at the Bowdoin Medical College, graduating from the latter in 1890. He began the practice of his profession at Amherst in the autumn following his graduation. In February 21, 1895, he was appointed a medical examiner for Hampshire County. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was a censor in 1893, and is in 1895 a councillor, a member of the East Hampden Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, and of the Amherst Club. He is a Freemason, belonging to the Pacific Lodge, the Northampton Royal Arch Chapter, and the Northampton Commandery. Dr. Perry was married October 3, 1894, to Miss Emily A. Hills, of Amherst. They have no children.

POPE, ALEXANDER, of Boston, animal painter, was born in Dorchester (now of Boston), March 25, 1849, son of Alexander and Charlotte (Cushing) Pope, and the direct descendant, through nine generations, of John Howland and Elizabeth Tillie, who came over in the "Mayflower." He was educated in the public schools, graduating at the Dorchester High School. For the first twenty years and more of his active life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, concerned in the lumber business with his father, after his eighteenth year a partner of the latter, under the firm name of A. Pope & Son. He began painting in 1880 or 1881, and took up the art as a profession a few years later; but he displayed artistic talent at a much earlier date in sculptural work and in wood carving. As early as his twenty-first year he had done some notable carving of game, especially pheasants and ducks, coloring them to the life. Subsequently several examples of this work found their way into private collections, two specimens being ordered by the Czar of Russia, and ultimately hung in his dining hall. Mr. Pope's first work in clay, after the execution of a number of study heads, was in portrait busts in 1881 and 1882, one of which — of "Father" Merrill — is now in Wesleyan Hall in Boston. From modelling he progressed to painting, beginning with a number of dog portraits. His first publicly recognized canvas was a painting of game-cocks, which he named "Blood will Tell," purchased by Mr. Allen, of the Astor House, New York. Then followed a number of small canvases, groups of still life: a portrait of a St. Bernard dog for a Portland gentleman, which, when exhibited, attracted much attention from dog fanciers, and brought other commissions to the artist; a Gordon setter, painted for John E. Thayer, of Boston; and a pointer for Bayard Thayer. In the autumn of 1886 he painted the large canvas "Calling out the Hounds," Emil Carlsen laying in the background, which depicts a hunting party just about to start out, with the splendid pack of dogs in the foreground. This was shown in several exhibitions, and at once established Pope's reputation. It now hangs in the Boston Tavern. The next year he painted "Waiting" — two alert setters listening for the sound of the step of their master — for Mr. Whitney, of Rochester, N.Y., which later became the property of D. S. Hammond, of the Plaza Hotel, New York, and was the beginning of a series of interesting canvases, — "In the Pasture," showing the necks and heads of five noted horses owned by Mr. Hammond, a portrait of a full-grown lion, and "Just from Town," displaying two proud peacocks of brilliant plumage, strutting about a country farm and dazzling a couple of rustic rabbits with their splen-

ALEXANDER POPE.

dor. These pictures are now displayed in the Plaza Hotel, and are among the sights of the town. In them Pope broadened out into full picture painting, introducing incident and appropriate accessories; and subsequently he undertook his most serious work up to that time, an historical piece, "The Lion and Glaucus," taking his theme from Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," for which he made a most patient and thorough study. A later work, "The Truant," is pronounced one of his best works. This shows two English setters, one a golden brown and white, standing in a woodland pool, the other, a black and white, emerging from the bush at the edge of the pool, and gazing steadfastly upon his comrade, the truant from the chase,— the background composed of alder-bushes flecked with sunlight. Other notable pictures from Mr. Pope's brush in recent years are a fine setter owned by C. E. Cobb, of Newton; "On Duty," a great St. Bernard, with a canteen of spirits strapped to the collar, ploughing through the mountain snow; the "Polo Pony," life size, owned by George F. Bouvé, of Boston, and pronounced by eminent critics the most lifelike piece of animal painting ever shown in Boston; the "Bengal Tiger," also owned by Mr. Bouvé, and now in Plaza Hotel, New York; the "Polo Player," owned by John Shepard, Jr., of Providence. But, unquestionably, his most important work was the "Martyrdom of Saint Euphemia," which was exhibited at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for several months. Mr. Pope works in his studio by casts and models representing a variety of animals in various poses, and the walls are decorated with sportsman's paraphernalia, fishing-rods, nets, huntsmen's outfits, hunting baskets, and so on. Of his mastery over beasts an observant critic has said: "Pope shows that he understands their natures. They, dogs especially, follow him as he follows them. Affection also enters largely in his work. Not a motion escapes his attention: the meaning of every motion he interprets and satisfies himself about." Mr. Pope is a member of the St. Botolph and the Athletic clubs. He was married September 16, 1873, to Miss Alice D'W. Downer, daughter of Samuel Downer, of Boston, and great-granddaughter of Major Thomas Melville.

RAWSON, Warren Winn, of Arlington, market gardener and seedsman, was born in Arlington (then West Cambridge), January 23, 1847, son of Warren and Eleanor E. (Hovey) Rawson. He was educated in the public schools of his native

WARREN W. RAWSON.

town, at Cotting Academy, and at a commercial college in Boston, finishing at the Emerson School of Oratory. Before completing his education, he was at work with his father, who was also a leading market gardener in his day, and received a practical experience in this branch of fine farming and the growing of seeds. In 1873, after five years in partnership with his father, he began business for himself as a market gardener, and ten years later added a seed store in Boston at No. 34 South Market Street. Beginning at the age of twenty-one with no capital, he is now at forty-eight one of the largest tax-payers in his town. He was a pioneer in the introduction of many features in market gardening now in general use, was the first market gardener in Arlington to build extensive greenhouses, first to use steam in them, and first to employ electric light to foster and hasten the growth of vegetables. He is the leading producer of celery in the East, and has introduced several new varieties of seeds, which he exports extensively, as well as selling widely in this country. He has five farms in Arlington, which embrace one hundred acres,

and are thoroughly equipped for his extensive business. Mr. Rawson is president of the Market Gardeners' Association of Boston, president of the Middlesex Agricultural Society, vice-president of the Boston Marketmen's Club, ex-member of the State Board of Agriculture, and member of the Board of Control of the Massachusetts Experimental Station at Amherst, member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, Boston. Mr. Rawson is prominent also in affairs outside of his business and interests connected with it. He is an earnest Republican, and has served as chairman of the Republican town committee of Arlington. Since 1884 he has been a member of the Arlington School Committee. In 1890 he was appointed by the governor chairman of the Gypsy Moth Commission. He has lectured on agricultural topics before various organizations, and has published works on celery culture and on "Success in Market Gardening." He is a member of the Home Market Club, of the Middlesex Club, and of the Arlington Boat Club, is connected with the Masonic order and the order of Odd Fellows, and is an associate member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In Arlington he is concerned in numerous improvements for the welfare of the place, and is a member of the local Improvement Association, president of the Arlington No-license Committee, and director of a co-operative bank. He was married first on February 28, 1868, to Miss Helen M. Mair, by which union were two children, but one of whom, Mabel, is now living. Mrs. Rawson died in May, 1872. He married second, September 21, 1874, Miss Sarah E. Mair. They have had three children, of whom two are living: Alice and Herbert Rawson.

RICH, Frank Urbanus, M.D., of Maynard, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Thorndike, July 18, 1857, son of Raymond S. and Eleanor Jane (Grant) Rich. His great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Rich, and the latter's brother, came to this country from England about the year 1750 or 1755, and settled, Benjamin in the small town of Standish, or Gorham, near Portland, Me., and the brother on Cape Cod. His grandfather, Joseph Rich, was born in Standish, or Gorham, in 1780, and later in life moved to Thorndike, a township set off from Lincoln Plantation in Waldo County, where he married Lydia F. Farwell, of Unity, in the same county, daughter of Henry Farwell, Esq., and half-sister of the Hon. Nathan A. Farwell, late of Rockland, Me., and formerly United States

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senator. As a result of this union, twelve children were born, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Of these, the Hon. Raymond S., father of Dr. Rich, was the oldest. He was born in Thorndike in 1809. He was almost a giant physically, standing six feet four inches in his stocking feet; and his usual weight, though not corpulent, was two hundred and eighty pounds. He was a man of liberal education and of more than usual ability, having been a justice of the peace in quorum and trial justice for over forty years. He also represented his district in the General Court, and was a member of the council of both governors Washburn and Cony, of Maine, during the Civil War. He held nearly every office of trust in his native town; and the latter part of his life was spent in settling estates, looking up titles, and doing various kinds of legal work in which he was called an expert. Frank U. Rich was the seventh of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native town, which he attended during the winter months, or when he could be spared from work

on the farm, until he reached the age of fourteen. Then he entered Freedom Academy, and subsequently China Academy. At the age of eighteen he became principal of the commercial department and professor of penmanship of Oak Grove Seminary at Vassalborough, the only Friends' school in Maine. At about this time he also began the study of medicine, teaching in the day-time and studying evenings, and reciting two or three times a week to a practising physician in North Vassalborough. Later on he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and graduated there with the degree of M.D. on July 1, 1880, being vice-president of his class. At the end of the same month he began practice as a physician and surgeon at Maynard, Mass., where he has since continued, having by his skill and untiring energy worked up a large and lucrative practice, extending into five different towns. He has been a member and chairman of the Board of Health of the town for over ten years. Dr. Rich is a member of Charles A. Welch Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Maynard, of the Walden Royal Arch Chapter at Concord, and of the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Boston; a charter member and second noble grand of Maynard Lodge of Odd Fellows; a member of Waltham Encampment, order of Odd Fellows; a charter member of Assabet Council, Royal Arcanum, also the examining physician; a charter member of Court Maynard, Ancient Order of Forresters, also court physician; member of Magdaline Chapter, order of Eastern Star, and Mizpah Lodge of the Daughters of Rebecca. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but, owing to the pressure of professional business, takes no active part in political work. Dr. Rich was married December 24, 1883, to Miss Minnie B. Newcomb, of Maynard. They have three children: Ethel B. (born April 21, 1886), Robert Raymond (born January 6, 1891), and Gertrude Rich (born May 5, 1893).

RICHARDSON, CHARLES, of Boston, merchant, first president of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, was born in Glastenbury, Conn., October 11, 1825; died in Boston, April 29, 1895. He was a son of Ruel and Ora (Bird) Richardson. He was of the Richardson family descending from Richard, grandson of William Belward, Lord of Malpas, in Cheshire, England. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and he was at work in a general store when a lad of but fourteen years. His early education was limited to the country school and a single term at the Framingham Academy; but subsequently, through association with men of well-stored minds, observation, and extensive reading, he received an intellectual training of no common order. In 1849, when he was twenty-four years old, he came to Boston, and entered the employ of John N. Dennison & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, engaging to travel for the house. After several successful years in this business he entered the paint and oil trade, taking a position in the store of William C. Hunniman, Jr.; and from that time to his death he was devoted to its interests. Three years after engaging with Mr. Hunniman he purchased the latter's interest, and started out for himself, under the firm name of Charles Richardson & Co. Before long, under his energetic and skilful conduct, the business had so increased that he was obliged to move to larger quarters, and he took a store on the corner of Milk and Broad Streets. Thence removal was made some years later to much more

CHARLES RICHARDSON

extensive quarters on Oliver Street, and the business became one of the best established of its line in Boston. Mr. Richardson was widely known in

the paint and oil trade throughout the country through his zeal in advancing various trade reforms. He was the originator of the New England Paint and Oil Club, established in 1884, the pioneer of such clubs, and was its first president; and he was one of the most active promoters of the National Paint and Varnish Association, organized at Saratoga in 1888. He was president of the latter for three years, and then, declining to serve for a fourth term, became an active member of the board of control, and served on various committees. He was an earnest advocate of the establishment of a department of trade and commerce in the national government, and succeeded in enlisting influential support for the plan among business men in various parts of the country. In business affairs his judgment was practical and sure; and his opinion was frequently sought by his associates in the trade, and respected. He had a wide circle of friends, and numbered among his intimate acquaintances such men as Theodore Parker, William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips. Upon his death the Paint and Oil Club, at a special meeting, voted to place upon its records a tribute to his memory, in which emphasis was laid upon "his strict attention to business details, aggressiveness in matters of general interest, especially in insisting that fairness only could be shown by each member acting honorably." Mr. Richardson married in April, 1846, Sara Stearns. His widow and a son and daughter survive him: Charles F. (member of the firm of Charles Richardson & Co.) and Clara M. Richardson (now Mrs. Stanwood, residing in West Medford).

ROGERS, Frank Alvin, M.D., of Chatham, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Newfield, October 8, 1855, son of the Rev. John A. Rogers and Julia Ann (Nealey) Rogers. His ancestry is traced back to John Rogers the martyr. The first of the family who came to the New World was the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who settled at Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, and died there in 1655. His son, the Rev. John Rogers, M.D., practised at the same place, and died there in 1684, leaving a son, the Rev. John, who was pastor of the First Church of Ipswich until his death in 1745. The next in lineal descent was the Rev. Daniel Rogers, a tutor in Harvard College, who died in 1785 at Exeter, N.H. His son Thomas moved to Ossipee, N.H., where John Rogers, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. He subsequently removed to Newfield, Me., where he died in 1866. His son, the Rev. John, father of Dr. Rogers, was long settled as pastor of the Free Will Baptist Church at West Newfield, and died there in 1866, leaving the son Frank A., and a daughter Addie A., now Mrs. B. F. Lombard, of Portsmouth, N.H. Frank A. received his early education in the common schools, and afterward attended the Limerick Academy at Limerick, Me., and the Maine Wesleyan Academy and Female College at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me. He studied medicine at the Bowdoin Medical College, and graduated there in June, 1876, and subsequently took post-graduate courses at the Harvard Medical School. He practised for about a year in Bethel, Me. (1876–77), and then became principal of the Litchfield Academy, Litchfield, Me. The next year, 1878, he went to Atlanta, Ga., as instructor in physics, Latin, and Greek in the university in that city, and remained there four years. Returning North and resuming the practice of medicine, in 1882 he settled in the town of Brewster. After ten years'

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successful practice there, he sold out, and removed to Worcester. Nearly a year later, the people of Chatham petitioning him to settle there, he re-

moved to that town. While in Worcester he was pathologist to the City and Memorial Hospitals. In connection with his professional duties Dr. Rogers has devoted much time to the study of histology, embryology, and bacteriology, with the microscope. He has written numerous articles for magazines devoted to these subjects, some of which, with original drawings, have been sought for republication. Dr. Rogers was admitted to the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1883, and became a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, England, in 1891. He has also been a member of the American Microscopical Society since 1888. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the order of Odd Fellows. He has been chairman of the School Board of Brewster from 1884 to 1893. Dr. Rogers was married November 30, 1876, to Miss Lottie A. Bowker, of Phippsburg, Me. Their children are: Amabel, Frank Leston, and Alice May Rogers.

ROWELL, Henry Valentine, of Boston, New England manager for Remington typewriter manufacturers, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Hartford, June 2, 1841, son of Christopher C. and Mary Augusta (Hunter) Rowell. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town, and finished at the Meriden Academy, Meriden, N.H. He left home when sixteen years of age, coming to Lowell, where he worked for three years as a clerk; and from his savings from his small salary he paid his way through the academy, which he entered at the age of nineteen. After spending two years at Meriden, he came again to Massachusetts, and found another place as clerk in a store in Boston. In 1866 he entered into partnership with W. A. Holmes in the grocery business, and for some time conducted a store on Causeway Street, opposite the Union Station. Subsequently this partnership was dissolved, and he continued in the business for some years alone. During this period he became interested in shorthand, and in 1877, in company with W. E. Hickox, began the publication of a magazine devoted to its interests, under the name of *The American Shorthand Writer*. This was successfully carried on for six years, when it was absorbed in the *Canadian Shorthand Writer*, then published by Thomas Bengough, of Toronto. Meanwhile Mr. Rowell secured the agency of the Remington typewriter for the State of Maine, and conducted this business with Mr. Hickox in connection with the publication of their magazine. The result of the acquaintance thus formed with

H. V. ROWELL.

the manufacturers — the firm of Wyckoff, Seamans, & Benedict — was his engagement in 1883 as New England manager of their business. When he took this position, the business of Wyckoff, Seamans, & Benedict in New England was very small, occupying only a room twelve by twelve feet. Within the last twelve years of Mr. Rowell's management it has grown to such proportions that a store one hundred feet deep, with basement proportionately large, is now required for its accommodation; and a large clerical force is employed. From an output of about half a dozen machines per month from the New England office twelve years ago, there have been put on the market during these twelve years nearly one hundred and sixty thousand machines. Side by side with this development has been that of shorthand writing, and several thousand trained operators are being placed each year by the Remington typewriter firm. Mr. Rowell is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was married November 29, 1865, to Miss Emma J. Jaquith, of Peterborough, N.H. They have one child: Neva H. Rowell.

RYAN, JOHN WILLIAM, of Boston, editor of the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, is a native of Boston, born March 26, 1837, son of James Walker and Elizabeth B. (Ryan) Ryan. He is of Irish descent. His paternal grandfather held a responsible position in connection with the coal mines in Castlecomer, County Kilkenney, Ireland, and came to this country in the early twenties, settling near Savannah, Ga.; and his paternal grandmother was of the Walker family, "well-to-do" folk. His maternal grandfather was John Ryan, long a stair-builder and carpenter in Boston, one of four brothers who settled here early in the century.

JOHN W. RYAN.

He died in Boston, 1828. His wife was Bridget Green. Mr. Ryan's father was a popular hotel-keeper in Boston in the early days of Harvey D. Parker and Paran Stevens. He kept the Stackpole House, which stood on the corner of Milk and Devonshire Streets in its prosperous period, in the forties, before it declined to a second-rate house. His brother was Commander George Parker Ryan, U.S.N., who was lost in the "Huron" off Cape Hatteras in November, 1879. John W. was educated in the Boston public schools. He was a Franklin medal scholar at the old Adams School in Mason Street, with George Brooks (a brother of the late Phillips Brooks), who was killed in the Civil War, Waldo Merriam, afterward a colonel, also killed in the Civil War, and James Dickson Wyman, a brother of Colonel Powell T. Wyman, and son of Oliver C. Wyman, at one time manager of the Federal Street Theatre. Young Wyman afterward went on the stage under the name of Dickson. He was a descendant of the Powells who were about the earliest theatrical people in Boston. Mr. Ryan began active life as a boy in the wholesale dry-goods house of Blanchard, Converse, & Co., on Pearl Street, on the site of the old Boston Athenæum. But he had more taste for newspaper life than for business, having been a contributor to the then called literary weeklies in Boston and New York; and in 1857, when he was twenty years old, he went into the *Traveller* office. Afterward he was for some time on the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. In 1865 he first became attached to the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, under William W. Clapp, Jr., and Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington). He left in 1870 to start the *Hour Glass*, but returned the following year. In 1871 he bought an interest in the Boston *Sunday Courier*, and was the first president of the Courier Stock Company, the other stockholders being Warren L. Brigham, Joseph F. Travers, and John T. Morse, Jr. He remained on the staff of the *Courier* until 1884, when he left it to become the editor of the Boston *Budget*, succeeding William A. Hovey. In 1887, at the urgent request of the late Colonel Henry G. Parker, he returned to the *Gazette*, and has since remained there, becoming the chief editor in 1894. Mr. Ryan was a member of the Mercantile Library Association in its palmy days, and took great interest in its literary exercises. He was a member of the declamation committee of the association about the year 1859, when Henry C. Barnabee and William E. Sheriden were among those who took part in the entertainments. He was a member of the Avon Dramatic Club which produced "Macbeth" for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission in 1862 at the Boston Theatre, then called the Academy of Music. He has served on the Boston School Committee, a member of the old board in 1874, and of the new board from 1876 to 1879. Mr. Ryan was married October 1, 1873, to Miss Nora Winifred Lennon, daughter of Martin Lennon, a capitalist and retired tanner and contractor, well known in Boston. Their children are: Mary Josephine, Genevieve Agnes, and George Benedict Ryan.

SEARS, William Barnas, of Boston, was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, June 11, 1832, son of Barnas Sears, D.D., LL.D., and Elizabeth Griggs (Corey) Sears. His father was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., and was a graduate of Brown University and Newton Theological Seminary; pastor of the First Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn.; professor in Madison College, Hamilton, N.Y.; graduate of the German University, Berlin; professor and president of Newton Theological Seminary; secretary of the State Board of Education, successor to Horace Mann; president of Brown University, succeeding Dr. Wayland; appointed by George Peabody, London banker, as agent for the Peabody Educational Fund for the South; died at Saratoga Springs, July 4, 1880, and buried in the Corey tomb, Walnut Street Cemetery, Brookline. His mother was daughter of Deacon Elijah Corey, of Corey Hill, Brookline. The family removed to Brookline when he was a year old. He received his education at the private school of Ebenezer Woodward, and the classical German school of Dr. Carl Siedhof, in Newton Centre, finishing under Professor William Russell, President Ebenezer Dodge, D.D., and President Alvah Hovey, D.D. He was instructor in German, Latin, and mathematics at Pierce Academy, Middleborough, and then entered the store of Gardner Colby on Milk Street, Boston, and served his apprenticeship three and one-half years, from 1851 to 1854. After a year at Alton, Ill., and at New Orleans he entered the employ of Lyman Sears & Co., jobbers of boots and shoes, No. 12 Barclay Street, New York. Later on he was with Paton & Co., importers, Park Place, New York; and for three years prior to the Civil War in the silk house of Bowen, McNamee, & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New York. Soon after the opening of the war he was commissioned (June 6, 1861) by Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island, first lieutenant in Company F, Second Rhode Island Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, for three years; and he served to the expiration of the term, making a brilliant and honorable record. His regiment opened the battle of First Bull Run, at Sudley Church, on Sunday, July 21, 1861, at 9 A.M.: and, Captain Levi Tower of his company being one of the first to be killed, the command devolved upon First Lieutenant W. B. Sears. In this engagement the colonel, major, two captains, and one hundred and forty men of the regiment were killed, wounded, or captured. On the 28th of October, 1861, First Lieutenant Sears was commissioned captain, and thereafter was present with his command at Warwick Court House, Lee's Mills, Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Slatersville, New Kent Court House, Mechanicsville, Hanover Court House, Savage Station, Seven Pines, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, South Anna River, and Cold Harbor, June, 1864. He was honorably discharged at Providence, R.I., June 17, 1864, the term of service of the regiment having expired, and subsequently received from Governors Sprague of Rhode Island, Buckingham of Connecticut, and Andrew of Massachusetts, written commendation for active services at the front. He was wounded at First Bull Run, at Seven Pines, and at Hamilton's Crossing, Fredericksburg. Captain Sears was one of the early members of the Grand Army of the Republic, on the 17th of October, 1867, joining Post 26 of Roxbury. In 1871 he was elected senior vice-commander. In September, 1874, he was transferred to Post 143 of Brookline, and in 1875, and again in 1876, was elected commander of that post. He served one year on the staff of

W. B. SEARS.

General William Cogswell, and one year on that of Myron P. Walker, department of Massachusetts, commander; and has had the exceptional record of four years' service on the national staff of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, having been first appointed in 1877 on the staff of Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, next, in 1889, on General Rea's staff, in 1892 on that of General A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin, and in 1893 on that of Captain John G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts. In 1874 he was admitted to membership of the Massachusetts Commandery, military order of the Loyal Legion. He has served in the State militia, a member of Company D, Massachusetts Cavalry, Roxbury Horse Guards, from 1865 to 1872, when he was commissioned by Governor Claflin captain of Company C, First Regiment Infantry; and on October 2, 1867, he was elected a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, General Banks at that time commander. He is an honorary member of the Clinch Rifles of Augusta, Ga., having received his certificate of election in August, 1875; and an honorary member of the Mexican War Veterans' Association (elected in 1880). In 1870 he was appointed commissioner of the Commonwealth for disabled soldiers of the war. Captain Sears turned his attention to insurance matters soon after the war, and began to lay the foundation of his fire insurance agency at No. 45 Kilby Street, the insurance centre of Boston, in September, 1865. He was appointed Boston agent for the Norwich Fire Insurance Company in 1867, and appointment followed as agent for the Roger Williams, the Commerce, the Firemen's Fund and Union Companies of California, the Hoffman, Fairfield, Enterprise, German American, the North British & Mercantile of London, and the Guardian Assurance Company of London. He has built up a first-class business, and enjoys the confidence alike of underwriters and assured. He was a charter member of the Boston Protective Department (in 1872), a director in 1873, vice-president in 1874, and president 1875. In Brookline he served by appointment of the selectmen, as assistant engineer in 1876, and chief engineer in 1877 of the Brookline Fire Department; and, while chief, he reorganized the department on a basis to harmonize with the system of the city of Boston. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity: member of the Massachusetts Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Boston; of the Roxbury Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter; of Joseph Warren Commandery, Knights Templar; and a life member of Lafayette Lodge Perfection, of Giles F. Yates Council, Princes Jerusalem, of Mt. Olivet Chapter, Rose Croix, and of Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has been a member of the church at Newton Centre, Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., pastor, which he joined in 1851; of the church at Alton, Ill. (joined in 1854), the First Baptist Church in New York City (joined 1860), the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Roxbury District, Boston (1865), and the First Baptist Church, Brookline (1874). In 1868 he became a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union, representing sixty-four Baptist churches, served as director two terms, was elected vice-president in 1888 and president in 1889. During his term as president the organization took a new lease of life as a result of his energetic efforts in its behalf. In 1880 he was elected a life member of the trustees of Tremont Temple, Boston. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1870, notary public, 1872, and commissioner for New Hampshire (appointed by Governor Weston) in 1876. He has been a member of the Brookline Thursday Club since 1874, and member of the Trade Club, Boston, for seven years, elected treasurer of the latter in 1891. Captain Sears was married in February, 1863, at Roxbury, by the Rev. Dr. Rollin H. Neale, to Miss Emily A. Faunce, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca W. (Langley) Faunce. By this marriage were four sons: William B., Jr. (born in Roxbury District), Langley B. (Roxbury District), Harry Bowers (Roxbury District), and Stephen Faunce Sears (Brookline). His second marriage was on October 24, 1881, by the Rev. Richard Montague, of Providence, R.I., to Miss Sadie A. Hunt, daughter of Joshua and Anne (Pearce) Hunt. By this is one son, Edward H. Sears (born September 25, 1885, at Brookline). His present place of business is at 45 Kilby Street, Boston; and his residence, Prospect Street, Brookline.

SHAW, Edward Payson, of Newburyport, treasurer and receiver-general of the Commonwealth, is a native of Newburyport, born September 1, 1841, son of Samuel and Abigail (Bartlet)

Shaw. He is a descendant on the maternal side of Richard and Mary Bartlet, long residents in Essex County, the former a brother of the Hon. William Bartlet, who was called "Jew Bartlet" on account of his wealth, which was great for his day. Mr. Shaw was educated in the public schools, and was early at work earning his own living. At the age of eighteen he was in business for himself, driving a hack, the youngest driver ever licensed in Newburyport. He continued in that business from 1859 to 1863, when, having been industrious and frugal, he was enabled to purchase an express business, and established "Shaw's Express," running between Boston and Newburyport. In 1871, after eight years of success as an expressman, he entered the wholesale flouring and produce business, becoming a member of the firm of Sumner, Swasey, & Currier. Eight years later, buying out his partners, he succeeded the firm; and the business was continued under his name alone until 1881. At about that time he began the business of running steamers on the Merrimac and other waters, and subsequently became the owner and manager of the "People's Line" of steamers on the Merrimac and also plying between Amesbury and Boston. In 1882 he received the first contract from the United States for building the jetty at the mouth of the Merrimac River, and for furnishing the stone he opened the Newburyport quarry on the river near Chain Bridge, from which eighty thousand tons of stone for the work were taken. In 1884 he engaged in street railway enterprises, becoming lessee of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse Railway. This he retained for about three years, then built the Plum Island Street Railway, and became its first president. Subsequently he sold the controlling interest. In 1889 he became interested in building electric street railways, and is to-day a large owner in a number of prosperous lines. He was president of the Newburyport Board of Trade for several years, and is now president of the First National Bank of Newburyport, of which he has been a director for a long period. Mr. Shaw's public life began as a member of the Newburyport City Council, in which he served two terms. Subsequently he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served two terms in succession, 1881-82. Six years later, 1888-89, he was returned, and served again two terms. He was next elected to the Senate, where he served through the sessions of 1892-93. In the latter body he was chairman of the committee on street railways, and in both branches he served on the committee on banks and banking, and on other important committees. He was elected to the State treasurership in May, 1895, in place of Henry M. Phillips, resigned, receiving a strong indorsement for the position from his business and political associates. In politics he has been a steadfast Republican, and has occupied the chairmanship of the Newburyport Republican committee from 1892 to 1895. He is connected with numerous fraternal organizations, being a Freemason, member of St. Mark's Lodge, Newburyport, and member of the order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, the American Legion of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, and of other orders. Mr. Shaw was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Annie Payson Trott. They have six children: Edward Payson, Jr., Annie Bartlet, James Fullerton, Elizabeth Sumner, Samuel Jaques, and Pauline Shaw.

E. P. SHAW.

SHIRLEY, Allan Lincoln, M.D., of East Bridgewater, is a native of Maine, born in Fryeburg, February 15, 1865, son of Franklin and Emily (Page) Shirley. He comes of notable English and New England stock. His great-

great-grandfather, Edward Shirley, born in Burton, Devonshire, England, about the year 1743, was impressed into the military service, and came to this country just before the Revolutionary War. Disliking his impressment and sympathizing with the Revolutionists, he deserted the Royalists' ranks, and fled to General Stark, who, fearing that he would be discovered by the British, and punished as a deserter, either allowed him to assist him in building his house or kept him out of sight altogether. Afterward he settled in Fryeburg, where Jonathan, the great-grandfather of Dr. Shirley, Edward, 3d, his grandfather, and

A. L. SHIRLEY.

Franklin, his father, were all born. In England the Shirleys were early united with the Washingtons by marriage. The statement is made that Lawrence Washington, of Gray's Inn, ancestor of George Washington, who was for some time mayor of Northampton, and in 1538 received from Henry VIII. the Manor of Sulgrave, married a daughter of Shirley, Earl Ferrars. If this is correct, Shirley blood flowed in George Washington's veins. Elizabeth Washington, granddaughter of Sir Lawrence Washington, of Garsdon, Wiltshire, second son of the first Lawrence, married Robert Shirley, Baron Ferrars, of Chartley, afterward Earl Ferrars. Dr. Shirley's maternal ancestor, Cornelius Page, was probably born in Dedham, England, and came to Haverhill, Mass., not far from 1660. Colonel David Page, his great-grandson and the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Shirley, was one of the original seven men who went from Pennacook (now Concord, N.H.), in 1763, into the then wilderness of Maine, and settled "Seven Lots," which later became the village of Fryeburg. He was one of the first trustees of Fryeburg Academy in 1792, and was for many years an acting magistrate. He and others of the seven men had been in the French War with Rogers, and had participated in the daring exploits of "Rogers's Rangers"; and in one of the Rogers lake fights he had suffered wounds in the leg from a musket-ball. Dr. Shirley's great-grandfather, Robert Page, his grandfather, Albion, and his mother, Emily, lived and died in Fryeburg. In this Page family the medical profession has been extensively represented. Dr. Horatio N. Page, formerly of Brewer, Me., and later of Chelsea, Mass., was great-uncle of Dr. Shirley; Drs. Alpheus F. Page, of Bucksport, Me., and Samuel Bradbury, of Oldtown, Me., whose mother was a Page, were cousins to his mother; Dr. William Page, of Brunswick, Me., was a cousin to his grandfather; and the Hon. Jonathan Page, M.D., a practitioner in Brunswick, Me., before any medical college had been established there, and who was also a teacher of medicine, frequently having a large number of students under his instruction, was a son of Colonel David Page. He was prominent in public affairs, a State senator in 1812–20–21, member of the Constitutional Convention 1819–20; was an original member of the Maine Medical Society, and an overseer of Bowdoin College for upward of twenty years. His house in Brunswick was spacious, and his disposition hospitable; and the celebrated Scotch anatomist, Dr. Alexander Ramsey, who travelled through the country, giving anatomical lectures, carrying his specimens with him, made his headquarters at Dr. Page's when he lectured in Brunswick. Allan L. Shirley was educated in the public schools of Fryeburg and at the Fryeburg Academy, from which he graduated in 1886. He took up his medical studies immediately after leaving the academy,—a year and a half with Dr. D. Lowell Lamson, of Fryeburg, a graduate of the University Medical College of New York City, and a man of rare scholarship, and then entering Bowdoin Medical College,

where he graduated in the spring of 1890. Soon after entering the college he changed his residence from Fryeburg to Portland, and in September following his graduation left Maine, and settled in the regular practice of his profession in East Bridgewater. Taking the practice of Dr. Asa Millet (retired), he has been actively engaged there to the present time. He has been chairman of the Board of Health for two years, and has served on the board at other times; and he belongs to the Village Improvement Club. In politics Dr. Shirley is a Republican. He has never married.

SMALL, Josiah Baker, of Boston, merchant and inventor, was born in Maine, in the town of Windham, Cumberland County, March 9, 1845, son of Gilbert and Abigail (Baker) Small, natives of Gray and Windham respectively. His grandparents were, on the paternal side, Jeremiah and Jane (Frank) Small, and on the maternal side Benjamin and Mary (Allen) Baker. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. Brought up on a farm, he was engaged in all kinds of farm work from early boyhood till the age of seventeen. Then he went to New Hampshire, and learned the trade of heating iron for forging car axles and other machinery. In March, 1866, he came to Boston, and went to work in the agricultural implements store of Whittemore, Belcher, & Co., where he remained two years, learning the ways of selling farmers' tools and machinery. In 1868, entering into partnership with Frank F. Holbrook (son of ex-Governor Holbrook of Vermont), under the firm name of F. F. Holbrook & Small, he engaged in the manufacture and sale of Holbrook's swivel ploughs, Holbrook's horse hoes, garden hand seed drills, and other specialties in farm tools. The firm continued for about two years, when another partner was admitted, and the name was changed to F. F. Holbrook & Co. The new firm added several other lines to the manufacture and sale of the specialties which the old firm had put on the market, and continued the business until the autumn of 1873. Then it was wound up and sold out, Mr. Small purchasing the patterns and fixtures; and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Small restarted the business alone; but, finding that more capital was required to develop it to his satisfaction, he associated himself with Thomas B. Everett, under the firm name of Everett & Small. This partnership continued till 1883, when Mr. Small withdrew, and formed a new partnership with A. H. Matthews, under the name of Small & Matthews, for the continued manufacture of seed drills, ploughs, and also the celebrated Small's calf-feeders, of which he is the inventor and patentee. He is now engaged almost exclusively in the manufacture and sale of his calf-feeder, of which upward of twenty-two thousand have been made and sold since the patent was secured in 1884, and which is now in use in every State and Territory of the Union and in several foreign countries. This feeder, which is the only successful invention of its kind in the

JOSIAH B. SMALL

world, is a marvel of simplicity, and has been carried to such a degree of perfection that it has called forth thousands of unsolicited testimonials from all over the country. Many of those who use it write Mr. Small to thank him for inventing so perfect and useful an article and to wish him a long life of business prosperity. The present firm name is J. B. Small & Co., that of Small & Matthews having been dropped in 1887. In politics Mr. Small has always been a Republican. He was married first, October 19, 1870, to Miss Helen A. Smith, who died March 28, 1874, leaving one daughter: Hila H. Small. His second marriage was on December 24, 1879, to Miss Ada

R. Smith. She died April 10, 1892, leaving one daughter: Grace A. Small. The eldest daughter is now (1895) a student at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, in her junior year; and the youngest daughter is in a Somerville grammar school. Mr. Small resides in East Somerville.

SMITH, Francis Hill, of Boston, artist, is a native of Boston, born October 15, 1842, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Hill) Smith. He is descended on the paternal side from one of three brothers, who came from England, and settled in New Hampshire about the year 1740. On the maternal side he is connected with the Hill family members of which were early merchants in Boston in the eighteenth century. His father Jeremiah Smith came to Boston in early youth. The latter was a master builder, and belonged to the old school of mechanics. He was of the best class of master builders, who in his time possessed a thorough knowledge of building in all its many parts, and understood not only construction, but

FRANK HILL SMITH.

the details of architecture. It was at that period a requirement that master builders should be able to lay out a building architecturally; and they were, in fact, the architects of their day. Mr. Smith was educated in the Boston public schools and at Baker's Preparatory School, now extinct. He began active life as a clerk in a wholesale dry-goods store at the age of sixteen. But he had no liking or disposition for that business, and accordingly left soon after, and entered the office of John Thorndike, where he began the study of architecture, under the guidance of Hammatt Billings, who was at that time associated with Mr. Thorndike, and was building the Charitable Mechanic Building on Chauncy Street. Soon after Mr. Smith, together with Alfred Bicknell and William Mark Fisher, persistently, and with ultimate success, pressed the trustees of the Lowell Institute to establish a life class in their art school. They then also drew from the antique in the gallery of the Boston Athenæum, the only opportunity at that time offered a student of artistic inclinations in Boston. Mr. Smith steadily pursued art, studied in Boston until the year 1867, when he went to Paris, and there took up painting with architecture. He entered the Atelier Swiss and that of Léon Bonnat, being one of the first American pupils of the latter. To Bonnat he attributes much of the disposition which he then acquired of a thoroughness in study, which is so essential in the pursuit of art. While in Europe, Mr. Smith made many studies of exterior and interior from the many fine examples of architecture in France, Holland, and Italy, spending much time in Venice and in Northern Italy. He thus kept up a serious study of both architecture and painting, acquiring a knowledge of each which stood him in good turn in his after career, and enabled him to undertake a great variety of work. During the last twenty-five years he has built and remodelled many houses, and done much and remarkable work in the special line of interior decoration, not only in dwelling-houses, but in churches, theatres, clubs, stores, hotels, yachts, and steamboats. In artistic decoration of the latter class he has been a pioneer; and the notable work in the large steamboats of the Fall River Line, the "Puritan," "Plymouth," and "Priscilla," especially bear witness to the perfection of his art. When intrusted with the designs for the interior of these steamers, he availed himself of the opportunity to institute an entire revolution in steamboat decoration by avoiding the prevailing errors with resulting vulgar display, and introducing instead a more lawful and correct style in the composition. Of

yachts which he has decorated, one, showing the most elaborate work, is the schooner "Lasca," considered both on this side and in European waters one of the most complete and thoroughly appointed yachts afloat. Among his decorations in public buildings, that of the new hall of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the State House Extension is most remarked. In the latter he has endeavored, and successfully, to treat the subject on a level with the reputation of the State. In his practice Mr. Smith has devoted much of his time to decoration in its best sense, striving always to avoid the tendency which he has seen prevailing in temporary fashions and in the vulgar pretence of so-called art. He has done his best to shape and control, by a lawful taste built upon the sound principles of the classic in art, all work intrusted to his care. Mr. Smith was for several years a member of the Union, Papyrus, Athletic, and the old Allston Club, the first artists' club in Boston, and was one of the original members and organizers of the St. Botolph Club, that being the third of like character in the establishment of which he has been interested, the second being the Athenian Club, which had a brief existence. He was an original member of the School of Design connected with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a member later of its directing committee. In 1876 he was by appointment of Governor Rice art commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and elected secretary of that group of judges. In politics he classes himself as a Republican, believing strongly in the principles of the Republican party. He is an American through and through. He is a firm believer in work, persistent and serious, and wastes no time in the pursuit of the fads of the hour. Mr. Smith has been twice married. He married first, July 25, 1874, Miss Clara Montfort Fay, of New York. She died February 16, 1881, leaving four children: Rosamond, Montfort, Francis, and Clarence Hill. He married second, April 8, 1891, Mrs. Charlotte E. Robertson, widow of James H. Robertson, of New York. They have a daughter: Mabel Hill Smith.

SOMERS, Frank Doremus, of Boston, merchant tailor, is a native of Connecticut, born in the town of Derby, near New Haven, July 10, 1853, son of Henry and Emma (Drew) Somers. His father's family trace their history back to England, and are probably connected with the Somers, of Somersetshire; and his mother's family are distantly connected with the late Daniel Drew

FRANK D. SOMERS.

of Wall Street fame. It was on this side a long-lived race, his maternal great-grandmother living to the age of ninety-four and his grandfather to about ninety-three. Ancestors on both sides served in the Revolution, in Connecticut. Frank D. was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he graduated in 1869, with an oration, and also taking one of the "Means" prizes. He was fitted for Yale College, but did not enter, preferring at once to engage in active business life. He began with his father, who was a merchant tailor, in 1870; and two years later took a salaried position as a cutter in a New Haven tailor's establishment. In 1875 he came to Boston, and entered the employ of Charles A. Smith & Co. on School Street, where he remained for five years. Then in 1880 he engaged in business of fine tailoring on his own account at No. 414 Washington Street, in partnership with Curtis Brown, who was connected for many years with the musical clubs of Boston, and was largely instrumental in bringing out Annie Cary as a singer. Within a year after this partnership was formed Mr. Brown died, and thereafter Mr. Somers con-

tinued the business alone. He removed to Park Street in 1883, and has since been established there. His business has steadily increased from year to year, until now it averages $100,000 a year. Having no tastes for clubs or society life, Mr. Somers belongs to no social organization. He is in politics an Independent Republican. He was married November 19, 1874, to Miss Harriet Parker Hervey, of Andover. They have three children: Marion (seventeen years, just entering Smith College), Lawrence Drew (fifteen years), and Constance Somers (thirteen years).

STEVENS, George Henry, of Newburyport, city clerk, was born in Needham, April 15, 1829, son of George Gay and Harriet (Russell) Stevens. His father was a native of Needham, and a farmer; and his mother was born in a log cabin in Vermont. On both sides he is of English ancestry. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Bridgewater State Normal School, where he spent one year, 1847, fitting for a school-

GEORGE H. STEVENS.

teacher. His boyhood was spent on the farm where he learned farming from his father. After leaving the normal school, he engaged in school-teaching, which occupation he followed for about two years. He came to Newburyport in 1849, and was there first employed as a clerk in a millinery store. Afterward he carried on a straw bleachery for a number of years. In 1870 he was elected city clerk; and he has filled that position to the present time, serving for twenty-five consecutive years,— now in the twenty-sixth year. In May, 1864, he enlisted in the Third Unattached Company, Massachusetts Infantry, as corporal, and served until August following, meanwhile having become a sergeant. After the war he was for some time attached to the Eighth Regiment, serving in the several grades to first lieutenant. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, a member of St. Mark's Lodge, King Cyrus Chapter, and the Newburyport Commandery, Knights Templar; with the Odd Fellows, member of Quascacunquen Lodge, No. 39; and with the Grand Army of the Republic, member of Post 49. In the Masonic order he has been master of the lodge, high priest of the chapter, and recorder of the commandery from 1870 to the present time. In politics he is a Republican. He was married May 5, 1863, to Miss Abigail Bartlett Sumner, of Newburyport. They have one daughter: Jennie Sumner Stevens.

STRAIN, Daniel Josiah, of Boston, artist, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Littleton, November 17, 1847, son of Daniel and Sally (Goddard) Strain. He was educated in the public schools. His inclination toward art was early displayed. He began with crayon work. He first opened his studio in Boston about the year 1870, and was doing good work in crayon heads of children, which in photographic reproductions were becoming widely popular, when he concluded to go abroad, and perfect himself in all branches of art. He studied in Paris under J. Lefebvre and G. Boulanger from 1877 to 1884, spending his summers in sketching trips in Holland, Belgium, and Spain, and exhibited his later work while there in the Salon of 1881, 1882, and 1883. His first Salon picture, "Les Deux Amis," was subsequently published in an etching by him. Upon his return to this country he reopened his studio in Boston, and has since done much notable work in portraits and *genre*. Among his notable portraits are: General N. P. Banks, which now hangs in the City Hall at Waltham; Governor John B. Smith, the Hon. E. H. Rollins, and Captain George

H. Perkins, U.S.N., all of which hang in the State Capitol at Concord, N.H.; and John G. Whittier, now in Danvers, Mass. Mr. Strain is a member

DANIEL J. STRAIN.

of the Boston Art, and Paint and Clay clubs. He married July 13, 1869, Miss Dora L. Adams, of Wilbraham.

SWIFT, Marcus George Barker, of Fall River, member of the bar, is a native of Michigan, born in Raisin township, "Quaker Valley," Lenawee County, March 12, 1848, son of the Rev. Orson Ross Swift, M.D., and Mary Elizabeth (Barker) Swift. At the age of six years he was bereft, by death, of a mother's care; and his father survived her decease only two years. He and a younger sister (now Mrs. James A. Dubuar, wife of a lumber manufacturer in Northville, Mich.) were then taken in charge by his grandfather, the Rev. Marcus Swift, and his uncle, John Marcus Swift, M.D., in whose households the orphaned children received the tenderest care and most excellent training. He is of good New England Revolutionary stock. One of his great-grandfathers, John Swift, first of Connecticut, and then of New York, was a private in the Continental army, and a brigadier-general of New York troops in the War of 1812, killed at Fort George; and another great-grandfather, Weaver Osborn, first of Rhode Island and then of New York, was also a Revolutionary soldier. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Wayne County, Michigan; and he received a collegiate training at Adrian College (preparatory), and at the University of Michigan, from the law department of which he was graduated in March, 1872. Much of his early youth was spent in hard work on the farm, until he was sixteen. During the latter part of the Civil War he joined the Union army, enlisting in September, 1864, as a private in Company E, Fourth Michigan Infantry; and he served until June, 1866. Upon his return home he resumed his studies, and soon began reading law in the city of Detroit. He read first in the office of Newberry, Pond, & Brown, and then with F. H. Canfield, and, entering the law school of the University of Michigan, was duly graduated as above stated. During a part of the time he was studying he, as many others have done, taught school, and engaged in other work, as a means of self-support. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1872, and began practice in the office of Hoyt Post, Detroit, who was at that time the official reporter of Supreme Court decisions. There he remained for about a year, when he removed to Gratiot County, Saginaw Valley. In December, 1874, he came to Massachusetts, and established himself in Fall River, where he has since been engaged in active practice. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in January, 1875. In 1876 he became associated in business with Judge H. K. Braley, forming the firm of Braley & Swift, which was one of the leading law firms of Bristol County for many years and until the appointment of Judge Braley to the bench of the Superior Court in February, 1891. After the dissolution of the old firm Mr. Swift associated with himself, under the firm name Swift & Grime, the present city solicitor of Fall River, George Grime. In politics Mr. Swift is a Republican, but not a seeker after office. While in Michigan, he was town clerk of Plymouth township during the first year after attaining his majority. In Fall River he has been a member of the School Committee six years. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, a member of the First Congregationalist Church of Fall River. Mr. Swift was married December 25,

1872, to Miss Mary Duncan Milne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Alexander and Eliza Ann (Osborn) Milne. Six children were born to them:

MARCUS C. B. SWIFT.

James Marcus (now a senior in the University of Michigan), Orson Alexander (killed in a railroad collision January 31, 1894), John Tuttle, Milne Barker, Mabel Antoinette, and Anna Osborn Swift (the last four in school in Fall River).

THAYER, Charles Paine, M.D., of Boston, is a native of Vermont, born in West Randolph, January 22, 1843, son of Samuel White and Sarah Linn (Pratt) Thayer. His ancestors were from Massachusetts; and he is a lineal descendant of John Alden of "Mayflower" fame, whose Bible, which the Puritan brought from England, printed in London in 1599, is in his possession. His early education was acquired in the common school, academy, and High School. He entered the University of Vermont at Burlington in September, 1860, and remained a year, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Civil War. Upon the completion of this service he took up the study of medicine, first at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. After attending one course of lectures there, he returned to Vermont, and finished in the medical department of the University of Vermont, taking three courses, and receiving his degree of M.D. in 1865. From 1871 to 1874 he was surgeon on the Northern Pacific Railroad; from 1875 to 1877 health officer of the city of Burlington, Vt.; in 1877 medical director of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Vermont; and from 1875 to 1878 assistant surgeon of the Vermont Volunteer Militia. In October, 1878, he moved from Burlington to Boston, and has since been actively engaged in professional work in the latter city. From 1882 to 1885, he was adjunct professor of anatomy in the medical department of Vermont University. He is now professor of anatomy and secretary of the Tufts College Medical School. He is also medical examiner in chief of the New England Commercial Travellers' Association, and medical examiner for Boston of the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Accident Association of America. Dr. Thayer has been a frequent writer on medical topics, and is at present as-

CHARLES P. THAYER.

sociate editor of the *Atlantic Medical Weekly*. While in Vermont, he prepared the Vermont Medical Register, published in 1877. He is a member

of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is connected with numerous fraternal and other organizations; member of the order of Elks, Hartford (Conn.) Lodge; of the Burlington Commandery, Knights Templar; of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gettysburg Post, No. 91, Boston; of the Vermont Associates; the Vermont Veterans' Association; and the White Mountain Commercial Travellers' Association, of which he was the second president.

THOMAS, Charles Holt, M.D., of Cambridge, was born in New Bedford, August 26, 1850, son of James B. and Araminta D. (Taber) Thomas. His father was a son of Samuel Thomas, a ship-builder on the Kennebec River, Me., and brother of Captain Joseph B. Thomas, the Standard Sugar Refinery millionaire; and his mother was daughter of Captain Reuben Taber, a sea-captain of Fairhaven. He was educated in the public schools of New Bedford and at Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. He went to sea in early life, then served one year in the United States navy on the steamer "Monongahela," and was wrecked at Santa Croix, W.I., in an earthquake in 1867. The same year he was honorably discharged from the service. He was next a train despatcher on the Reading Railroad at Belmont, Penna., later served as telegraph operator on the French cable at Duxbury for eleven years, and for the succeeding five years was connected with the Associated Press in Boston. While in the latter service, in 1883 he began to prepare for a medical career, studying after "good-night" in the telegraph office. In 1885 he entered the Medical School of Boston University, and graduated with high honors in 1888, in a class of forty-three, of which he was class president. He began practice in Cambridge immediately after graduation, and was not slow in building up a large business. He became one of the most successful homœopathic practitioners in the eastern part of Massachusetts, and has achieved such a reputation that he is called to neighboring cities and towns as consulting physician in critical cases. In 1895 he was appointed instructor in sanitary science and hygiene in the Boston University Medical School. He is secretary of the Alumni Association of the Boston University Medical School, and business manager of the *Bulletin of Medical Instruction* published by this association. In politics he is a Republican. He is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Mt. Olivet Lodge, of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, and Boston Commandery, Knights Templar; is a past grand of Dunster Lodge, Charles River Encampment Odd Fellows; and member also of several other secret societies. Dr. Thomas was married November 17, 1877, to Miss J. Leona Winsor, of Duxbury. They have had three children, only one of whom is now living: Will K. S. Thomas.

CHAS. H. THOMAS.

TILDEN, Frank Elmer, M.D., of Easton, is a native of Easton, born April 13, 1853, son of Francis and Alvera Morton (White) Tilden. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Nathaniel Tilden, who came from England to Scituate in 1634. The Tildens of England are an ancient Kentish family, which dates its origin from Sir Richard Tylden, who came over from Normandy after William the Conqueror, and was subsequently a crusader with Richard Cœur de Lion. On the maternal side Dr. Tilden is descended from General Richard Gridley, of Bunker Hill fame. He was educated in the common and high schools of Easton, and studied for his profession at

the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1876. He began practice in the autumn following, in his native town, where he has since

FRANK E. TILDEN.

been actively engaged. He has written valuable papers on "An Epidemic of Diphtheria in Easton in 1890–91" and "The Medical Profession in Easton," and has displayed his interest in town matters in many ways. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, member of the Electric Lodge of Brockton. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as secretary of the Easton Republican town committee for several years. Dr. Tilden was married November 12, 1884, to Miss Ellen Louise Leonard. They have had two children: Frank Gridley (deceased) and Annie Frances Tilden.

TILTON, Josiah Odin, M.D., of Lexington, is a native of Maine, born in Limerick, July 29, 1853, son of Jeremiah D. and Abigail S. (Freeze) Tilton. He is descended from the Tiltons early settlers in Kensington, N.H. His paternal grandparents kept tavern in Deerfield, N.H., for a number of years; and his father was a Baptist clergyman. He obtained his early education in the district schools, and fitted for Dartmouth College at the Milford (N.H.) High School. But he took his collegiate course at Colby, where he graduated in 1875 with the degree of A.B., four years later receiving the degree of A.M. After his graduation he taught for two years in institutions in New Jersey, and three years in the High School at Peterborough, N.H., meanwhile studying medicine with a preceptor at Jaffrey, N.H. Subsequently he took the regular medical course at the University of the City of New York, and graduated M.D. in March, 1882. During the remainder of that year and until September of the next year he practised with Dr. E. H. Stevens, of Cambridge. Then, establishing himself in Lexington, he opened his own office, and became at once engaged in active practice there. He also took an active interest in Lexington town matters, and has served on various committees for drainage and water supply and some time on the School Committee. He is a councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, one of the executive committee of the Old Belfry Club of Lex-

J. O. TILTON.

ington, a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, a Freemason, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, serving the last

mentioned as examining physician. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. Dr. Tilton was married first, April 30, 1884, to Miss Hattie A. French, daughter of H. K. French, of Peterborough, N.H. She died October 24, 1886, leaving one child: Henry O. Tilton. He married second, October 31, 1894, Miss Florence Gardner Stratton, of Concord, N.H.

TOBEY, George Loring, M.D., of Lancaster, is a native of Maine, born in Machiasport, June 17, 1853, son of Samuel and Nancy B. (Robinson) Tobey. He was educated in the public schools and at Washington Academy, East Machias. He began active life when a boy of fifteen as a clerk in the office of his brother, H. N. Tobey. Here he remained for most of the time until 1873, when he went to Boston, and entered the employ of Cobb Brothers, Roxbury District, grocers. After two years there he engaged in business, on his own account, entering into partnership with L. E. Quint, under the firm name of Quint & Tobey, grocers. Not long after, deciding to take up the study of medicine, he sold out his business, and entered the classical institute, Waterville, Me. He graduated from the Bowdoin College Medical School in June, 1879, and immediately began practice, settled in Shrewsbury, Mass. He remained there a year and a half, and then removed to Lancaster, where he has since been established. He has been a member of the Board of Health of the town since 1883, and for some time on the staff of the Clinton Hospital. He is one of the censors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Worcester District, and is a member also of the American Medical Association, of the Worcester Medical Association, the Clinton Medical Association, and the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health. He was a member of the School Board of Lancaster from 1889 to 1894. His club affiliations are with the Clinton and Lancaster Athletic Association. Dr. Tobey was married July 14, 1880, to Miss Abigail A. Grant, of Machiasport, Me. They have three children: George L., Jr., Guy Davis, and Harold Grant Tobey.

GEO. L. TOBEY.

TOWER, Levi Lincoln, of Boston, merchant, was born in Cummington, Hampshire County, October 15, 1826, son of David and Alcey (Dean) Tower. He is descended in the eighth generation from John Tower, born in the parish of Hingham, Norfolk, England, who came to New England, and settled in New Hingham in 1637, and in 1638 39 married Margaret Ilbrook in Charlestown, who was also born in England, and came to Hingham with her father. His mother was a daughter of Dr. John Dean, of North Adams. He was educated in the common school, which he attended three months in the year, and at Drewey Academy, North Adams, studying there two terms, meanwhile working at Alpheus Smith's Tavern in North Adams for his board. This was supplemented by excellent home training, and diligent reading of the Pittsfield *Sun*, published once a week. He remained on the farm with his parents, seven brothers, and one sister, till his twentieth year. Then he took a situation as a teacher in a district school at Shelburne Falls; but, before the term opened, his brother Stephen A., at that time at work in Boston, found a place for him there, and accordingly he procured a substitute, and came to the city. From that time Boston has been his home, and he has been an active Boston business man during the entire period of half a century. He began business with the firm of Cutter, Tower,

& Co., stationers, of which he is now the only surviving partner, his associates in the firm — James M. Cutter, Stephen A. Tower (his brother), and Isaac L. Kidder — having all died some years ago. As early as 1849 a branch house was established in New York, and during the Civil War and some time after the firm also had branch houses in Chicago and in Providence, R.I. The latter, however, were closed out some time ago; but the New York and Boston houses have been steadily maintained since their establishment, the Boston house being the principal one. Mr. Tower's brother, Stephen A., was in charge of the New York house from its opening in 1849 till his death, February 13, 1883; and since that time it has been conducted under the name of the Tower Manufacturing and Novelty Company, of which Mr. Tower is the president. This company was organized under the laws of New York, and is managed by D. A. Tower, son of Mr. Tower's brother, David Tower, who was taken into the New York house direct from his father's farm, when a lad of fifteen, in about the year 1860, and there received his business training under the direction of his uncles, Stephen A. and L. L. Tower. Upon the death of S. A. Tower he was made treasurer and manager, his present position. The Boston house is now conducted under the name of the Cutter-Tower Company, the old firm having been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts in 1878, with L. L. Tower as president, which office he has held ever since. This house has charge of the manufacturing of the patented goods and specialties of the two companies, which they own and control, some of which are known and used all over the world, notably the rubber head pencil, patented by Mr. Tower in 1852; the barometer inkstand, sold largely during the Civil War, and adopted by the government in its principal offices; the bank penholder of cork and wood (patented by L. L. Tower, February 21, 1888); Tower's multiplex rubber; the compressed, rounded, pointed, and polished wood tooth-picks, made after twenty years' experimenting; and various other popular articles, all of which rank the highest of their class. Mr. Tower has been prominent for many years in the Methodist Episcopal Church, holding numerous positions. From 1862 to 1869 he was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Cambridge, and also trustee, steward, and class leader of the same society till he moved to Somerville. In the latter place he was superintendent of the Webster Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church (now the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Union Square) for about six years, and president of the board of trustees and steward of the church till his removal in 1892 to Mt. Ida, Newton, his present place of residence. In Newton he is now connected with the Newton Corner Methodist Episcopal church, in which he also holds the office of steward. The presidency of the board of trustees, which was offered and pressed upon him, he was obliged to decline on account of advancing years and his many business responsibilities. He has been attached to the church since his childhood, when he was of the Sunday-school infant class taught by a sister of the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, in the old meeting-house on Meeting-house Hill in Cummington, near the home of the poet Bryant. Mr. Tower was married September 15, 1852, to Miss Sophronia M. Thayer, daughter of Timothy and Morandy Thayer, of Windsor, a descendant, through her mother, of Peregrine White. They have had seven children: Emma Thayer, Ann Adella, Ada Eliza, George Martin, Lillian Estella, Walter Lincoln, and Edith Mabel Tower.

L. L. TOWER.

TRAIN, Samuel Putnam, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Boston, May 23, 1848, son of Samuel F. and Frances G. (Glover) Train. He

SAMUEL P. TRAIN.

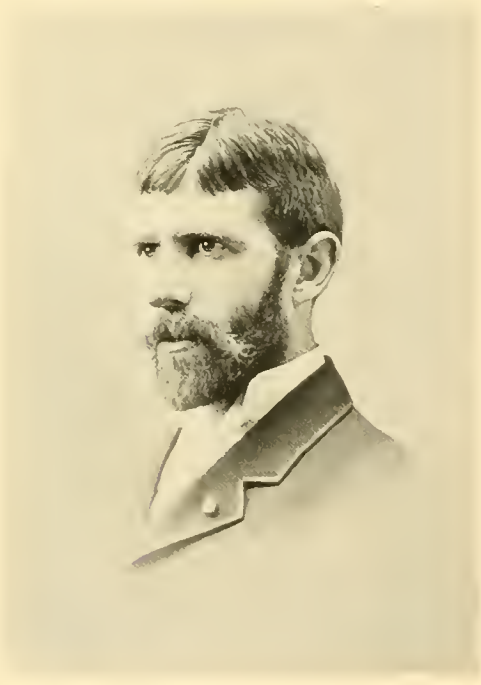
was educated in the Roxbury schools, finishing at the Roxbury Latin School in 1864. He began business with Grant, Warren, & Co., paper manufacturers and importers of paper-makers' supplies, immediately after leaving the Latin School, and has been connected with the house through the various changes of the firm up to the present time; namely, H. M. Clark & Co., Thompson, Twombly, & Co., Twombly & Co., Train, Hosford, & Co., and last (in 1880), as now, Train, Smith, & Co. Colonel Train was a member of the staff of Governor John D. Long for three years as quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Union, the Eastern Yacht, the Country, and the Athletic clubs. In politics he has always been a Republican. Mr. Train is unmarried.

TURNER, Ross Sterling, of Boston and Salem, artist, was born in New York, at Westport, Essex County, June 29, 1847, son of David and Eliza J. (Cameron) Turner. On the paternal side he is of English descent, his ancestors in America coming from Hull, England, and on the maternal side of Scotch. The family settled in Canada. His grandfather on his mother's side bore the good Scotch name of Duncan Cameron, and his grandmother was Jane Conroy, of St. John's. He was educated in public and private schools; and his training for active life was in the printing-office, his father being a publisher and job printer. In 1868, when he had attained his majority, he began the study of mechanical draughting, and for several years after practised it in Washington, D.C., where he was for a time one of the head draughtsmen in the United States Patent Office. In 1876 he resigned this position, and went to Europe to study painting, having determined to follow the painter's life. He remained abroad seven years, studying and painting in Munich, Venice, Florence, and Rome, and upon his return in 1882 settled in Boston, and opened a studio in West Street. Three years later, upon his marriage, he made his home in Salem, where he has since resided. He has, however, continued his main studio in Boston, being now established in the Grundmann Studio Building, Back Bay.

ROSS TURNER.

During the winter months he teaches in his Boston studio, and he is also an instructor in water colors in the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

nology. Mr. Turner's paintings cover a considerable range of subjects,— marine, landscape, architectural, and ideal work, the latter embracing some important studies in ancient marine architecture, almost all of these in water colors, although he uses oils as well. A large marine moonlight done in oils was at the Chicago Exposition. At present Mr. Turner is engaged upon some large water-color marine subjects, embracing the picturesque era of ship-building from 1492 to 1700, a field as yet little explored and painted. In the municipal election of December, 1894, he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Salem. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Salem Club, the Manchester Yacht Club, and one of the board of government of the Art Club and of the Boston Art Students' Association. He was married May 28, 1884, to Miss Emma Louise Blaney, of Boston. They have three children: Sterling (born in Salem, August 3, 1885), Cameron (born in Salem, February 22, 1893), and Ruth Turner (born in Salem, November 10, 1894).



W. ORISON UNDERWOOD.

UNDERWOOD, William Orison, of Lynn, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Newton, May 5, 1861, son of General Adin B. Underwood and Jane Lydia (Walker) Underwood. He is a direct descendant of Joseph Underwood, who came to Hingham in 1637. His grandfather, General Orison Underwood, was appointed brigadier-general of Massachusetts militia by Governor John Davis in 1841. His father, General A. B. Underwood, distinguished through his notable service in the Civil War, practised law before going to the war, first as a partner of Henry P. Staples, afterward Judge Staples, and then in partnership with the late Charles R. Train. Mr. Underwood was educated in the Newton public schools, fitting for college in the High School, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1884. He prepared for his profession at the Harvard Law School, and later at the Boston University Law School, reading also as a student in the law office of Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1886, and began practice the following autumn in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Underwood & Underwood. Upon the death of his father in January, 1888, he gave up his office, and associated himself with Benjamin N. Johnson, subsequently forming the firm of Johnson & Underwood. This partnership continued unchanged till the autumn of 1894 when Robert P. Clapp was admitted, and the name changed to Johnson, Clapp, & Underwood. Mr. Underwood has always conducted a general practice, doing more or less court work. He has been connected with a number of cases of more than ordinary interest, notably several concerning shore rights and early beach titles. He is a member of the Union and Exchange clubs, Boston, of the Loyal Legion, and of the Oxford Club of Lynn, where he resides. Mr. Underwood was married December 18, 1886, to Miss Bessie Y. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia.

WATERMAN, Frank Sturtevant, of Boston, undertaker, was born in Roxbury, September 18, 1862, son of Joseph Samson and Sarah Patten (Huse) Waterman. (For ancestry, see Waterman, George Huse.) He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Washington Grammar School and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He entered his father's business immediately upon leaving school, and has steadily been engaged in this business since, having been admitted to partnership in 1879, when the firm was composed of his father and brother George

H. After his father's death in 1893 the business was continued by the brothers without change of firm name. Mr. Waterman was a member of the

FRANK S. WATERMAN.

Massachusetts militia from 1883 to 1889, serving in Company D, First Regiment, Roxbury City Guard. During this period he acted as clerk and treasurer of the company, and was also sergeant at the time of the expiration of his service. He belongs to the various Masonic societies, including the Knights Templar, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, member of the Dudley Association (of which he was vice-president in 1895), member of the Undertakers' Associations of New England and Massachusetts, and of the Roxbury Club. In politics he is a Republican. He was married September 10, 1888, to Miss Hattie S. Torrey. They have two children: Frank S., Jr., and Lucy Waterman. The daughter was named for her great-grandmother, who lived to be one hundred and two years old, and died the year the former was born.

WATERMAN, George Huse, of Boston, undertaker, was born in Roxbury, June 27, 1855, son of Joseph Samson and Sarah Patten (Huse) Waterman. He is a descendant from old New England families settling in this country in 1629. His great-great-grandfather, Dependence Sturtevant Waterman, was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and served at the battle of Bunker Hill. His grandmother, Lucy Waterman, died at Halifax, Mass., November 15, 1891, aged one hundred and one years and seven months. He was educated in the Roxbury public schools, graduating from the Washington Grammar School in 1870, and spending one year in the High School. After leaving school, he went to work for his father, who established the business, still carried on, in 1859, and in 1876 became a member of the firm of Joseph S. Waterman & Son. In 1879 his brother Frank was admitted, and the firm name was changed to Joseph S. Waterman & Sons. Since the death of the father, February 2, 1893, the two brothers have continued the business under the old firm name. They now do the largest undertaking business in New England, and own by far the most extensive retail plant. Mr. Waterman was president of the Massachusetts Under-

GEORGE H. WATERMAN

takers' Association in 1891 and 1892, and remains a leading member of that organization. He is prominent in the Masonic order and a Knight Tem-

plar, having reached the thirty-second degree, and in the order of Odd Fellows; and belongs also to the Knights of Honor, the Royal Arcanum, the United Workmen, and the Red Men. He has served in the State militia, as member of Company D, First Regiment, from 1876 to 1879, and subsequently as a member of the National Lancers. His club affiliations are with the Boston Athletic, the Roxbury, and the Dorchester clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He was married April 2, 1884, to Miss Pamelia A. Cutter. They have four children: Joseph Samson, Charles Cutter, Alice Antoinette, and George H. Waterman, Jr.

WATERMAN, THOMAS, M.D., of Boston, was born in Boston, December 17, 1842, son of Thomas and Joanna (Towle) Waterman. He is in the eighth generation from Robert Waterman, one of two brothers (Robert and Thomas) who emigrated from England to this country in 1636. The former settled in Roxbury. One of the descendants of Robert was one of the thirty original founders of Norwich, Conn. His great-grandfather, Silas Waterman, with others, went up the Connecticut River, and founded the town of Lebanon, N.H., in 1761. His grandfather, Colonel Thomas Waterman, was an influential man in his section. His father, Thomas Waterman, born in Lebanon, N.H., in September, 1791, died in Boston, February 27, 1875, came to Boston in 1817, was in mercantile business, and later a bank official for many years, and was prominent in the Masonic order as an efficient secretary of several organizations for nearly fifty years. Dr. Waterman received his early education in the Brimmer Grammar School, and prepared for college at the Boston Latin School. He graduated at Harvard College in 1864, and received the degree of A.M. in 1868. He studied medicine under Professor Jeffries Wyman at Cambridge, and took four courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, graduating as M.D. in 1868. While in the medical school, he held the office of vice-president of the Boylston Medical Society during the year 1867–68. He spent the summer of 1864, after his graduation from the college, in Virginia at City Point and at the front as relief agent of the United States Sanitary Commission. For three months during 1866 he was acting house officer at the Boston City Hospital; and from 1867 to 1868 he was house surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He began the regular practice of medicine in Boston, immediately after his graduation from the medical school in 1868, and has since been actively engaged, holding numerous positions in various institutions. In March, 1869, he was appointed to the staff of physicians of the Dearborn Branch of the Boston Dispensary, and held that position until the closing of this branch. In August, 1870, he was appointed surgeon to St. Joseph's Home; in January, 1871, physician to the central office of the Boston Dispensary, and in 1874 surgeon to the Boston Dispensary, which position he held for ten years, at the end of that period declining a reappointment. In July, 1881, he was elected examining physician to the Board of Directors of Public Institutions of the City of Boston; and he has since continued in that office, under the Board of Commissioners which succeeded the Board of Directors. His duties as examining physician have included the examination of most of the insane of Suffolk County, and he has served for a number of years as medical expert in such cases before the courts. In 1869 he was made medical examiner of the North-western Life Insurance Company, and later became medical examiner in Boston for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. At the organization of the Masonic Equitable Accident Association of Boston, in January, 1892, he was elected medical director, and has continued in that office to the present time. He is also medical director of the Boston Masonic Mutual Benefit Association and of the North-western Masonic Aid Association of Chicago. He was instructor in comparative anatomy and physiology in Harvard University for the academic year of 1873–74, and assistant in anatomy in the Harvard Medical School for three years, from 1879. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society (elected a councillor in May, 1881), of the Suffolk District Medical Society (elected one of the censors in 1874), of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences (one of the original members), and of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement. He has been a member of the committee on mammals of the Boston Society of Natural History since 1870, having previously served for a short time as curator of mammals and comparative anatomy, which office was subsequently abolished. Dr. Waterman has held high place in the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in 1864, and ranks with its most prominent members. He

is especially noted as a correct ritualist and a powerful actor in the more dramatic Masonic grades. After holding the various subordinate positions, he has served as worshipful master of Zetland Lodge, high priest of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, most excellent grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, and commander-in-chief of Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree, and a sovereign grand inspector-general of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being so crowned at Cincinnati,

THOMAS WATERMAN.

Ohio, in 1883. He was an original member of Aleppo Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (chartered June 6, 1883, an order limited in membership to Knights Templar and thirty-second-degree Scottish Rite Masons), and, after serving as second officer, was elected to the office of potentate in December, 1890. He held this office for three years, during which time the membership doubled, from twelve hundred to twenty-four hundred, the largest temple in the United States. While potentate, he was presented by the members with the most elegant emblematic jewel ever given, a crescent suspended from a scimitar, and encrusted with more than two hundred diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. He has also been the recipient of emblematic jewels from the lodge, chapter, grand chapter, and consistory on retiring from the principal office in the various orders. He is one of the four representatives of Aleppo Temple to the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine for North America. Dr. Waterman was also one of the founders of the Home Circle, and is the supreme medical examiner of this order. He has published occasional articles on medical subjects in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, and is the author of Masonic addresses to the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Massachusetts in 1879, 1880, and 1881. Of late years he has been interested in the investigation of pseudo-Spiritualism, and has a reputation among his friends as an amateur conjurer of much skill. In politics Dr. Waterman is a Republican, and first voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has always voted every year since, but has never aspired to political office. He was married December 4, 1872, to Miss Harriet Henchman Howard, daughter of Edward Howard (of the E. Howard Watch & Clock Company, and inventor of the American system of watch-making). They have two daughters: Lilian (married to William B. Jackson, December 12, 1893) and Marion Waterman.

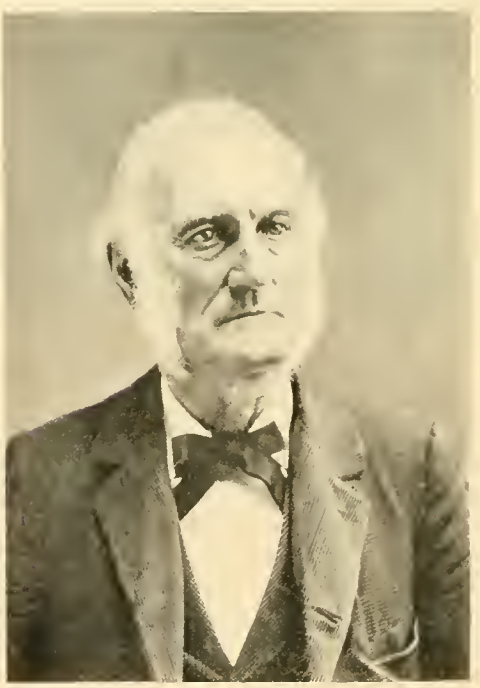
WENTWORTH, George Littlefield, of Boston and Weymouth, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in Ellsworth, May 24, 1852, son of Stacy Hall and Rebecca Littlefield (Getchell) Wentworth. He is seventh in generation from Elder William Wentworth, who emigrated from England to America between 1636 and 1638, landing in Boston. Elder William was a close friend of the Rev. John Wheelwright, and connected with him by marriage, and a second cousin to Anne Hutchinson, both of whom were banished from Massachusetts in November, 1637. He accompanied John Wheelwright to Exeter, N.H., and was one of the thirty-five signers (Wheelwright being the first) who entered into a combination for government at Exeter, July 4, 1639. This original and interesting document is still preserved at Exeter. The descendants of Elder William were closely identified with the history of New Hampshire. His grandson John was justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1713 to 1718, and was appointed lieutenant gov-

ernor of New Hampshire in 1717, which office he held until his death in December, 1730. In 1741, when New Hampshire was allowed a governor,

GEORGE L. WENTWORTH.

Benning Wentworth, son of John, was appointed to the office; and he held it until 1767, after which another John Wentworth, nephew of Benning, was appointed. The length of service of Benning Wentworth as governor, twenty-five years, was longer than any other governor in America ever served under a royal commission. While in office, he presented to Dartmouth College five hundred acres of land, on which the college buildings are erected. George L. Wentworth was educated in the public schools in Brewer, Me., until sixteen, and then under private tutor, fitting for college, but never entering. He studied for his profession at the Boston University Law School, and graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL.B. In the law school he was president of his class, and was appointed by the faculty class orator. He was admitted to the bar in September following his graduation, and since that time has been in active practice in Boston. In Weymouth, where he has resided since 1885, he has been influential in town affairs, for three years a member of the School Committee, 1887–89; and he has represented his district in the Legislature in 1894 and 1895, in the latter body serving on the committees on the judiciary and on rules. From 1890 to 1893 he was special county commissioner for Norfolk County. Mr. Wentworth is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, now past grand of Wildey Lodge, of South Weymouth, and past high priest of Pentalpha Royal Arch Chapter, and has held prominent positions in Orphans' Hope Lodge of Freemasons and the South Shore Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics he is a Republican. He was married November 5, 1881, to Miss Annette Small, of Belfast, Me. They have four children: Marian Seabury (aged eleven years), Marjorie (nine), Laura Annette (seven), and Stacy Hall Wentworth (five).

WEST, Henry Daniels, M.D., of Southbridge, was born in Templeton, March 19, 1828, son of Clark and Mehitable (Pike) West. He received his education in the district school, which he attended till he was eighteen years of age, and after that at a school in Hopkinton. He began the study of medicine in Lawrence in the autumn of



H. D. WEST.

1851, and graduated, after attending two courses of lectures, from the Worcester Medical College in 1854. He was with Dr. Ordway in a drug store

one year and with Dr. Charles Snow, of Lawrence, about two years. After this training he began practice, settled in Southbridge, October 17, 1854. He has had a most successful career, building up a large practice, and is now retired as much as his old patients will allow him to retire. During his long practice he has had over two thousand cases of childbirth, with assistance of only one case. Although he had much to contend against in early life, he surmounted every obstacle, and to-day stands high in the estimation of his townsmen. He is a physician of the eclectic school and an original thinker. He is a member of the Massachusetts Eclectic Medical Society and of the National Eclectic Medical Society. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church in Southbridge, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for about six years. In politics he has been a Republican. He has held no public office and sought none, devoting his life fully to study and the cause of medicine. Dr. West was married June 3, 1850, to Miss Susan Hastings Moulton, of Oxford. They have had three children: George (died when five months old), Alice Jane (died when five weeks old), and Florence Belle (died August 9, 1882, at the age of thirteen years and five months, of valvular disease of the heart).

WHITNEY, Samuel Brenton, of Boston, organist, was born in Woodstock, Windsor County, Vermont, June 4, 1842, son of Samuel and Amelia (Hyde) Whitney. His early education was obtained in the public schools, and he subsequently attended the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington. He studied music first with local teachers, afterward with Carl Wels in New York, and later still with Professor John K. Paine, of Harvard University, taking lessons on the organ, and pianoforte in composition and instrumentation. He was organist and director of music in Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt., for some time, then at St. Peter's, Albany, N.Y., then at St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Vt.; and for the past twenty-four years he has been organist at the Church of the Advent, Boston, the choir of which church has become quite celebrated under his direction. He has frequently been engaged as conductor of choir festival associations in Massachusetts and Vermont. He has also been conductor of many choral societies in and around Boston, and has the reputation of being very successful in training and developing boys' voices. In this position he has been identified with liturgical music, vested choirs, and a reverent performance of church music. As an organist, he belongs to the strict school, and but for his modesty would be much oftener heard of outside of his own church. His services, however, have been in constant demand in and around Boston, wherever a new organ was to be introduced to the public. It has been said of him that he has a wonderful faculty of getting a great deal of music out of a small instrument. The late Dr. J. H. Wilcox once said in this connection, after hearing

S. B. WHITNEY.

Mr. Whitney play a very small organ, "It takes a much more gifted organist to play a small organ than it does a large one, where every resource is at hand." Another musical authority in Boston has said, "Mr. Whitney by his wonderful mastery of the preludes, fugues, and toccatas of Bach, most of which are so impressed upon his remarkable memory that he rarely uses notes, by his style so brilliant and pleasing, and his improvisations so solid and rich, has won much credit in and beyond professional circles." Mr. Whitney was for a time a teacher of the organ in the New England Conservatory of Music. He also established in that institution for the first time a church

music class, in which were not only the vocal pupils taught how properly to interpret sacred music, but the organ pupils as well were instructed as to the management of the organ in church music. He has written church music quite extensively, also piano and miscellaneous music. Among his compositions are a trio for pianoforte and strings, many solos, and arrangement for both pianoforte and organ, as well as several church services, te deums, miscellaneous anthems, and songs both sacred and secular. He is first vice-president and one of the organ examiners of the American College of Musicians.

WHEATLEY, Frank George, M.D., of North Abington, is a native of Vermont, born in Woodbury, July 6, 1851, son of Luther and Eunice C. (Preston) Wheatley. His preparatory education was received in the common schools, at the Randolph Normal School, Vt., the Methodist Seminary, Montpelier, the Northfield High School, and through a private tutor. He graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1879. He then studied

FRANK C. WHEATLEY.

for his profession at the Dartmouth Medical College, and graduated there in 1883. Taking up his residence in North Abington, he has practised there for eleven years. Since August, 1893, he has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the Tufts College Medical School. Dr. Wheatley is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Plymouth County Club. In politics he is Republican. He was married October 14, 1886, to Miss Nellie J. Holbrook. They have had three children: Robert F. (deceased), Frank E., and George D.

WOODWORTH, Alfred S., of Boston, merchant, was born at Cornwallis, N.S., April 24, 1836, son of Eben F. and Ann (Skinner) Woodworth, whose ancestors moved from Connecticut to Nova Scotia in 1770, and settled in the British Provinces for church reasons. His father moved to and settled in Boston in 1840, and he was educated and has lived here, since that time. He attended the Washington Grammar School in Roxbury, and then took a more advanced course of study at the Pierce Academy in Middleborough; but he did not go to college. After he had finished his school days, he entered the counting-room of Israel Whitney; and in 1858 he started what proved to be the most lucrative tea-brokerage business that existed in Boston. Mr. Woodworth gave his attention to this business until 1875, when he formed, with the late Josiah S. Robinson, the firm of Robinson & Woodworth, tea importers. Mr. Robinson died in 1888; but Mr. Woodworth and his eldest son, Herbert G. Woodworth, still continue the business under the original firm name. Mr. Woodworth served the National Eagle Bank as a director for many years, and in February, 1894, was elected president of that institution to succeed Robert S. Covell, who died suddenly that winter. He was for a long period one of the trustees of the State Reform School, and was for ten years president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. It was during his incumbency of the latter office that the present fine building of the association on Boylston Street was erected, and to every detail of that important work he gave most valuable aid. In politics Mr. Woodworth has been a lifelong Republican, sustaining all the good work of that party, but not backward in criticising its deeds when he has thought that the leaders were going astray. Mr. Woodworth has been successful both in the business and in the social world. His aims are high, and he gives himself heart and soul

to the duties that confront him. Himself an able and successful merchant, his counsels and assistance have been of inestimable value to many

A. S. WOODWORTH.

young men at the outset of their careers. His business engagements have called him twice to Japan and China, and he returned from the first of these visits by way of Europe. His reading has been extensive and solid, and he is a fluent and ready speaker in public assemblies. Mr. Woodworth has been married twice, first, in 1857, to Miss Anna G. Grafton, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters, one deceased, and one now married to Mr. Frank E. James; and second, in 1886, to Mrs. Sara E. Tucker, the issue of this second union being one son.

WORCESTER, John Fonerdon, M.D., of Clinton, was born in Gloucester, May 3, 1864, son of Samuel Howard and Elizabeth A. (Scott) Worcester. He is a descendant of the Rev. William Worcester who came to Salisbury from England in 1638, and of a family in which professional men in theology, medicine, and the law have been numerous. His great-grandfather, Noah Worcester, D.D., was a founder of the American Peace Society and editor of the *Friend of Peace*. His grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Worcester, was a minister of the New Church, and edited a large number of school books. His father, the Rev. Samuel H. Worcester, M.D., devoted himself in church work more to translating and re-editing Swedenborg's works than to the active ministry; and the New Church not affording a livelihood for his large family, he engaged also in the study and practice of medicine. Dr. Worcester's paternal grandmother, Sarah Sargent Worcester, was a daughter of Fitzwilliam Sargent, of Gloucester. His maternal grandfather was Townsend Scott, of Baltimore, Md.; and his maternal grandmother, Edith Bullock (Stockton) Scott, of the New Jersey Stocktons. The family on his mother's side were Quakers. His early education, begun in the public schools of Salem and of Bridgewater, was interrupted by a year's sickness in bed when he was eleven years old, and two years more devoted to regaining his strength. Then in 1878 he entered the Bridgewater High School, and, spending portions of the following four years there, graduated in 1882.

JOHN F. WORCESTER.

Meanwhile he also studied at home under his father, and read considerably. Working much out of doors at this time and after leaving the

High School, he recovered his health, and in the autumn of 1884 went to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of J. E. Caldwell & Co., jewellers. But, while enjoying the beautiful things which he handled here, the work was not congenial to him; and after a while he decided to return home, and take up the study of medicine. Accordingly, he began his studies with his father, and in October, 1885, entered the Boston University Medical School. Graduating therefrom in June, 1888, he spent a year abroad in further study, mainly in the hospitals at Prague, Vienna, and Freiburg, Baden. Upon his return he practised a few months with his uncle, Dr. Edward Worcester, of Waltham, and then in July, 1889, removed to Clinton, where he took the office and good-will of Dr. Charles A. Brooks. Here he has since remained, with short interruptions, in active practice. In his work and treatment of his professional brethren he has endeavored to live up to a high standard,—allow no pecuniary or other motive to influence him to do otherwise than what a high code of medical ethics would demand. From 1890 to 1893 he was a member of the Board of Health of Clinton. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, the Surgical and Gynæcological Society, the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society; a member of the Prescott Club of Clinton (one of the board of managers from 1890 to 1894), of the Clinton Lancaster Athletic Association (on the board of government during organization), of the Home Market Club, and of the Royal Arcanum (a trustee of Lodge 792). He is also an honorary member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In politics he is a Republican on national issues, and on all points where he thinks party lines should be drawn; but in town affairs he is unpartisan. He is a member of the Clinton School Committee, having been elected to that board in 1895. He is liberal in his beliefs, desiring for others the full freedom which he demands for himself in civil and religious rights. Dr. Worcester was married November 14, 1889, to Miss Anna Jackson Lowe, daughter of Dr. Lewis G. and Joanna (Jackson) Lowe, of Boston and Bridgewater, and grand-daughter of Abram Lowe, founder of the First National Bank of Boston, and president of it till a few years before his death in 1889. They have one child: John F., Jr. (born December 6, 1890).

PART X.

ALLEN, Montressor Tyler, of Woburn, mayor of the city 1895, was born in Woburn, May 20, 1845, son of George Washington and

MONTRESSOR T. ALLEN.

Mary Lawson (Tyler) Allen. He was educated in the public schools, at the Warren Academy, and at the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. His studies were interrupted by the Civil War, in which he served as a member of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment in 1864. Upon his return he read law, and graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1878. In October following he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. His practice has been general, largely criminal cases. In Woburn he has served in numerous important positions. He was on the Board of Registrars for five years, and chairman of that body for two or three years in the early eighties. In 1888–89 he was sent to the Legislature, and was there chairman of the committee on railroads. He became mayor of his city on January 7, 1895. Mr. Allen is a Knight Templar of Cambridge Commandery. In politics he is a Republican. He has been twice married. His first wife was of New Hampshire; his second is from Kentucky.

ANDERSEN, Christian Peder, of Boston, real estate operator, is a native of Denmark, born in Svaneke, Isle of Bornholm, December 6, 1864, son of Hans Koffod and Anna Marie (Dahl) Andersen. He is of Danish ancestry on both sides. He came with his parents to America in 1867, and lived seven years in St. Johnsbury, Vt. Returning then to Denmark, he remained there till 1876, at which time he came back to this country, where he has since remained. He was educated in the public schools of St. Johnsbury, and from 1874 to 1876 in the schools of Svaneke, thus mastering both the English and the Danish languages. He was fitted for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, graduating therefrom in 1885, and, entering Dartmouth, graduated in 1889. He learned the trade of metal polishing, and was for some time employed in that occupation in the works of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. at St. Johnsbury. After graduation from college he spent one year in the publishing house of M. W. Hazen & Co., New York City. He came to Boston in 1891, and has since been engaged in the real estate business. He has taken an active interest in the development of Kearney, Neb., and is now developing several tracts of land in and around Boston. He has also been interested in the development of several quarry properties in Massachusetts, and is a director of the Weymouth Seam Face Granite Company. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, connected with Mascoma Lodge, No. 20, Lebanon, N.H., and member of the Mercantile Library Association of

Boston. Mr. Andersen was married November 13, 1890, to Miss Bertha May Bates, of Lancaster, Penna. They have had one child: Marguerite

CHRISTIAN P. ANDERSEN.

Andersen (born January 31, 1894, died May 28, 1895).

ANDREWS, Edward Reynolds, of Boston, president of the Security Safe Deposit Company, is a native of Boston, born December 22, 1831, son of William Turell and Fanny Mackay (Reynolds) Andrews. His grandparents on the paternal side were Ebenezer Turell and Hermione (Weld) Andrews, and on the maternal side Edward and Deborah (Belcher) Reynolds. He attended Boston private and public schools, fitting for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1853. After graduation he spent two years in Europe, and upon his return entered a crockery store in Boston, where he was engaged for two years. Then he devoted eight years to farming on the Home Farm in West Roxbury. In 1866 he again went abroad, and became a banker and commission merchant in Paris, with an office on Place Vendôme. He remained there in the conduct of a successful business for nearly ten years, from 1866 to 1875, when he returned to this country, and resided for some years in New York City. In 1886 he returned to Boston to fill the post of manager for Eastern Massachusetts of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and in 1891 was elected to his present position of president of the Security Safe Deposit Company in the Equitable Building. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Algonquin, Exchange, Merchants', University, New Riding, and Camera clubs of Boston; the Country Club, Essex County Club, and Manchester Yacht Club, and of the Harvard Club of New York. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. He was married December 6, 1855, to Miss Sarah H. Addoms, of

EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

New York. He has a son and two daughters: William Turell, Sarah Gale, and Mary Townsend Andrews.

ANTHONY, Silas Reed, of Boston, banker, is a native of Boston, born August 5, 1863, son of Nathan and Clara James (Reed) Anthony. His paternal grandfather was Edmund Anthony, of Taunton and later of New Bedford, founder of the New Bedford *Standard*, his paternal grandmother, Ruth (Soper) Anthony, of Taunton; and his maternal grandparents, Silas Reed, M.D., of St. Louis, Mo., born at Deerfield, Ohio, and Henrietta Maria (Rogers) Reed, a native of Gloucester,

Mass. His father, Nathan Anthony, was of the old Boston firm of Bradford & Anthony. He was educated in the Boston public schools, finishing at

S. REED ANTHONY.

the Roxbury Latin School. His business career began as clerk in the banking house of Kidder, Peabody, & Co., which he entered in December, 1881. He remained with this house for eleven years, and then left to engage in the same business on his own account, in May, 1892, entering into partnership with William A. Tucker, and establishing the present house under the firm name of Tucker, Anthony, & Co. Mr. Anthony is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and of the Boston Art, Algonquin, Exchange, Puritan, and Essex County clubs. He was married June 1, 1887, to Miss Hattie Pitts Peirce Weeks, daughter of Andrew G. Weeks, of Boston. They have two children: Andrew Weeks and Ruth.

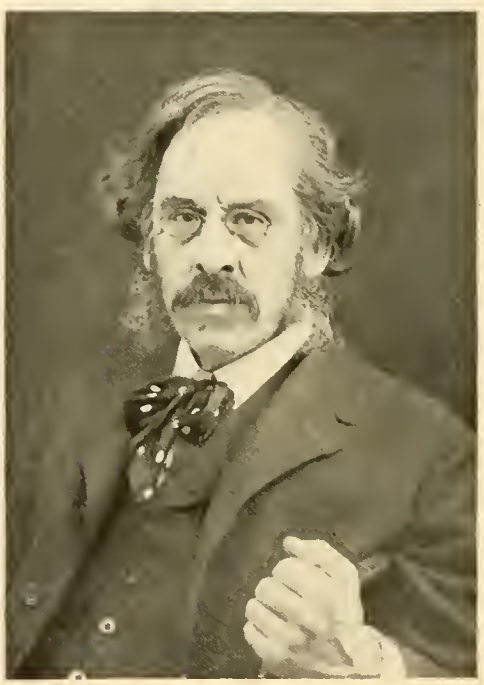
BABCOCK, James Francis, chemist, was born in Boston, February 22, 1844, son of Archibald D. and Fanny F. (Richards) Babcock. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. His education was acquired in the Quincy Grammar and the English High schools of Boston and at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where, under the direction of the late Professor E. N. Horsford, he gave special attention to chemistry. On completing the course, he took up the professional practice of chemistry, which he still pursues in his native city. He early won a high reputation as a chemical expert, and has been called in many important trials both of criminal and patent causes. From 1869 to 1874 he was professor of chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and from 1874 to 1880 occupied the chair of chemistry in Boston University. In 1875 he was appointed State assayer of liquors by Governor Gaston, and was continued in office by every administration till 1885. In that year he was appointed by Mayor O'Brien to be inspector of milk for the city of Boston, which office he held for four years. Several important features in legislation relating to the adulteration of food and liquors are due directly to his suggestion. As milk inspector, he greatly increased the efficiency of the office, and his methods have been very generally adopted in other cities. He was for many years a director in the board of government of the old Mercantile

JAMES F. BABCOCK.

Library Association. He has been president of the Quincy School Association, and in 1894 was elected president of the Boston Druggists' Asso-

ciation. He is favorably known as a lyceum lecturer on scientific subjects, which he treats in an extremely interesting and popular manner. He is the inventor of a chemical fire-engine which has come into very general use. Professor Babcock has been twice married. His first wife was Mary P. Crosby. His present wife was Marion B. Gench (born Alden). By his first wife he had three children: Walter C., Frank C., and Marie C. Babcock. His eldest son, Lieutenant W. C. Babcock, is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point.

BACON, Edwin Munroe, Boston, editor, was born in Providence, R.I., October 20, 1844, son of Henry and Eliza Ann (Munroe) Bacon. He is of English and Scotch ancestry. His father, born in Boston, son of Robert Bacon, a native of Barnstable, of an early Cape Cod family, and prominent in his day as a manufacturer at Baconville (now part of Winchester), was a Universalist clergyman and editor, who died in Philadelphia when the son was a lad of twelve years. His mother was a native of Lexington, and two of her ancestors fought in the fight on Lexington Green. She was a descendant of William Munroe, from Scotland, settled in Lexington in 1660. His early education was mainly attained in private schools in Providence, Philadelphia, and Boston. He finished his studies in an academy at Foxborough, a private and boarding school, which flourished for many years under James L. Stone as principal, and which fitted many boys for college. Prepared for college, he determined not to enter, but at once to engage in the work of his chosen profession. At the age of nineteen he became connected with the Boston *Daily Advertiser* as a reporter, Charles Hale at that time being editor of the paper. Here he remained for several years, and then resigned to take the editorship of the *Illustrated Chicago News* in Chicago, Ill.,—an enterprise which enjoyed a very brief but reputable career. From Chicago he returned East, and in the spring of 1868 became connected with the New York *Times*, first as assistant night editor, subsequently becoming night editor, and later managing, or news editor, as the position was then called. He was most fortunate in securing employment on the *Times* during the life of Henry J. Raymond, its founder. Under Mr. Raymond and the late S. S. Conant, general news editor during Mr. Raymond's later years, and subsequently managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*, he thoroughly learned the journalist's trade. He became general news editor during the editorship of John Bigelow, who immediately succeeded Mr. Raymond. In 1872 Mr. Bacon resigned this position on account of ill-health produced by overwork, and returned to Boston, where he established himself as the New England correspondent of the *Times*. Subsequently he returned to the staff of the *Advertiser*, first serving that paper for several months as its special correspondent in New York City, and then becoming general news editor. In 1873 he was chosen chief editor of the Boston *Globe*, and



EDWIN M. BACON.

for five years conducted that paper as an independent journal, resigning in 1878 upon a change of policy. He then again returned to the *Daily Advertiser*, and assumed the duties of managing editor. In the winter of 1883, upon the retirement of Edward Stanwood, then chief editor, he came into full editorial charge of the *Advertiser*, making it an independent journal, and in the summer of 1884 was made associate editor with Professor Charles F. Dunbar, of Harvard College, who had previously held the position of chief editor of the paper, succeeding Charles Hale. In the early autumn of 1884 he perfected the plan and organized the staff of the *Evening Record*,

begun in September of that year, by the *Daily Advertiser* corporation, and may be classed with George H. Ellis, at that time the publisher of the *Advertiser*, and Professor Dunbar, as a founder of that publication, which made a most spirited start. In January, 1886, when the *Advertiser* passed into control of new hands, and its policy was changed, Mr. Bacon retired, and in May, that year, was made chief editor of the Boston *Post*, when that paper was purchased by a number of gentlemen known in politics as Independents. Under his editorship the *Post* addressed itself to the best citizens in the community as a journal of the first class,—independent in politics, and fair and candid in its discussion of public questions. In the autumn of 1891, when the control of the property was sold, Mr. Bacon retired; and he has since been engaged in general journalistic and literary work. For many years he was the writer of the Boston letter to the Springfield *Republican*, and earlier in his career a special correspondent for several Western journals and for the New York *Evening Post*. As a chief editor he has always been identified with independent journalism. Mr. Bacon has compiled several books on Boston, edited numerous publications, and written more or less for the press upon local historical topics. He is the author of "Bacon's Dictionary of Boston" (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 1886), the editor of "Boston Illustrated" (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.), and has in press two books on the neighborhood of Boston and historic New England. Mr. Bacon was married on October 24, 1867, at Somerville, to Miss Gusta E. Hill, daughter of Ira and Hannah Hill. They have one daughter: Madeleine L. Bacon.

BAKER, HERBERT LESLIE, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Falmouth, August 9, 1859, son of Gideon Howe and Olive Elizabeth (Crowell) Baker. He was educated in the public schools and at Boston University, where he graduated in June, 1884. He was admitted to the bar immediately after graduation from college, and has been in active practice since, giving especial attention to mercantile and corporation interests. He is now president and director of the Plymouth Foundry Company, director of the Plymouth Stove Company, and a director of several other corporations. In politics he is a Republican, and has served on the Ward Twenty-two Republican Committee for several years and as treasurer for 1889 91. He was a member of the State Senate for the Eighth Suffolk District in 1893, when he served on the committee on the judiciary, and was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading. He drew the bill providing for the payment by the county of counsel for defending persons charged with murder, and secured its passage. Mr. Baker is a Freemason, a member of the Revere Lodge, and of St. Andrew's Chapter, and De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the society of Royal Good Fellows; and he belongs to the

HERBERT L. BAKER.

Highland Club and the Winthrop Yacht Club. He was married October 22, 1885, to Miss Mary Alice Handy. They have three boys: Edward Leslie, Herbert Allison, and Arnold Brooks Baker.

BAKER, JOHN L., of Beverly, was born August 16, 1812, in the old town (now city) of Beverly, with whose interests he has been closely identified during all of his long life, and of which he is now its first mayor, chosen by the unanimous vote of its citizens. He is the son of Joseph and Lucy (Bisson) Baker. The immigrant ancestor of his father was John Baker, who came from Norwich,

England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. And the original Bisson immigrant was Joshua, from Trinity Parish, in the Isle of Jersey, coming to Beverly some time before 1680. John I. Baker left school at twelve and a half years of age, first served in storekeeping, but soon learned a shoemaker's trade, and worked at that and in manufacturing for several years. He was also engaged in rubber manufacturing, and did much as surveyor and arbitrator, and in the settlement of estates. He was early and always interested in public affairs. He was town clerk when twenty-three years old, and for nearly twenty years thereafter, serving half of that time also as selectman. He was chosen county commissioner in 1847 50 53; was representative in the General Court in 1840, and between that year and 1884 served eighteen years, in eight of which he, as senior member, called the house to order and presided during its organization; and was in the Senate in 1863 and 1864; in the Council with Governor Banks in 1860, and with Governor Andrew in the stirring times of 1861. He was in close relation with the former in helping settle the Rhode Island boundary question and other important matters under his administration, and was in intimate and active co-operation with the latter, fitting out all the Massachusetts troops during the first year of the war; and in all its subsequent years, through all of Governor Andrew's administrations, continued in close fellowship with him. Mr. Baker has for more than a half-century served with most of the public men of Massachusetts, and enjoyed much of their confidence and good will. He has also received kindly consideration from the governors of the Commonwealth. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Everett in 1838, and has been continuously reappointed. Governor Briggs made him a special railroad commissioner in 1845, under a law professedly designed to relieve the legislature from the numerous applications for railroad charters, the effort being to compel all such applications to be made to these railroad commissioners; but, this being considered too restrictive of popular rights, compromise was effected, and the bill made merely permissive, in which shapes it was practically inoperative, and was soon repealed. Governor Banks appointed him inspector of Rainsford Island Hospital in 1860. Governor Andrew made him inspector-general of fish in 1865, in which office he was succeeded by General Cogswell, when, at the urgent request of Governor Bullock, he accepted the position of State liquor commissioner in 1866, which he held without criticism so long as the law continued. In 1883 Governor Butler appointed him to his present position as harbor and land commissioner. He was reappointed in 1886 by Governor Robinson, in 1889 by Governor Ames, in 1892 by Governor Russell, and in 1895 by Governor Greenhalge. In his legislative life Mr. Baker has served on about all the important committees, and has held pronounced opinions on the important questions of the day. He participated in the early movement for the development

JOHN I. BAKER.

of the Back Bay in Boston and also of the South Boston Flats, and has often aided in legislation designed to promote those interests; and he now serves on a board which has had each of those enterprises in charge. He was identified with the legislation for railroads very early, and helped promote their progress, serving often on the railroad committees; and, while chairman of the committee on the part of the house in 1869, he succeeded in getting passed the act establishing a board of railroad commissioners, substantially as the board now existing. From the start to the finish, he was a believer in and supporter of what Governor Andrew well called "the grand enter-

prise of tunnelling the Hoosac Mountain." His interest in the cause of education and in all humanitarian causes has been constant and continuous. At home he is connected with many brotherhood organizations. He is president of Liberty Masonic Association, which has recently increased the size of its valuable block. He was president of the Bass River Association, which built the well-planned and roomy Odd Fellows' Block. He was chairman of the committee which built the spacious and elegant First Baptist Church. And, as to the public works of his city, he has been prominent in them all. Early in life Mr. Baker was active in promoting the twin reforms of temperance and anti-slavery, and for more than half a century he has been a pronounced teetotaler prohibitionist and abolitionist. He was secretary of the convention at Worcester in 1854, called to organize the first Republican party in Massachusetts, and was associated with Charles Sumner, John A. Andrew, Francis W. Bird, the brothers Pierce, and other pioneer anti-slavery politicians, in maintaining a Republican organization in the memorable Know Nothing Campaign of 1854. And in the Rockwell and Fremont campaigns he was also active, and was one of those that helped on the union which made N. P. Banks governor in 1857, and earnestly aided in the nomination and election of John A. Andrew as governor in 1860. And so he continued in close alliance with the Republican organization until 1870. While still devoted to the fundamental principles of that party, of equal rights, burdens, and power, yet dissatisfied with the tendency in this State as to more liberal legislation upon the liquor question, he then joined in an independent organization in protest against such tendency; and again in 1875, running that year as nominee for governor upon a similar issue, receiving more than 9,000 votes, and in 1876 over 12,000. He still believes the questions of teetotalism and prohibition to be of paramount importance, and has faith in their ultimate triumph. When General Butler at the earliest outbreak of the Civil War promptly and earnestly offered his services to the State and country in whatever position he might be placed, Mr. Baker was warmly interested in him, and was ever after his firm friend. He was one of General Butler's most earnest supporters for Congress in the Essex District, and afterward endeavored to help nominate him for governor in the Republican State convention, when, it was asserted, he was unfairly counted out. Continuing his steadfast friendship, he again earnestly supported General Butler, when the latter made his somewhat independent run for governor in 1878 and 1879, again in 1882, when he was elected, and as earnestly in 1883, when, although his vote increased nearly 20,000, the great rally of the Republican organization with its then Mugwump support defeated him by nearly 10,000 majority. And so Mr. Baker stood General Butler's tried friend till the latter's death, since which event it has been great consolation to him to hear the many tributes to the ability, generosity, and patriotism of the distinguished dead. And similar consolation has come to Mr. Baker upon finding those who have sharply differed from him on public matters ultimately approving his course. Not only has Mr. Baker shared largely in the acquaintance of the public men of his native Commonwealth, but also of many of those of national renown; and his public life has brought him more or less in contact with foreign celebrities, notably with Kossuth during his visit in 1852, and the Prince of Wales in 1860, on both of which occasions Boston was crowded by an enthusiastic throng. On the latter occasion he participated in a memorable lunch given by the governor and council in their ante-chamber to the prince and his suite, there being also present the Supreme Court judges, Senators Sumner and Wilson, ex-Governor Everett, ex-Judge Shaw, Commodore Hudson, United States Navy, Collector Whitney, President Felton of Harvard, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Governor Dennison of Ohio, Speaker Goodwin, and the Hon. Charles A. Phelps, president of the Senate. The last-mentioned, with the Hon. Charles F. Swift and Mr. Baker, both of the council, are the only American survivors, unless there are some of the military contingent, consisting of Major-General Andrew and staff, who still survive. The Hon. Samuel O. Upham, who was messenger to the governor and council at that time, is yet active as one of the Middlesex County commissioners. Heredity is suggested as having some connection with Mr. Baker's long-continued interest in public affairs; and a list of a number of his early ancestors gives some evidence of the probabilities in the case. Among these were Samuel Symonds, from near Topsfield, England, to Ipswich in 1637, who became a leading citizen in town and colony, a deputy, an "assistant," and finally a deputy governor from 1673

to his death in 1678; Captain Timothy Baker, son of John, the immigrant to Ipswich, a captain of troop, and a deputy for nine years; Thomas Baker, a leading man of affairs in Topsfield; the Capens, originally from Dorchester, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1636,—several of them prominent in affairs; Oliver Purchis, of Dorchester, 1635, later of Lynn, some time a deputy, and, as Newhall's "History of Lynn" says, "long an active and conspicuous man here"; Samuel Appleton, in Ipswich in 1635, a deputy in 1637, and prominent in public affairs of town and colony until his death in 1670, at the age of eighty-four; the Thorndikes, the first immigrant being John Thorndike, among the first thirteen settlers of Ipswich, a leader in the colony, and his son, Captain Paul Thorndike, one of the first selectmen of the town of Beverly, a representative in 1682, and long prominent in both civil and military affairs; William Hathorne, in Salem in 1636, of whom Upham says: "No man in our annals fills a larger space. As soldier commanding important and difficult expeditions, as counsel in cases before the courts, as judge on the bench, and in innumerable other positions requiring talent and intelligence, he was constantly called to serve the public": he was an assistant seventeen years, and a deputy twenty years; Lawrence Leach, one of the first selectmen of Salem in 1636, and often after, and otherwise prominent; and John Woodbury, one of the leading characters among the old planters, first at Cape Ann and afterward making the first permanent settlement in Massachusetts Bay, at Salem in 1626. Mr. Baker married Miss H. Ellen Masury, daughter of Captain Stephen and Mary (Cressy) Masury. They have a son and daughter: John Stevens and Bessie Allen Baker. All the family take an active interest in whatever seems to make for the good of the city of Beverly, its people, and its institutions. The daughter is an active factor in the Beverly Improvement Society and kindred enterprises, and takes much interest in the charities and services of the Episcopal church. The son is also interested in the work of that church; is of the brotherhood of St. Andrew, and other organizations helping church work. He is connected with the Masonic brotherhood. The ancestors of Mrs. Baker include several of those of her husband. Her father, Captain Stephen Masury, was a shipmaster of that "Island of Jersey" stock which has furnished many skilful navigators. He was connected with the families of Masury, Archer, Townsend, and others in Salem; and, in Beverly, with the Woodbury, Dodge, Gage, Stone, Patch, and other families, Captain John Dodge, son of Farmer William, an early representative and town officer, being one of his ancestors, as was also Captain Moses Gage, master mariner, whose wife was Sarah, daughter of Captain Dodge. Captain Masury died in 1874, aged seventy-four, having spent a large part of his life as officer and commander on shipboard. He commanded for many years the brig "Nereus," which sailed for Homer & Sprague, from India Wharf in Boston to Mansanilla, with almost the regularity of a packet. He also made many voyages to the East Indies, the Mediterranean, and to England, and was alike a successful navigator and an enterprising citizen. Mrs. Baker's mother was a daughter of Maxwell and Joanna (Green) Cressy, among whose ancestors were John Cressy, John Green, and John Batchelder, large landholders at Rial Side in Beverly, and John Lovett, Thomas Tuck, and other early settlers and landholders in other sections of the city, one of whom was Andrew Eliot, the first town clerk of Beverly, representative, etc., and also ancestor of President Eliot of Harvard University.

BARBOUR, William, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Reading, now Wakefield, September 10, 1853, son of Joseph and Isabella (Manning) Barbour. His father came to this country about the year 1845 from Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; and his mother was of Boston. He was left fatherless at the age of three. His education was acquired in the public schools of Reading, which he attended until he was sixteen years old, when he was obliged to go to work. In his early boyhood he showed a great interest in mechanics. He was first engaged in the furniture business, which he followed until he reached his majority, when he was in charge of a factory employing forty men. At about this time he, with others, formed a company for the manufacture of hair brushes, and continued in this business for ten years. Then he entered his present business, forming a copartnership with F. L. Skinner, under the name of the Boston Paper Box Company; and two and a half years later he succeeded to the entire business. He confines

himself to the manufacture of the finest grade of boxes, and has carried the trade to a high state of perfection. Mr. Barbour was married January 1, 1877, to Miss Anna Maria Eaton, of Reading. They have one child: Marion Lucy Barbour.

WILLIAM BARBOUR.

BARTLETT, Clarence Samuel, M.D., of Gardner, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Pittsfield, July 14, 1868, son of Jonathan W. and Sarah F. (Emerson) Bartlett. He is of the Bartlett family which came from England to Plymouth in the "Mayflower." From farmers they have risen to prominent place in the different professions. Among the prominent descendants are Dr. S. A. Bartlett, of South Bend, Ind., Joseph Bartlett and James Johnson, lawyers, uncle and cousin, respectively, of Clarence S. John Young, his great-uncle, fought in the War of 1812, and was promoted from private to lieutenant; and others served the country in the Civil War, as members of Company C, Eighteenth New Hampshire Regiment, and of Company F, Twelfth New Hampshire. Clarence S. was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the Pittsfield Academy and the High School, from both of which he graduated. He then studied medicine for five years with Solomon Young, M.D., of Pittsfield, and at the Dartmouth Medical College, where he graduated June 20, 1892. On the third of July following he was appointed interne at the Massachusetts State Almshouse in Tewksbury, and served in that capacity and as house officer until September 19, 1893, when he was appointed house physician at the New Hampshire Insane Asylum. In February, 1895, he began the general practice of medicine and surgery in Gardner. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and of the Dartmouth Alumni Association. He was lieutenant and captain of the Pittsfield company of the Sons of Veterans in 1885–86, and chief templar of the order of Grand Templars in 1881 84. He is much interested in

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boating, and is a member of the Gardner Boat Club, whose boat-house is on the shore of Crystal Lake. Dr. Bartlett is unmarried.

BARTLETT, Ralph Sylvester, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Ehot, April 29, 1868, son of Sylvester and Clementine (Raitt) Bartlett. His early education was acquired in the country

schools of Eliot; and he fitted for college at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Me., in the class of 1885. Entering Dartmouth, he graduated there

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in June, 1889, with the degree of A.B. Mr. Bartlett's legal training was obtained at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in June, 1892. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 26, 1892, and has since been engaged in active practice in Boston. He is an enlisted member of the First Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; also a member of the University and the Dartmouth Clubs, of Boston. In politics Mr. Bartlett is a Republican. He is unmarried.

BELDEN, F. EUGENE, of Boston, of the F. E. Belden Mica Mining Company, is a native of Rhode Island, born in North Providence, May 31, 1851, son of Stanton and Antoinette P. (Manchester) Belden. His father, born in Sandisfield, Mass., January 15, 1808, graduated from Yale College in 1833, and a teacher by profession, settled in Rhode Island after his graduation, and opened the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, North Providence, which became a celebrated academy known throughout the country, and was continued until 1860, when Mr. Belden retired from business. On the paternal side his ancestors came from England to New England in the seventeenth century. His mother, born in Fall River in May, 1815, was a direct descendant of the Soule family of the "Mayflower" passengers. He was educated at his father's school and at the University School of Providence, R.I., a well-known private school kept by the Messrs. Lyon. After graduating from the latter in 1870, he entered the employ of the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, where he remained until 1874. Then, removing to Boston, he engaged in the real estate business and the placing of mortgage loans, which he followed until 1891, when he promoted and organized the now famous F. E. Belden Mica Mining Company, the largest mica mining company in the country. He has been treasurer of this company since its organization. Mr. Belden was married first to Miss Nellie A. Pierce, of Boston, who died in August, 1881, leaving a daughter, Marion Pierce Belden. He married second, in 1884, Miss Nettie M. Perkins, of Boston. She died in April, 1887, leaving a son,

F. EUGENE BELDEN.

Stanton Perkins Belden. On June 27, 1895, he married Miss Grace May Emerton, of Rumney, N.H.

BLANCHARD, Samuel Edson, of Boston, engraver, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Wilton, October 28, 1869, son of Sumner and Jennie Chloe (Boynton) Blanchard. He was educated in the public school of his native place and at the McCollom Institute, Mt. Vernon, N.H., where he graduated in the class of 1886. Then, coming to Boston, he took a business course in Comer's Commercial College. He began business life in 1887 as book-keeper for Fuller, Dana, & Fitz, No. 110 North Street, in which position he continued for five years. Then he engaged in the photo-engraving business on his own account, establishing himself at No. 620 Atlantic Avenue, and subsequently, joining Charles A. Watts, then of the Boston Illustrating Company, formed the Blanchard-Watts Engraving Company, of which he has since been the treasurer. Mr. Blanchard is a Master Workman, member of Norfolk Lodge, No. 178, Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Democrat, and an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He was married March 8, 1892, to

S. E. BLANCHARD.

Miss Addie Florence Carter. They have two children: Dorothy Boynton, and Samuel Edson Blanchard, Jr.

BRAGDON, Horace Elwood, M.D., of Boston, was born in East Boston, August 15, 1867, son of Byron Francis and Angie (Elwood) Brag-

HORACE E. BRAGDON.

don. He is of early New England ancestry, and ancestors of his were in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was educated in the Chapman Grammar and the High School of East Boston, graduating from the latter in 1886. His medical training was at the Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1890, and in the Boston City Hospital. He was house surgeon at the City Hospital in 1890 91. He began practice in 1891 in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, but, after about half a year spent there, returned to East Boston, which has since been his professional field. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Boston City Hospital Club. He is connected with King Philip Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and with the Odd Fellows, a member of the Zenith Lodge. In politics he is a Republican. Dr. Bragdon was married June 13, 1894, to Miss E. Mabel Dillaway, who comes of an old New England family.

BREED, Richard, of Lynn, merchant, is a native of Lynn, born March 21, 1818, son of Samuel and Annie (Allen) Breed. His birthplace was

the family homestead, an ancient dwelling still standing, at the corner of Summer and Orchard Streets, West Lynn, called Breed's End, part of which is over two hundred years old. The house is on a part of the grant of land made to Allen Breed in 1638, when the town lands were divided, which originally embraced two hundred acres, and is still in the possession of the family. Mr. Breed is a direct descendant, the seventh in line, of Allen Breed, who came to Lynn in 1630. When a lad of ten, his father having died three years before, leaving his mother with five children and no property except twenty-five acres of land then not marketable, he was sent to his grandfather's home in Eliot, Me. He started in the old stage-coach alone, for a long day's ride; and, as he tells it, a more lonesome, homesick little boy — for he was small of his age — never left home. He remained in Eliot four years, going to school a small part of the time, and working hard on the farm the remainder, in many things being obliged to do a man's work: for the folk of those days were hard taskmasters, who thought that hard work was about the only thing in life. Upon his return to Lynn he learned the shoemaker's trade, on the seat, in the old-fashioned way. At the age of seventeen, his mother helping him to buy a horse, he gave up shoemaking, and undertook farming, doing odd jobs with his team whenever opportunity offered. In a year or two he was able to buy a second horse, and he continued at this work until he reached his majority. Then he worked on neighboring farms until the building of the old Eastern Railroad was begun from Boston to Salem, in 1836, when his teams were employed on that work. After the completion of the road to Salem, and its opening in 1838, he became foreman of teamsters for the contractor building from Salem to Newburyport. His next venture was in the milk business in 1844, keeping ten or a dozen cows. Four years later, in February, 1848, he began, in connection with his brother Aza, to run teams over the turnpike to Boston, having bought out a small express business. When the return loads were light, they bought small lots of flour and grain in Boston, and peddled them around Lynn the following forenoon, making their regular trips to the city in the afternoon; and this was the modest beginning of the extensive flour and grain business with which Mr. Breed has from that time been identified. The express business was continued until 1872, when, having largely developed, it was sold out at a profit. In 1857 the firm moved into the old Lynn hotel building in Market Square. Two years later larger quarters were taken in the Taylor Building. In 1871 removal was again made, this time to Lynn Common, and the hay business was added. In 1888 the Rhodes estate, so called, across the way, was purchased, and more room obtained for the growing business: and in 1892 the firm built new and larger storehouses, so that at the present time its plant is second to none in its trade in New England. In 1887 Mr. Breed's brother Aza retired from the firm on account of ill-health; and Rich-

RICHARD BREED.

ard's son, Charles Orrin Breed, who had been for many years with the concern, was admitted to partnership in the firm of Breed & Co. During his forty-eight years in the flour and grain trade Mr. Breed has kept in line with the foremost. He was the first to introduce cotton-seed meal into Lynn as a cattle-feed; he bought the first carload of wheat for hen-feed; and he bolted the first meal for baker's use in Lynn. He is the oldest business man in Lynn to-day, still in active life, and engaged without change in the business which he started on the first of February, 1848. He is hale and hearty, and enjoys work and business as well as ever. He has never failed, but has always

lived up to his obligations. He passed safely through the panics of 1857 and 1872, when so many succumbed under the financial pressure. On a long shelf in his office stands forty-seven boxes, each one marked "Paid bills for a year," which tell well the story of the way in which his house has weathered all the financial storms, and paid in the old-fashioned way, always one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. Breed has also been a large purchaser of land within the city limits, and at one time, with his brothers, owned over one hundred acres. What is now known as Orchard Park was a part of their holdings, sold by them in 1890. Mr. Breed served in the Lynn Common Council in 1864 and 1865, the War Council, and was for some time a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. In politics he was always opposed to slavery, and joined the old Liberty party; was one of only twenty-five in Lynn to vote for James G. Birney, the first candidate of the anti-slavery party. From this party sprang later the Republican party, whose fortunes he followed until 1880. Since then he has been a strong Prohibitionist. Born a Quaker, since 1842 he has been a Methodist, for upward of fifty years an officer in the South Street Methodist Church of Lynn. For more than a quarter of a century he held the office of treasurer of the society. Mr. Breed was married January 26, 1843, to Miss Eliza Ann Breed, of another branch of the Breed family so long identified with Lynn. Their union was a long and happy one, closing with Mrs. Breed's death in September, 1890. They had four children, three of whom are still living: Laura E. (deceased), Annie E., now Mrs. J. A. Flint, Matilda, and Charles Orrin Breed.

BROOKS, Phillips, sixth bishop of Massachusetts Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in Boston, December 13, 1835; died in Boston, January 23, 1893. He was a son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, and descended on both sides from Puritan clergymen,—on the paternal side from the Rev. John Cotton, and on the maternal side from the Phillips family, founders of the famous Andover academies, in which were three eminent ministers: the Rev. Samuel Phillips, who came from England in 1630, and was pastor of the Watertown colony; his son, the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Rowley, Mass., and his grandson, the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, who was grandfather of Samuel Phillips, who gave the larger part of the funds for the foundation of the Andover Theological Seminary. He was also of a family of clergymen, having been one of four brothers ordained to the Episcopal ministry. His father, for forty years a hardware merchant in Boston, was a leading member of St. Paul's Church. Phillips Brooks's boyhood was passed in Boston. He was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College, which he entered at the age of sixteen. After his graduation, in 1855, he was usher in the Boston Latin School for about a year, and then, deciding to enter the ministry, went to Alexandria, Va., where he pursued a course of study in the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary of that city. He was ordained in 1859, and his first settlement was as rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia. Three years later he was called to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city, where he remained until his call, in 1869, to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Boston, with which he was identified for nearly a quarter of a century. He early became one of the prominent figures in Boston, and from the pulpit of Trinity his fame spread far and wide. During his long service he declined numerous calls to other churches, and also the Plummer Professorship of Christian Morals and Preacher to the University, which office was offered and urged upon him in 1881. In 1880, in 1882–83, and again in 1892 he made extended visits to England, where he preached in notable places to notable congregations. During the tour of 1882–83, which was of a year's duration and extended to the continent, he was accompanied by his brother, the Rev. John Cotton Brooks; and both of them preached in St. Botolph Church in old Boston, Lincolnshire, where their ancestor, John Cotton, preached two and a half centuries before. He also delivered, by invitation of Dean Stanley, a sermon before the queen in the Chapel Royal at the Savoy, London, and preached in numerous other London churches, among them St. Mark's, Upper Hamilton Terrace; Westminster Abbey; St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; Christ Church, Lancaster Gate; St. Mark's, Kensington; St. Paul's Cathedral, Temple Church, and Christ Church, Marylebone; besides in Wells Cathedral, Lincoln Cathedral, and St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln. After his return home these sermons were published in book form, under the title of "Sermons preached in English Churches."

His later journeyings were extended to India and Japan. In 1886 he was elected assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, but declined the office. He was elected bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts in 1891 to succeed Bishop Paddock, who died the previous year, and entered into the arduous work of the bishopric with zeal and energy. His death, occurring suddenly after a brief illness, was a great shock to the community, in which he was universally beloved; and his public funeral, part of the services being performed in the open air in front of Trinity, was attended by a multitude. Soon after his burial a generous fund was raised

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

for a statue or monument to his memory, to be placed in the green in front of the church portal; and the commission for the work was given to the sculptor, St. Gaudens. Of Dr. Brooks's characteristics and power as a preacher a well-known journalist and critical writer has given this admirable and just estimate: "There is little in his oratory,— that lifting of the head and throwing out of the broad chest, or that, to the hearer, terribly rapid reading of his manuscript,— there is little in that to account for the power of this modern Chrysostom, any more than there was anything in the manuscript delivery of spectacled Theodore Parker to account for his success. In each case the sermon is cast at a heat, forged for the occasion, the product of a full heart and mind, couched in the simplest language, and burdened with the glow of a nature that feels the importance of its message, and yearns to bring it home to the inmost heart of that humanity which it believes in and loves. If anybody has magnetism, kindling power, rapport, glow, it is Phillips Brooks. It is an enthusiasm derived from his faith in his work and from his love for souls. His daily bearing is that of delicate yet genial seriousness; he is always in high atmospheres; always in his sermons you get the sweep and freshness and scope of the broadest views, the subtlety of common truths seen in a new light, a nourishment like that of sweet bread, and a way of winning a truth into your heart before you are aware of it. He is frank, simple, clear, logical, earnest." Dr. Brooks published numerous volumes of sermons and lectures, the list including the following: "The Life and Death of Abraham Lincoln" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Our Mercies of Reoccupation" (Philadelphia, 1865); "The Living Church" (Philadelphia, 1869); "Sermon preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston" (Boston, 1872); "Address delivered May 30, 1873, at the dedication of Andover Memorial Hall" (Andover, 1873); "Lectures on Preaching, Yale College" (New York, 1877); "Sermons" (New York, 1878); "The Influence of Jesus," the Bohlen lecture delivered in Philadelphia in 1879 (New York, 1879); "Pulpit and Popular Scepticism" (New York, 1879); "The Candle of the Lord, and Other Sermons" (New York, 1883); "Sermons preached in English Churches" (New York, 1883); "Twenty Sermons" (New York, 1886); and "Tolerance," two lectures to divinity students (New York, 1887). Dr. Brooks received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1877. He was unmarried.

BROWN, Charles Freeman, of Boston, patent attorney, is a native of Maine, born in Hampden, October 21, 1848, son of John and Deborah (Freeman) Brown. His great-great-grandfather, John Brown, was one of the Scotch-Irish colonists who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Londonderry, N.H., about 1750, and became one of the first settlers and one of the first selectmen of Belfast, Me., settling there in 1760. He was one of the three who refused to take the

oath of allegiance to the British king prior to the Revolution, and for this reason was compelled to abandon his land at Belfast until the close of the

CHARLES F. BROWN.

war. Mr. Brown's great-grandfather and grandfather were each named John, were born at Belfast, and lived uneventful lives there. His father, also named John, was born in Belfast, and removed to Hampden in early life, where for many years he was a neighbor, friend, and political supporter of the late Vice-President, Hannibal Hamlin. Mr. Brown was educated in the common schools of Hampden and at Hampden Academy. His training for professional life was in patent law offices at Washington, D.C., and in the office of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright (now commissioner of labor) in Boston. He first entered the patent law office of Brown & Beadle, Washington, in 1867, and remained there till 1869, then came to the Boston office of Mr. Wright, later returned to Washington, and in 1874 returned again to Boston, and formed a partnership with Mr. Wright, under the firm name of Wright & Brown, patent attorneys and solicitors. This partnership continued till 1877, when Mr. Wright retired to devote his entire time to statistical work. Thereafter Mr. Brown continued in business alone for several years under the same firm name, and in 1894 formed a copartnership with William Quinby, of Washington, under the firm name of Wright, Brown, & Quinby. Mr. Brown has served one term (1881) in the lower house of the Legislature, representing Reading, North Reading, and Wilmington, and two terms (1893 and 1894) in the Senate, senator for the Sixth Middlesex District; and in Reading, where he resides, he was a member of the School Committee from 1880 to 1884. He was a director of the First National Bank of Reading from 1892 to 1894. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Freemason, member of the Good Samaritan Lodge, and a member of the Pine Tree State, the Middlesex, and the Reading Athletic clubs. Mr. Brown was married September 24, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth A. Harrison, of Newark, N.J. They have three children: Arthur H., Gertrude C., and Sidney F. Brown.

BROWN, Daniel Joseph, M.D., of Springfield, was born in Milford, January 28, 1861, son of George G. M. and Helen (Cronan) Brown. His

DANIEL J. BROWN.

ancestors were among the early settlers of Quincy, and a portion of his early life was spent there. He attended the Milford grammar and High

schools, and entered the Montreal College, taking the full classical course, remaining there seven years. He then entered Harvard for special courses, and received the degree of M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1886. He has had an extensive hospital experience, having attended the clinics in many of the hospitals of the United States. He established himself in Springfield in 1889, and has since been engaged in a steadily increasing practice among leading families of the city. He has been especially successful in surgery, which branch he prefers. He is now medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt. Dr. Brown is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was councillor for the society from the Hampden District; and he belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, in the former advanced to the thirty-second degree, including the Mystic Shrine. His club affiliations are with the Nyasset, the Bicycle, and the Sheomet clubs of Springfield. While in college he was interested in gymnasium work. He indulged heartily in all athletic sports. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 24, 1892, to Miss Mary Ethel Marden, daughter of George and Lucy Manley Marden, of Potsdam, N.Y.

BUCKINGHAM, JOHN DUNCAN, of Boston, professor, New England Conservatory of Music, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Huntingdon, Juniata County, May 17, 1855, son of the Rev. N. S. Buckingham and Margaret Morris (Duncan) Buckingham. His father was an eloquent preacher, member of the Baltimore Conference and Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, widely known and universally beloved. He is on the paternal side of an old Virginia family, dating from the early settlement of Virginia, of English descent, and on the maternal side of an equally old Pennsylvania family of Scotch descent. He was educated in the Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Penna., and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penna. He gave evidence of musical ability at an early age, and began regular lessons when a boy of twelve. At the age of eighteen, in the autumn of 1873, he came to Boston to perfect his musical education, subsequently entering the Boston University College of Music (New England Conservatory), and graduating in 1879. During his training he evinced talent of a high order as a performer on both pianoforte and organ, and was much thought of by the then director, the late Dr. Eben

J. D BUCKINGHAM.

Tourjée, who employed him to teach as early as 1876. He became a full professor of the pianoforte in the institution upon his graduation in 1879, and has held the position from that time. He has also served as superintendent of the Normal Department of the Conservatory. He is popular with pupils and faculty, and has attained a respected name among musicians. Many of his pupils have established reputations as concert players and as teachers throughout the West as well as in New England. He has composed much, but has published little. He is especially well known as an organist, having held several prominent positions in Boston churches during the past twenty years. He has travelled quite extensively, visiting various parts of the United States and making several trips to Europe, and has met many distinguished European musicians. He was president of the Alumni Association of the New England Conservatory in 1893; and, resigning after one year's service, he became chairman of the board of directors, which position he had held for a number of years prior to his election as president. During his term as president

he was instrumental in having erected a memorial tablet by the alumni to Dr. Tourjée, the founder of the Conservatory. For a number of years he was a member of the Boston Art Club, the Roxbury Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Faculty Club (a local club connected with the Conservatory, of which he was treasurer), and of the Clefs (a club of one hundred prominent Boston musicians). Mr. Buckingham was married June 8, 1875, to Miss Anna M. Cummings, of New Hampshire. They have one son: John D. Buckingham, Jr. (born in 1878).

BUCKNER, James, of Boston, superintendent of the lamp department of the city, is a native of Scotland, born in Aberdeen, August 9, 1845, son of James and Marjory (McPherson) Buckner. He came to this country when he was six years old, and was educated in the Boston public schools, which he attended until his fourteenth year, and not graduating, through an accident, finished at a private school. After leaving school, he entered the profession of mechanical engineer-

JAMES BUCKNER.

ing, and spent seven years in it. At twenty-one he engaged in the grocery, produce, and commission business, which he followed successfully for three or four years. Then he was induced to leave that business, and take the superintendency of the South Boston Ice Company. After three years there he bought out the Concord Ice Company. Three years later he sold that business to take a position as export agent for the George H. Hammond Company. He remained with the Hammond Company for ten years, resigning when it was sold to an English syndicate. Then he entered the electrical field, taking the general management of an electrical business; and he was thus engaged when he was appointed in 1895, by Mayor Curtis, to his present position of superintendent of lamps. In politics he is a Republican. He is connected with the order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Allston Club. He was married August 25, 1870, to Miss Ellen Frances Tripp, daughter of Abner and Anna (Kelleran) Tripp. They have three children: Ellen May, Blanche Isabelle, and Malcom Douglas Littlefield Buckner.

BUMPUS, Everett C., of Quincy and Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Plympton, November 28, 1844, son of C. C. and Amelia D. Bumpus. He was educated in the public schools of Braintree, to which place his parents removed when he was a child, graduating from the High School. At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, while preparing for college, at the age of sixteen, he joined the army, enlisting in the Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; and under subsequent re-enlistment he served through the greater part of the Rebellion as a private soldier and officer. Upon his discharge from the service he took up the study of law, and on May 10, 1867, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. The next year, 1868, he was made trial justice in Weymouth, and held that position for four years, when he was appointed judge of the East Norfolk District Court. In October, 1889, resigning the latter position, he was elected in the following November election district attorney for the Southeastern District. He served as district attorney for some four years, when he resigned, and continued his practice in Boston. In October, 1895, he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court a member of the board of commissioners to apportion among the various cities and towns through which the metropolitan sewerage system is constructing, their respective share of the cost

of the system for the second five years. He has made a specialty of water cases, and is now serving upon several commissions relating to this branch of the law. Judge Bumpus is a member of the St. Botolph, of the Union, Papyrus, and Curtis clubs of Boston, and of the Players' Club of New York. He was married September 22, 1868 to Miss Emma F. Russell, of Quincy, who died May 22, 1867; and on April 23, 1869, he married Miss M. Louise Bates, of Canandaigua, N.Y. He has six children, the eldest a graduate of Harvard and of the Lawrence Theological Episcopal School. Two others are at present at Harvard, one preparing to enter Smith College, and the other two are at home. His residence is in Quincy.

E. C. BUMPUS.

BURKE, Francis, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Brighton (now of Boston), March 8, 1861, son of James and Catherine (Dwyer) Burke. He was educated in the public schools, and received private instruction under Professor J. K. Humphreys (late of Oxford College, England) in Latin and Greek, with the purpose of becoming a tutor. Instead, however, he took up the study of law, entering the Harvard Law School. He was graduated in 1882. While in the law school, he kept books in a store in Brighton. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1883, and at once opened his office in Boston. His practice has been general, tending toward commercial matters; and in late years he has had much business in insolvency and composition cases. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of which he was president in 1893 and 1894. He is also a member of the Brighton High School Alumni, and was president of that organization in 1890.

FRANCIS BURKE.

BURRAGE, Albert Cameron, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Ashburnham, Worcester County, November 21, 1859, son of George Sanderson and Aurelia (Chamberlin) Burrage. He is of an old New England family, being a direct descendant in the tenth generation of John Burrage, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Charlestown. In England the family is readily traced back to 1559. On the maternal side he comes from early Scotch settlers in Vermont. His early education was acquired in public and private schools in California, where his parents went from Ashburnham in 1862, and from which place he returned to Massachusetts in 1879.

Fitted for college in California, he entered Harvard, and graduated A.B. in the class of 1883. He spent two years in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester County September 19, 1884. The following year, December 22, he was also admitted to the United States Circuit Court. Soon after his admission to the bar he established himself in Boston, and at once engaged in active practice. He gave attention especially to corporation matters, and in course of time became identified with large interests. He is a member of the Boston Transit Commission, under which the Subway is being constructed, having a five years' appointment, dating from 1894, from Governor Greenhalge. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1892, and a State trustee of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital from 1890 to 1894. In politics Mr. Burrage is a steadfast Republican, and has, during his ten years in Boston, always been active in party work. He has held various local party offices, the chairmanship of the Republican committee of his ward, and similar positions; and he was for some time assistant secretary of the

ALBERT C. BURRAGE

Citizens' Association of Boston. He is a member of the Union Club, the Roxbury Club, and of the Massachusetts Club, in which he was secretary for three years. He was married November 10, 1885, to Miss Alice Hathaway Haskell, daughter of Francis H. and Elizabeth (Russell) Haskell. Their children are: Albert C., Jr., Francis H. Russell, and Elizabeth Alice Burrage.

A. P. CALDER.

CALDER, Augustus Peabody, of Boston, florist, was born in Roxbury (now of Boston), where he has always resided, April 30, 1837, son of Nathaniel Harris and Ethelinda Tristam (Clark) Calder. He is of Scotch descent. He was reared on a good farm on Warren Street, and obtained his education at the old Roxbury public schools, graduating from the Roxbury English High School in the class of 1855. His interest in floriculture began as a youth, when his father gave him and his brother a piece of land to work for their own profit. Later on an Englishman giving him some violet plants, he began the cultivation of that plant, and shortly after slightly extended his work, in course of time finding himself seriously engaged as a florist. For many years he has been among the foremost of his calling in the city. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a past president of the Boston Gardeners' and Florists' Club, holding that position in 1890 at the time of the meet-

ing in Boston of the National Society of American Florists. He has been connected with military affairs continuously since 1861, the first year of the Civil War, when he enlisted on the second day of August. He is a past commander of the Roxbury Horse Guards, Troop D, First Battalion Cavalry Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, member of the Old Guard, and past president of the Horse Guards' Veteran Club. Mr. Calder is also prominent in fraternal organizations, being a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Washington Lodge, Mt. Vernon Royal Arch Chapter, Joseph Warren Commandery, Roxbury Council, and a foremost member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a past great sachem of the Great Council of Massachusetts, a great representative of the United States Great Council, and member of the past sachems' association of Massachusetts. In politics he is a Republican, taking an active interest in party affairs. He was a charter member of the Boston Marketmen's Republican Club, and held the office of vice-president in 1889–90–91. Mr. Calder was married December 27, 1870, to Miss Etta Augusta Upton, of Boston. They have six children: Lillian Anna, Etta Maude, Augustus Peabody, Edith May, Nathaniel Harris, and Alice Ethelinda Calder.

CANDAGE, Rufus George Frederick, of Brookline and Boston, marine surveyor, was born in Blue Hill, Maine, July 28, 1826, son of Samuel Roundy and Phœbe Ware (Parker) Candage. His great-grandfather, James Candage, went from Massachusetts to Blue Hill and settled there with his family in 1766, the town having been settled by Joseph Wood and John Roundy from Beverly, in 1762, but three years before. His grandfather, James Candage, Jr., born in Massachusetts May 9, 1753, went to Blue Hill with his father's family, and there in 1775 married Hannah Roundy, daughter of John Roundy, the first settler. She died March 12, 1851, in her ninety-eighth year. From James and Hannah sprang Samuel Roundy Candage, born January 15, 1781, died December 23, 1852, the father of the subject of this sketch. The family name is an old and honored one in England, and has been spelled Cavendish, Candish, and Candage, custom in this country settling upon the latter. Mr. Candage's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at the Blue Hill Academy. He passed his boyhood upon his father's farm and in the saw-mill near by, in attendance at the district school and at the academy, with occasionally a trip in a coaster or fishing vessel. At eighteen years of age he gained the consent of his parents to take up a sea life; and, with a light heart and a determination to master the business and reach the highest point attainable in it, his sea-faring life began. His early experience was coasting: then followed voyages to Southern ports, the West Indies, Mediterranean, and Europe. He was a strong, hardy youth, in love with his calling as a sailor, and, becoming proficient as a seaman,

R. G. F. CANDAGE.

soon passed from the forecastle to the quarter-deck. In 1850 he became master of the brig "Equator," and made the voyage in her from Boston to Valparaiso, Chili. Later he commanded the ships "Jamestown" of New York, the "Electric Spark" and the "National Eagle" of Boston, on voyages to the principal ports of Europe, Asia, Australia, and America. He has doubled Cape Horn thirteen times, and in all has sailed over more than five hundred thousand miles of salt water. Captain Candage gave up his sea life in 1867, and became a resident of Brookline with an office in Boston. In January, 1868, he was appointed marine surveyor by the American

Ship Masters' Association of New York, for the Record of American and Foreign Shipping; and the same year he was made marine surveyor for the Boston Board of Underwriters. In 1882 he was appointed surveyor for Bureau Veritas of Paris, France. For twenty years or more he had an office in the old Merchants' Exchange Building. He had an extensive acquaintance with men in insurance and shipping circles,—equalled by few. When the Shipmasters' Association of New York was formed in 1861, Captain Candage was elected its thirteenth member; and in 1867 he was elected a member of the Boston Marine Society. Of the latter he has been secretary one year, vice-president two years, president two years, and a member of the Board of Trustees for a dozen years or more. He is also a member of the New York Marine Society; a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society; of the Bostonian Society; Sons of the Revolution; Bunker Hill Monument Association; the Assessors' Association of Massachusetts (vice-president); the Pine Tree State Club (an ex-president), Brookline Thursday Club, Norfolk Club, Massachusetts Republican Club, Massachusetts Library Club; the Baptist Social Union; the Masonic order,—member of the Beth-horon Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Brookline: the Royal Arcanum, and other organizations. In Brookline he has served as a member of the School Committee five years, three as chairman; has been a trustee of the Public Library from 1871; was a selectman from 1880 to 1883; and has been a member of the Board of Assessors since 1883, chairman of the board the past five years. In 1882-83 he was representative of the town in the General Court, serving in that body on the committees on harbors and public lands and on rules. He has been president of the Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Company since 1873. His nautical training made him a prompt, self-reliant, and sturdy man; and his many years of travel and extensive reading made him a well-informed man. He has contributed many articles to the press on various subjects; and his historical writings have won for him honorary membership in the Maine Historical Society and in the Dedham Historical Society. Captain Candage was first married in Boston on May 1, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Augusta Corey, daughter of Elijah Corey, Jr., of Brookline. She died in 1871. His second marriage occurred May 23, 1873, with Miss Ella Maria White, of Revere, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah K. (Hall) White. By the latter marriage there were five children; George Frederick, Ella Augusta, Phœbe Theresa, Robert Brooks, and Sarah Caroline Candage.

CALLENDER, Henry Belcher, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Dorchester (now of Boston), January 17, 1864, son of Henry and Adeline (Jones) Callender. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, graduating from the Harris School in 1878, and at the Roxbury

HENRY B. CALLENDER.

Latin School, where he was graduated in 1883. His law studies were pursued in the Boston University Law School, where he spent one year, and in the office of Lewis S. Dabney; and he was admitted to the bar in February, 1887. He has since been actively engaged in general practice in Boston. He is interested in politics as a Republican, and was an active member of the Republican ward and city committee in 1891-92-93. His club affiliations are with the Massachusetts Yacht Club. Mr. Callender is unmarried.

CARMICHAEL, Henry, of Boston, analytical and consulting chemist, is a native of New

York, born in Brooklyn, March 5, 1846, son of Daniel and Eliza (Otis) Carmichael. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, and on the maternal side of English. His mother came of New England stock,—a branch of the Otis family which has been famous in the annals of Massachusetts for inventive talent and patriotism. His father, an eminent inventor and railroad builder, died when the subject of this sketch was only three years old. He received his early education in the old academy of Amherst, Mass., and prepared for college in the High School of the same place. He graduated at Amherst College

HENRY CARMICHAEL.

in 1867. After graduation he studied chemistry, mineralogy, and geology for four years at the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he received the highest rank and the degree of doctor of philosophy. He returned from Germany in 1872 to accept a chair of chemistry in Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., and a year later was called to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., where for fourteen years he taught chemistry and allied sciences. During this period he taught chemistry also in the Maine Medical School, and was assayer for the State of Maine. While at Bowdoin Dr. Carmichael introduced the laboratory methods of instruction as practised in European universities. In addition to his educational and scientific work he became known, while in Brunswick, for practical inventions relating to the manufacture of fibre ware. "Indurated fibre," discovered by him, is manufactured in the form of pails, tubs, etc., on a most extensive scale. In 1886 Professor Carmichael opened an office in Boston, where he has since practised his profession as an analytical chemist and chemical engineer. Among his more recent inventions are a method and apparatus for electrically converting common salt into caustic soda and bleaching powder, or chlorine. So complicated and expensive have been the means hitherto employed for producing these heavy chemicals that their manufacture has been confined almost exclusively to England. The new process, which has already been tested on a commercial scale, is likely to revolutionize the industry, and establish it in this country. In politics Dr. Carmichael is an Independent. He is a member of various learned and scientific societies. He was married while connected with Bowdoin College to Miss Annie D. Cole, of Portland, Me., daughter of Charles O. Cole, the well-known artist. His beautiful home is upon a picturesque eminence in Malden near the edge of the Middlesex Fells, from which the fair environs of Boston may be seen as far as the Blue Hills of Milton.

CHENEY, Benjamin Pierce, of Boston, a pioneer in the express business and transcontinental railway development, was born in Hillsborough, N.H., August 12, 1815; died in Boston, July 23, 1895. His parents were Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney, of early New England ancestry. His great-grandfather, Deacon Tristram Cheney, was born in Dedham, Mass., was one of the early settlers of Antrim, N.H., having moved from Rindge, N.H., after living some time in Sudbury, Mass., and previously in Framingham; and his grandfather, Elias Cheney, served four years in the Revolutionary War, two of the four for Elias's father, and one for his brother. Benjamin P. was educated in the common schools, and at the age of ten, the family being poor, was out of school and at work in his father's blacksmith's shop. Before he was twelve he gravitated toward Francistown, and was there employed in a tavern and store. At sixteen he had purchased his time from his father, and was driving a stage on the line between Nashua and Exeter, N.H., and

at seventeen was stage-driving between Keene and Nashua, a distance of fifty miles a day, which occupation he followed for six consecutive years. In 1836, at the age of twenty-two, he was sent down to Boston to serve as agent, at No. 11 Elm Street, an old-time stage centre, for the Northern stages routes. In 1842, when he was but twenty-seven, he ventured in the express business, in connection with Nathaniel White, of Nashua, and William Walker, establishing Cheney & Co.'s Express, running between Boston and Montreal. Originally, this express ran over the Boston & Lowell Railroad as far as it was then built, to

B. P. CHENEY.

Concord, N.H., and thence by a four-horse team to Montpelier, Vt., thence by messengers on the stage to Burlington, and thence by boat to Montreal. A few years later Fisk & Rice's Express from Boston, by way of the Fitchburg Railroad to Burlington, was established, and in 1852 he bought out its business; and this process of consolidation was continued by his company as other lines arose, until finally he formed the United States and Canada Express Company, covering the Northern New England States with many branches. After being conducted under his name for nearly thirty-seven years, the great business which he had founded was merged into the American Express Company, in which he became the largest owner and a director and treasurer, which positions he held until his practical retirement from active affairs. Before the consolidation of his line with the American Express Company he had become interested in the "Overland Mail" to San Francisco, and in Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Express, and also in the Vermont Central Railroad; and these interests led to his connection with early transcontinental railroad enterprises. He was among the pioneers in the Northern Pacific Railroad; later embarked largely in the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé Railroad; and became also prominently interested in the San Diego Land and Town Company. He was for many years a director of these companies. He was for a long period a director of the Market National Bank of Boston, and of the American Loan & Trust Company from its foundation. Mr. Cheney amassed a large fortune in his enterprises, and attained a foremost place in the business world through his shrewdness and ability. His leading characteristics were great tenacity and positiveness of conviction. It was said of him that "he spoke his mind freely in all matters, and was ever frank and loyal to the enterprises in which he embarked and into which he induced others to enter: in nothing was this more apparent than in his sincerity in standing by the great transcontinental lines in their prosperity and in their declines." In 1886 he presented to his native State a bronze statue of Daniel Webster, designed by Thomas Ball, which now stands in the State House Park in Concord. He belonged to few societies, and the only club of which he was a member was the Boston Art Club. Mr. Cheney was married, June 6, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Stickney Clapp, of Boston. They had five children: Benjamin P., Jr., Alice, Charles P., Mary, and Elizabeth Cheney. His town house was on Marlborough Street, Back Bay, Boston, and his country seat at Wellesley, a beautiful estate, extending for about a mile along the banks of the Charles River.

CHENEY, Benjamin Pierce, Jr., of Boston, director of railroads and corporations, was born in Boston, April 8, 1866, son of Benjamin Pierce and Elizabeth Stickney (Clapp) Cheney. His grandparents on the paternal side were Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney, and on the maternal side Ashal and Elizabeth (Stickney) Clapp. He was

educated in the Boston grammar and High schools and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1890. Upon leaving college, he entered the Market National Bank of Boston as a clerk, and also became engaged in the office of his father, where he was trained for the conduct of the large interests which ultimately came into his hands. He is now a director of a number of financial, manufacturing, and railroad companies, the list including the Market National Bank, the Old Colony Trust Company, the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé, Mexican Central, Kansas City, Fort Scott

B. P. CHENEY, Jr.

& Memphis Railroad companies; the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire; the San Diego Land & Town Company, California; and the Manchester Mills. Mr. Cheney is a member of the Algonquin, Athletic, and Art clubs of Boston and of the Lawyer and the Players' clubs of New York. Mr. Cheney is unmarried.

CHURCH, WALTER, of Boston, member of the bar, and editor of the *New Century*, was born in Lexington, Ky., son of Samuel Sanford Church, deceased, and Julia Lenoir Church. His father, a clergyman, pastor of the Christian church, St. Louis, Mo., was a son of Thomas Benjamin Church of Virginia, descended from Captain Benjamin Church, of King Philip's War in New England. His mother is the daughter of Walter Raleigh Lenoir, of North Carolina, son of General William Lenoir, who owned and commanded Fort Defiance in Wilkes County, North Carolina, during the Revolutionary War. Fort Defiance is still the old family homestead. General William Lenoir was descended from the Huguenot captain, John Lenoir, who brought a shipload of refugees from Paris to Charleston, S.C., just after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Walter Church studied at home under the tuition of his mother (his father being dead) until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the district school in Boone County, Missouri. He attended the University of Missouri three years, spent the junior year at Kentucky University, and the next year returned to Missouri University, from which he was graduated to the degree of A.B. at the age of nineteen, and three years later received the degree of A.M. from the same institution. He read law in the office of Judge Thomas A. Russell, St. Louis. In three years he was admitted to the St. Louis bar on examination, and soon after was graduated from the law school of Washington University in St. Louis. While in St. Louis, he wrote occasionally for local magazines, religious and daily papers. In 1876 Mr. Church moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and organized and was counsel for the commercial agency of Snow, Church, & Co., which has since established branches in all the principal cities of the United States. Leaving this business in charge of his younger brother, Samuel S. Church, he went to Leadville, Col., in 1880, and became a stockholder and manager of the Terrible Mining Company, which was controlled by Wall Street bankers, who were also the principal owners of the Morning and Evening Star mines in Leadville. The Terrible Mining Company owned the well-known Adelaide Mine in Stray Horse Gulch, Leadville, which was the mine referred to in Mary Hallock Foote's story, "The Led Horse Claim," published in the *Century* in 1883. Mr. Church was also interested in several mining leases in Leadville, including the Catalpa, the Duncan, and the Chrysalite, and numerous other mining claims in Colorado, New Mexico, Old Mexico, and Nevada. Mining business called him to San Francisco, Cal., where he and his family lived during 1884 and 1885. About four months of this time was spent

at Virginia City, Nev., in litigation concerning the Delaware mine on the Comstock Lode, of which he was a stockholder and manager. In 1886 he returned to Cincinnati, and resumed the practice of law with his brother, Samuel S. Church. In 1889 he came to Boston to live, was admitted to all the courts, and is now engaged in practice, making a specialty of settling estates. For several years he has been the occasional Boston correspondent for the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, and is known as a frequent contributor to Boston papers, also as author of numerous published poems and stories. In October, 1894, he was made editor of the *New Century*, the official monthly publication of the Lyceum League of America, a federation of debating lyceums organized by the *Youth's Companion* in 1891 for the promotion of good citizenship among the youth of America. The business management of the league was transferred to Mr. Church and others by the *Youth's Companion* at the Old South Church, Boston, October 22, 1894. The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt was the first president of the league, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. A. Berle, of Boston, 4th of July orator for the city of Boston in 1895. The president is now the Hon. James Logan Gordon, who resigned the general secretaryship of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association to devote his whole time to the work of the league. Its general secretary is Orlando J. Hackett, formerly of Auburn, Me. The league consists of about sixteen hundred clubs, scattered through every State in the Union, with a membership now of over forty thousand young men and women, and rapidly increasing. Its headquarters are at No. 1 Beacon Street, Boston. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Hackett, and Mr. Church visit the principal cities and hold public meetings in the interest of the league, and also form State organizations, with a view to holding a national convention in 1896. In furtherance of the Lyceum League work, it is designed to found a Lyceum League College, in which will be taught the duties and privileges of American citizenship, with practical demonstration of the different departments of the civic government. It is expected to be a training school for civic officials. It will also include practical training in mechanical arts, leading up from the preparatory to the perfected and remunerative. The aim of the *New Century*, to which Mr. Church is now devoting most of his time, is to be unpartisan, unsectarian, and unsectional in its efforts to promote intelligent patriotism, good citizenship, and pure government. While devoted primarily to the wants of the Lyceum League, it endeavors to interest all friends of patriotic education for the youth of America. Mr. Church was appointed by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association to take general charge of the exhibit of mechanical work in New England schools at the Centennial Exposition of the association in Boston during October and November, 1895. The design of this exhibit was to give an extensive practical demonstration of mechanical educational work by school pupils, as well as to show the progress of

WALTER CHURCH.

such work from its inception in New England. He was also appointed editor of the *Mechanics' Fair News*, a paper issued daily, Sundays excepted, during the fair. Mr. Church is a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders, belonging to Bethesda Lodge at Brighton, Boston, and the Boston Commandery of Knights Templar. He has been engaged in church and Sunday-school work since boyhood. In politics he has always voted the Democratic national ticket; but in local elections he believes it a principle of good citizenship to

vote for good men, regardless of party. He has never held nor applied for any public office. Mr. Church married Miss Susie Alexine Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Enos Campbell, nephew of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., founder and president of Bethany College. They have three children: Lenoir Campbell, Marie Ernest, and Walter Enos Church. They reside in the Brighton District of Boston.

F. E. CLARK.

CLARK, Frederick Emerson, of Lawrence, agent of the Pemberton Mills, was born in Watertown, December 13, 1834, son of William E. and Sybilann (Bridges) Clark. He is of English ancestry. His early education was acquired in Marshall S. Rice's School for Boys at Newton Centre; and he subsequently attended the Lawrence High School, from which he graduated in 1852. After leaving school, he entered the Lawrence Machine Shop to learn the machinist's trade, and from there went into the employ of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, first as assistant to the mechanical director during the construction and starting of the mills, and afterward in the office in charge of the pay-rolls and cost figures. In March, 1858, he was appointed paymaster of the Pemberton Company, and three years later, in June, 1861, was made agent, which position he has held continuously from that time to the present. He is now in charge of the Pemberton and Methuen companies. He is president also of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company. Mr. Clark is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the New England Manufacturers' Association, of the Home Market Club and the Textile Club of Boston, and of the Boston Art Club. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married October 20, 1858, to Miss Harriet A. Porter, of Lawrence. Their only child, a daughter, born August 23, 1864, died April 3, 1883.

COLEMAN, Cornelius Ambrose, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of Boston, born October 14, 1849, son of John and Ellen (Corbett) Coleman. He was educated in the Boston grammar and Latin schools. He began active life, starting as a boy in 1865, in the Boston office of the Salisbury Mills,— a large woollen mill,— and after six months there entered the office of the

C. A. COLEMAN.

Hamilton Woollen Company, with which he has ever since been connected. Beginning as a clerk in the office, he steadily advanced, until in April,

1885, he became treasurer of the company, the position he still holds. He has also for some years been connected with banking and other interests, being a director of the Columbian National Bank of Boston, the Worcester Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and other corporations. He is a member of the Algonquin, Boston Athletic, and Country clubs. He was married October 14, 1879, to Miss Henrietta Sargent Gray, of Boston. They have two sons: Francis H. and Harold C. Coleman.

COLVIN, James Anthony, of Worcester, ironmaster, is a native of Rhode Island, born in Cranston, June 20, 1833, son of Caleb and Dorothy (Burgess) Colvin. His ancestors on both sides came from England to New England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, where he did the usual work of a farmer's boy until his eighteenth year. Then in 1851 he was apprenticed to learn the foundry business in a Cranston foundry. He began business on his own account in 1863, establishing himself in Danielson, Conn. Five years later, in 1868, his foundry in that place was burned; and soon after he removed to Worcester, where he has since remained. His business here has steadily increased, and his operations have been enlarged by the addition of the business of other works. In June, 1891, he purchased the W. H. Warren Machine Tool Works, and in 1894 bought the G. H. Bushnell Press Works. The W. H. Warren Machine Tool Works make large bodial drills and shaping machines. The latter are sold largely to the United States government. An order was filled about two years ago for the Watervellett Arsenal of over $14,000. They are also used in other United States arsenals. The G. H. Bushnell Press Company, at Thompsonville, Conn., make presses for manufacturers for pressing cloth goods, cider-making, rendering tallow, lard, etc., oil machinery, and presses for making cotton-seed oil, and presses for almost all kinds of work where power is needed and from one thousand pounds to ten thousand tons are required. Mr. Colvin's foundry business is carried on under his individual name of J. A. Colvin. He is not a member of any society or club, nor has he held any public office, preferring to devote himself entirely to his business. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in 1864 to Miss Amy A. Johnson, by whom were three children: James Byron, Lewis Anthony, and Theresa Colvin. She died in 1867. He married second, in 1879, Mrs. Anna Dorman; and the children of this marriage are Anna Lee and Florence Dorothy Colvin. His second wife and all of his children are now living.

J. A. COLVIN.

CRAIG, Daniel Hiram, M.D., of Provincetown, is a native of Maine, born in Readfield, June 30, 1870, son of David White and Flora Elizabeth (Van Campen) Craig. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, his great-great-grandfather coming from Scotland and settling in Roxbury, Mass., and his maternal ancestors were Holland Dutch. He lived in Readfield until he was eight years old, the next four winters in New York City, the family spending the summers at the old homestead at Lake Maranacook (Readfield), Maine, and thereafter in Malden, the summers as before in Maine, until 1893, when he established himself in Provincetown. His early education was acquired mostly in private schools in New York and Boston, and he finished in the

Malden Grammar and High schools. He entered the Harvard Medical School in 1889, and graduating in 1892, subsequently took a post-graduate

DANIEL H. CRAIG

course. During his post-graduate year he was assistant to the surgical staff of the Malden City Hospital, and associated with Dr. Godfrey Ryder, of Malden, especially in his surgical practice. He began regular practice in Provincetown in 1893, and has since been engaged there with gratifying success. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and of the Malden Society for Medical Improvement. He is connected with the Masonic order, member of Converse Lodge in Malden. During his High School term he was for two years president of the Malden High School Literary Society. Dr. Craig was married June 30, 1893, to Miss Lily Christine Trayes. They have one child: David Van Campen Craig.

CRONAN, JOHN FRANCIS, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, April 9, 1856, son of Dennis and Hannah (Collins) Cronan. He is of sturdy Celtic stock, of honest and unflinching purpose, of strong physique and great courage. He was educated in the Boston public schools, at French's Commercial College, and in the Evening High School, and received his degree of LL.B. from the Boston University Law School, graduating in June, 1879. As a boy, he labored in general work about stores, and from this rose to be the chief shipping clerk in the house of Dodge, Collier, & Perkins, of Boston, which position he left in 1875 to prepare himself for the legal profession. He first became a law student in the office of Francis A. Perry, and while a student was appointed a messenger in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in which capacity he served through the sessions of 1877 and 1878. From his earnings in this service and from work as a reporter for local newspapers, from lecturing, and from reciting before societies, he was enabled to pursue his studies in the law school to completion. He was admitted to the bar May 27, 1879, a week before his graduation from the law school, and has been steadily engaged in the practice of his profession from that time with marked success on both the civil and criminal side of the court, and is in the enjoyment of a large business. He was elected a senator for the Eighth Suffolk District in 1894.

JOHN F. CRONAN.

In politics he is a Democrat, and from his youth has been active in the interests of his party. When twenty years of age, he took the stump for

Samuel J. Tilden in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania, and has appeared on the platform in the several campaigns since. As senator he served on the committees on the judiciary, elections, and constitutional amendments, and took a prominent part in the important legislation of that session. By reason of his power and ability as an advocate and public speaker, he is well known in the State. The only organization with which Mr. Cronan has been identified is the Charitable Irish Society, of which he was made vice-president in 1894. He was married October 4, 1882, to Miss Annie G. Murphy. They have one child: Alice Marie Cronan.

CROSSLEY, Arthur Wilder, of Boston, patent solicitor and counsellor, was born in Montour County, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1848, son of William and Mary (Flick) Crossley. He first learned the printer's trade, and subsequently entered the newspaper and publishing business. Burned out in the Boston fire of 1872, he soon after went to Washington, where he was a short time employed in the Government Printing office, and for a longer period in the Patent Office. When the late Zach Chandler was made secretary of the interior, Mr. Crossley was called to aid in reorganizing certain departments of the Patent Office; and one result of the work was the present issue division, which he organized, and of which he became the first chief. After several years' service in this position he entered the examining corps of the Patent Office, assigned to the textile department; and here he began the special study of textiles and textile machinery, which he has since pursued assiduously, becoming a highly skilled expert in them. While employed in these various branches of department work, Mr. Crossley studied law in the National University Law School at Washington, and he duly graduated therefrom, receiving his diploma from the hands of President Hayes, who was *ex-officio* chancellor of the university. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. In 1885 he resigned his position in the government service, and joined the Boston firm of Wright & Brown, established in 1866 by Colonel Carroll D. Wright, the statistician, the name of which was then changed to Wright, Brown, & Crossley. The firm has a branch office in Washington, which is managed by a former examiner of the Patent Office; and it enjoys a large and important practice. Among its clients are such concerns as the American Waltham Watch Company, the National Tube Works Company, the E. Howard Watch and

ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY.

Clock Company, the Smith & Anthony Stove Company, the Jones & Lamson Company of Springfield, Vt., the Laconia Car Company of Laconia, N.H., and a large number of textile concerns all over New England. Mr. Crossley was married January 20, 1886, to Mary Chandler, daughter of Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire.

CUNNINGHAM, Joseph Trowbridge, of Boston, hotel proprietor, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Portsmouth, October 28, 1864, son of James and Maria (Savage) Cunningham. He was educated in the Portsmouth public schools and at Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1887. He entered the hotel business soon after his graduation from college, employed first at the Wentworth House, New Castle, N.H. Subsequently he was connected with hotels at the Isles of Shoals, N.H., and at Campobello, N.B. In 1890 he became manager of the Hotel Pocahontas, Kittery Point, Me., which he carried through that season, and afterward was with the Hotel Vendome and the American House in Bos-

ton. He first entered the business on his own account on the 1st of July, 1893, as proprietor of the Hotel Oxford and the Exeter Chambers, Back

JOSEPH T. CUNNINGHAM.

Bay, Boston, in partnership with Sanford B. Sargent. Through the season of 1894 he and his partner were lessees also of the Hotel Langwood, on the borders of picturesque Spot Pond, Melrose, and the Middlesex Fells; and they are now (1895), in addition to the Hotel Oxford and Exeter Chambers, Boston, proprietors of the Haynes Hotel, in Springfield. Mr. Cunningham is a Democrat in politics, and active in the party organization, having been a member of the Democratic ward and city committee of Boston since 1893, and a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts for some years. He was married December 14, 1893, to Miss Isabel Seymour Hemenway, of Boston. They have no children.

CURRY, George Erastus, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of East Tennessee, born in Cleveland, February 13, 1854, son of James Campbell and Nancy (Young) Curry. He is of Scotch ancestry. His early education was acquired in the schools of his native town, and he graduated from the High School there. Then, coming to Boston, he fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from the Boston University College of Liberal Arts in 1881. Subsequently entering the Boston University Law School, he graduated there LL.B. in 1884. Meanwhile he was engaged in office practice, having begun in 1882 in the office, Equitable Building, in which he is still established; and in February preceding his graduation he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. His practice is a general one. Mr. Curry is a Freemason, member of Revere Lodge. He is an experienced yachtsman, and for three years, 1890–92–93, was commodore of the Dorchester Yacht Club. He is a member also of the Minot Club of Dorchester, and in 1894 was chairman of its house committee. In politics he is a sterling Democrat, but he has never sought nor

GEO. E. CURRY.

accepted political office. He was married July 16, 1885, to Miss Clara Neal, of Dorchester. They have no children.

DAVIS, Samuel Alonzo, M.D., of the Charlestown District, Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Bridgton, September 7, 1837, son of Samuel and Olive (Holmes) Davis. His great-grandparents on both sides were English, and upon

coming to this country settled in Jefferson, N.H., and Lunenburg, Mass. He was educated in the public schools and at the academy of Bridgton.

SAM'L A. DAVIS.

He began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one, under the tutorship of Dr. John H. Kimball, of Bridgton, a prominent physician in that place. The following year he entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, and took a first course of lectures, and in 1861 entered the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in March, 1862. In May of the same year he settled in Charlestown, and began practice. The following August, however, he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Thirtieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, then stationed at New Orleans, and entered the United States service for the Civil War. He served as assistant surgeon for two years, most of that time being in full charge of the regiment, and during the period engaged in the battles of Plains Store, the forty-two days' siege of Port Hudson, and Cox Plantation, La., and in 1864 was commissioned surgeon of the same regiment. Thereafter he was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, Va., and was an eye-witness of General Sheridan's famous ride. In the spring of 1865, after Lee's surrender, he participated in the grand review at Washington, and subsequently served with his regiment in South Carolina until July, 1866, when it was mustered out, — the last Massachusetts regiment to return. Dr. Davis resumed his practice in Charlestown in March, 1867, and has since continued in its active pursuit. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Harvard Alumni Association, and of the Charlestown Club. He is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of Faith Lodge, and of Cœur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templar; is an Odd Fellow, member of Bunker Hill Lodge; a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Home Circle, and member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post 11. He cast his first vote upon attaining his majority for Abraham Lincoln, and has been identified with the Republican party since that time. Dr. Davis was married in Charlestown, December 28, 1870, to Miss Ella Cushman, daughter of the late Robert W. Cushman, D.D., of Boston.

DAVISON, Archibald T., M.D., of South Boston, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in the town of Portaupique, Colchester County, February 23, 1847, son of Archibald and Sarah (Crow) Davison. On his father's side he is of Scotch descent, and on his mother's side of the north of Ireland. His education was begun in the public schools of his birthplace, and continued in the Boston Latin School, the family moving to Boston in his boyhood. He studied for his profession at the Harvard Medical School, and immediately after graduation therefrom, on March 18, 1871, began practice, established in South Boston, where he has since been engaged, with a steadily growing business, a period of twenty-five years. A good part of this time Dr. Davison has also been actively interested in politics as a member of the Republican party. He was president of the Ward Fourteen Republican Club for four years, treasurer of Ward Fourteen ward and city committee four years, and was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis in 1892. In 1894 he was elected to the Boston School Committee, upon which he is still serving. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Adelphi Lodge, South Boston, of St. Matthew's Royal Arch Chapter, of St. Omer Commandery Knights

Templar, and of the Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; and a member of Bethesda Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was married December 31, 1872, to

A. T. DAVISON.

Miss Lucy Kelley. They have four children: Arthur Howard, Julie Gertrude, Lucy Cecilia, and Archibald Thompson Davison.

DAWES, Henry Laurens, of Pittsfield, United States senator from 1875 to 1893, was born in the town of Cummington, Hampshire County, October 30, 1816, son of Mitchell and Mercy (Burgess) Dawes. He was educated in the common schools, where he fitted for college, and at Yale, graduating in the class of 1839. For the first two years after his graduation he taught school, and then became an editor, first editing the Greenfield *Gazette*, and afterward the Adams *Transcript*. While successful in journalistic work, his inclination was toward the law; and, finally determining to follow that profession, he left the newspaper, and entered the law office of Wells & Davis, in Greenfield, as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and at once engaged in active practice, established in North Adams, which place was his legal residence until 1864, when he removed to Pittsfield. His long and notable public career began in 1847, with his election to the lower house of the Legislature. He served in that body for two terms, 1848 and 1849, and then, sent to the Senate, served there one term, 1850, ranking in both houses among the leaders. In 1853 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. The same year he was made district attorney for the Western District, which position he held till 1857, when he was elected to Congress. Through repeated re-elections he remained in the house till 1873, serving through the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, and then declined to stand for another term. In 1875 he was elected to the Senate to succeed Charles Sumner (the unexpired term of Senator Sumner having been filled by William B. Washburn). In 1881 he was re-elected, and again in 1887; and then with the close of his third term he retired, having served his district and the Commonwealth at Washington for upward of a third of a century. Throughout this long period his place in Congress was a foremost one. He

HENRY L. DAWES.

was chairman for many years of the committee on ways and means and as such was the author and advocate of numerous tariff measures. Later, as

chairman of the Senate committee on Indian affairs, he rendered conspicuous service in securing reforms in the administration of Indian affairs through various measures, making possible the present system of Indian education, and advancing materially the cause of Indian rights. In 1883 he was appointed at the head of a special committee to investigate the disturbances of that year in the Indian Territory, and made a valuable report thereon, which was the basis of subsequent legislation. Other committees of which he was at one time or another an active member were those on fisheries, naval affairs, public buildings and grounds, appropriations, and civil service. He has been prominent in the Republican party since its birth, and had an influential part in shaping its policy. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalist Convention in Philadelphia. Upon his retirement from the senatorship after his forty-five years of public life he received marked courtesies from his fellow-citizens of both parties, in Boston, in Springfield, and at his own home, being given complimentary dinners at which Democrats and Republicans alike paid tribute to his worth. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1869. Senator Dawes was married in Ashfield, May 1, 1844, to Miss Electa A. Sanderson, daughter of Chester and Anna (Allis) Sanderson, of that town. Of their children three are living: Anna Laurens, Chester Mitchell, and Henry Laurens Dawes, Jr. Miss Dawes is well known as an author, and from her connection with educational work. In 1893 she was a member of the Massachusetts Board of World's Fair Managers.

DILLAWAY, William Edward Lovell, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, February 17, 1852, son of William S. and Ann Maria (Brown) Dillaway. He is a descendant of one of the oldest of Boston families. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and, after graduating from the English High School, entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1871. Two years of further study in the Boston law office of Ranney & Morse followed, and in 1873 he was admitted to the bar. He had already had quite an experience, and he won success as a jury lawyer. While still a student with Messrs. Ranney & Morse, and only in his twentieth year, he argued his first brief before the full bench of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. After remaining with Messrs. Ranney & Morse for a time succeeding his admission to the bar, he opened his own office, and engaged in general practice. Besides being the attorney for several banks and corporations, he became prominently identified with numerous notable cases. He was counsel for the West End Street Railway Company, having entire charge of its legislative matters, was sole counsel for the Bay State Gas Company in all its controversies for admittance to the right to do business, and he had charge of the negotiations, oftentimes delicate and complicated, which brought about the consoli-

W. E. L. DILLAWAY.

dation of Boston gas companies. In 1888 Mr. Dillaway, then but thirty-six, retired from general practice, having found that his private business and that of the corporations with which he is connected called for his entire attention. He is a director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Boston, of which his brother, C. O. L. Dillaway is president. In 1888 he was selected to deliver the Fourth of July oration for the city of Boston. He is an enthusiastic collector of bric-à-brac, pictures, etchings, and prints, possessing of the latter one of the finest collections in Boston. Mr. Dillaway was married June 16, 1874, to Miss Gertrude St. Clair Eaton.

DONNELLY, CHARLES FRANCIS, of Boston, member of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity since 1875, is a native of Ireland, born in Athlone, County Roscommon, October 14, 1836, son of Hugh and Margaret (Conway) Donnelly. His ancestors on the paternal side were of an old Irish sept of the north, and on the maternal side of Welsh-Irish stock of the west of Ireland. His parents came to Canada when he was a year old, and thence removed to Rhode Island in 1848. He was educated in private schools and in the New Brunswick Presbyterian Academy. At twenty he began the study of law in the office of Ex-Congress-

CHAS. F. DONNELLY.

man Ambrose A. Ranney in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, graduating with the degree of LL.B. in 1859, when he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and at once began practice. Important cases came into his hands early, notably several civil suits instituted against the archbishop and other Catholic ecclesiastics in Massachusetts; and soon in his career he became prominent through his arguments drawn to show the harmonious relation of Catholic ecclesiastical, or canon, law to the spirit of American law and institutions. He has been connected with the administration of State charities since 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Gaston to the State Board of Charities, which preceded the present Board of Lunacy and Charity, and for over four years was chairman of the board. During his service he wrote the sharp and spirited politico-legal public correspondence had by the board with Governor Butler (in 1883), which was employed to advantage in the successful canvass against the latter by his opponents when a candidate for a second term; and Mr. Donnelly proposed and drafted (in 1884) the act subjecting dipsomaniacs to the same restraint and treatment as lunatics, which was adopted by the Legislature of 1885, the first legislation of the kind either in Europe or America. In 1889 further effect was given the new law by the Legislature, largely through his influence, in authorizing the erection of a hospital for men coming under its provisions, and establishing a board of trustees for the management of the institution. Mr. Donnelly has long been a member of the Charitable Irish Society, the oldest Irish-American society in existence (founded in Boston in 1737), and was for several terms its president. He was one of the founders of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, and many of the other Catholic charitable institutions of Boston. In 1885 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St. Mary's College, Maryland, the oldest Catholic seat of learning in the country. In politics he is a Democrat, influential in his party. Although repeatedly sought as a candidate for the mayoralty of Boston and other elective office, he has invariably declined to stand. At the request of the committee of distinguished prelates representing the Catholic Church at the World's Parliament of Religions, held at Chicago in 1893, he wrote an exhaustive study of the "Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor," from its beginning. It was a comprehensive survey of the whole subject, and it was read with high commendation before the Parliament, Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, reading it. In the sessions of 1888 and in 1889 an exciting contest was waged in the Legislature of Massachusetts against the movement in favor of establishing parochial schools. Mr. Donnelly was retained by the Catholic clergy and laity to advocate and defend the right to maintain private schools and the right of parents to choose them for the training of their children. It is only justice to say he conducted the interests he had in charge without rancor and judiciously and successfully before the legislative committee on education. Mr. Don-

nelly has, like many members of his profession, a great love of literature, and has given marked evidence of it in some of his professional and other efforts. Perhaps nothing in a literary way from his pen received higher approval than the sonnet on the death and burial of James Russell Lowell, published the day after the funeral, and here given : —

"No bugle blast sounds through the summer air;
Nor tramp of riderless and neighing steed
In solemn march behind the car we heed,
Nor muffled drum is heard; nor trumpet blare;
Nor volleyed fire; nor shrouding smoke is seen.
Yet in the earth to-day a soldier's form
We laid; one who brave bore the brunt and storm
Of battle front with knightly skill and mien.
Rest, minstrel, after all earth's weary strife.
Fair Harvard hath borne many sons, but none
So tenderly beloved as those who gave
Their youth, and manhood's prime, and even life,
To Freedom's cause, until the field was won,
And no man dared to call his brother slave."

Mr. Donnelly was married in 1893 at Providence, R.I., to Miss Amy F. Collins, daughter of James and Mary (Donnelly) Collins.

DONOVAN, James, of Boston, insurance agent, three terms president of the Democratic city committee, was born in Boston, May 28, 1859, son of Michael and Ellen (Sheehy) Donovan. His parents were natives of County Cork, Ireland, and long resident in this country. He was educated in the Boston public schools, mainly in the Rice Grammar School, and, leaving at the age of eleven, began business life as an employee in a mercantile house. He early took an interest in politics, and became active and influential in the local Democratic organization. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Common Council. In 1883 he was a successful candidate for the Legislature, and through re-elections served in the lower house five consecutive terms, 1884 88, during this period a member of numerous important committees, the list including the committees on mercantile affairs, on prisons, on railroads, and on redistricting the State. The next three years, 1889–90–91, he was a member of the Senate for the Fourth Suffolk District, serving on the committees on railroads, engrossed bills, library (chairman), public health, military affairs, drainage (chairman), federal relations, and liquor law; and in 1892–93–94 he was a member of the Executive Council, representing the Fourth Councillor District. In the latter body he served as chairman of the committees on harbors and public lands and on State House extension, and member also of those on pardons and on finance. In the Democratic organization he was a member of the State Committee for three years, the larger part of that time on the executive committee; secretary of the Boston Democratic city committee two years, 1886 87; and he has been chairman of the city committee since 1892, elected the first time to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. McDonough, and re-elected unanimously twice. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts and of the Irish Charitable Society. Mr. Donovan is unmarried.

JAMES DONOVAN.

DRURY, William Henry, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Worcester, January 12, 1842, son of William E. and Martha K. (Haskell) Drury. He is a lineal descendant of Hugh Drury, who came from England to Boston in 1640. His great-grandfathers were all natives of Massachusetts and soldiers of the Revolution. His great-grandfather, William Drury, born in Shrewsbury, later of Drury Hill, Holden, where

he died in 1850 at the age of ninety-two, was a representative of Holden in the Legislature many years between 1802 and 1820. His grandfather,

WM. H. DRURY.

Ephraim, eldest son of William Drury, born in 1783, died in Worcester in 1863. William H. Drury was educated in the public schools of Worcester, graduating from the High School in 1861, and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1865. He studied law in the Harvard Law School in 1871 and 1872, also in the offices of Charles Robinson, Jr., and Stearns & Butler, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in Boston. Among notable causes which he has successfully conducted have been several important will, admiralty, and patent cases. He is also a trustee of some large estates. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Waltham Club. In politics he is a Republican, although not an extreme protectionist. He has never held civil or political office, confining his attention exclusively to his profession. Mr. Drury was married September 29, 1875, to Miss Mary Alice Peters, daughter of George S. and Charlotte A. Peters, of Ellsworth, Me. They have two children: George Peters and William Clark Drury. They reside in Waltham.

DUNBAR, James Robert, justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth, is a native of Pittsfield, born December 23, 1847, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Richards) Dunbar. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsfield and at Williams College, where he graduated in the class of 1871. He studied law in the office of the Hon. M. B. Whitney, of Westfield, and six months in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Hampden County bar in April, 1874. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the United States courts. Forming a partnership with Mr. Whitney, he was engaged in a general practice in Westfield until his elevation to the Superior Bench, by appointment of Governor Ames, in 1888. His public service has been confined to two terms in the State Senate (1885 and 1886), in which he was a recognized leader. During the first session he served on the committees on the judiciary and on election laws (chairman of the latter on the part of the Senate), and was chairman of the joint special committee on investigation of State House expenditures; and in that of 1886 he was chairman of

JAMES R. DUNBAR.

the committees on election laws, committee on redistricting the State, a member of the committee on bills on third reading, and of the judiciary.

In politics he is a Republican, and was for many years a prominent and influential party leader in the Western part of the State. In 1888 he moved from Westfield to West Newton, but since 1890 has resided in Brookline. He is a member of the Brookline Thursday Club and of the University Club of Boston. Judge Dunbar was married in Westfield, May 15, 1875, to Harriet P. Walton, daughter of George A. and Electa N. (Lincoln) Walton. They have five children: Ralph W., Philip R., Ruth, Helen L., and Henry F. Dunbar.

DUNNING, Robert Spear, of Fall River, artist, is a native of Maine, born in Brunswick, January 3, 1829, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Spear) Dunning. His ancestors on the paternal side came from England, when Maine was a territory of Massachusetts, and settled on the Androscoggin River, near Brunswick and Topsham. They were descendants of the Earl of Ashburton. Mr. Dunning's father, born in 1798, came to Fall River in 1834, and built the first marine railway there. Three years later he went to sea. The mother of Mr. Dunning, born in 1800, was a native of Brunswick, Me. He was educated in the common schools of Fall River. His first work was in the mills, where he remained for a short time; and for three years he was engaged in coasting vessels. Then he took up the study of art, at first under James Roberts, an artist at East Thomaston, Me. After seven months with Mr. Roberts he went to New York, and there studied for three years with Daniel Huntington, president of the National Academy of Design. Returning to Fall River in 1853, he opened his studio there, which he has retained ever since. His paintings have been repeatedly exhibited at the National Academy of Design in New York and at the Boston Art Club. Among his later works is a full-size portrait of Washington, from Stewart's full-length portrait in the State House, Newport, R.I., painted for the Washington Society of Fall River, and now hanging in the B. M. C. Durfee High School; portraits of James Buffington, first mayor of Fall River, of Edward P. Buffington, the second mayor, and of N. B. Borden, who was member of Congress and mayor afterward, and who as a member of the Legislature cast the deciding vote which elected Charles Sumner United States senator,— all of which hang in the City Hall; and a portrait of Frank Stevens, of Swansea, for the Town Hall of that town. Mr. Dunning's work covers a wide range of subjects,— landscape, still life, figure

R. S. DUNNING.

pictures, and portraits, and are much sought for. He is a life member of the Antique School of Design at the National Academy of Design, New York. In politics first a Free Soiler, he has since been a stanch Republican. His first vote was for General Taylor. Mr. Dunning was married December 16, 1869, to Miss Mehitable D. Hill, of Fall River. They have no children.

ELIOT, Charles William, of Cambridge, president of Harvard University, was born in Boston, March 20, 1834, son of Samuel Atkins and Mary (Lyman) Eliot. His father was a merchant of Boston, mayor of the city 1837–40, a member of the Legislature, a representative in Congress, and treasurer of Harvard College from 1842 to 1853. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Lymans of Northampton, Mass., his great-grandfather, Isaac Lyman, who was minister at York, Me., for sixty years, having been born and brought up at Northampton. He was fitted for college in the Boston Public Latin School, and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1853. In college he was

especially proficient in mathematics and chemistry, and the year following his graduation he was appointed tutor in mathematics there. Meanwhile he continued his study of chemistry under Professor Josiah P. Cooke. In 1858 he was promoted to the position of assistant professor of mathematics and chemistry, and three years later was placed in charge of the chemical department of the Lawrence Scientific School. In 1863, his appointment at the Scientific School expiring by limitation, he went abroad, and spent the next two years in the study of advanced chemistry, and also in a close examination of systems of public in-

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

struction in England and on the Continent. Returning home in 1865, he was appointed professor of analytical chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which position he held for four years. In 1867–68 he was again in Europe, chiefly in France. At commencement in 1868 he was elected by the alumni a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard; and the following year, President Thomas Hill having resigned in the autumn of 1868, he was chosen to the presidency of the university, after a prolonged contest. His election occurred on May 19, 1869: and he was formally installed in office in the following October. Under his administration the university has made great strides, broadened its scope, advanced the standards of admission and graduation, and been brought within reasonable distance of the great universities of Europe. Many changes in methods have been effected, the most notable being the supplanting of the old prescribed curriculum by the elective system, and the creation of the Graduate School in Arts and Sciences. The number of students has nearly trebled, the number of professors and instructors doubled. The increase in wealth has been especially marked, the gross income apart from gifts and bequests having risen from $325,000 in 1869 to upward of a million in 1895. President Eliot has delivered a number of formal addresses, and has been a frequent speaker at educational conventions and meetings. He delivered the address at the first commencement of Smith College, Northampton, in 1879, and before the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge in 1888; he spoke at the inauguration of President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University in 1876, at the opening of the American Museum of Natural History of New York in 1877, and at the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in 1889. In conjunction with Professor Frank H. Storer he published two text-books, a Manual of Inorganic Chemistry (1868) and a Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis (1869), and several chemical memoirs. He has also published numerous essays and speeches on educational topics; but his most important contributions to educational literature are his annual reports as president of Harvard University. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, fellow of the American Philosophical Society, and member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams and Princeton in 1869, and from Yale in 1870. President Eliot was first married in Boston, October 27, 1858, to Miss Ellen Derby Peabody, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Jane (Derby) Peabody, by which union were four children, of whom two survive: Charles and Samuel Atkins Eliot. He married second in Cambridge, October 30, 1877, Miss Grace Mellen Hopkinson, daughter of Thomas and Corinna Aldrich (Prentiss) Hopkinson of Cambridge.

ELLIS, George Henry, of Boston, printer and publisher, was born in Medfield, October 3, 1848, son of Samuel and Martha (Ellis) Ellis. He was

educated in the district school, with three years at the High School of his native town. After leaving the High School, he spent three months in a

GEO. H. ELLIS.

Boston commercial college, and then at the age of seventeen entered the office of the *Christian Register* as clerk. In about two years he became business manager. In 1872 he bought of the proprietors the type from which the paper was printed, and soon after purchased a small job press, which modest "plant" formed the foundation of his present extensive printing business, occupying in part two buildings, No. 141 Franklin Street and on Wales Wharf. In 1883 he accepted the position of treasurer and publisher of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, and in that position became sponsor for and first publisher of the *Evening Record*, the first number of which was issued in September, 1884. In January, 1886, overwork compelled his resignation of the *Advertiser* connection, and return to his own business, after a rest and a trip across the continent. As a book publisher, his imprint has appeared upon a variety of volumes, notably of Unitarian literature. Born and reared on a farm, his natural taste for farming has not deserted him: and he has now under control some six hundred acres of land, with a herd of nearly two hundred Jersey cattle, his ambition being to prove that farming can be made a successful business. Quiet home life has attractions for him which have prevented his frequent attendance at societies or clubs, although a member of many of them, or acceptance of offices beyond a clear call of duty. In politics he was always a Republican till 1884, when he went with the *Advertiser* — which then declared its independence of party, and "bolted" the nomination of Blaine — away from the fold. Mr. Ellis was married first, October 3, 1869, to Miss Sarah Dale, who died September 18, 1884, leaving two children: Herbert D. (now associated with his father in the business) and Martha E. Ellis. He married second, December 25, 1886, Miss Elizabeth Shaw.

FERGUSON, WILLARD BIXBY, of Malden, president of electric railway companies, is a native of Maine, born in Troy, December 20, 1844, son of Nahum and Betsey (Tasker) Ferguson. He is of Scotch descent on the paternal side, and of English on the maternal side. His father's ancestors came from Scotland in 1780,

W. B. FERGUSON.

and settled in Eliot, Me., engaged in farming. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Fourteenth

Maine Regiment, and served for three years in the Civil War. In 1874 he moved to Salem, where he became interested in the street railroad business. He continued in that business for about fifteen years, when, electricity coming to be used as a motive power for street railways, he connected himself with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company. Subsequently he re-entered his old business under the new conditions, and became connected with numerous enterprises. He is at the present time president and director of the Gloucester, the South Middlesex, the Athol & Orange, the Gloucester, Essex, & Beverly, and the Milford, Holliston, & Framingham Street Railway Companies. He is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Kernwood Club of Malden. In politics he has been a steadfast Republican. He was married September 2, 1871, to Miss E. Jannette Coffin. They have two daughters: Anna L. and Lila G. Ferguson.

FITZPATRICK, Thomas Bernard, of Boston, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Grafton, December 17, 1844, son of Patrick and Mary (Gannivan) Fitzpatrick. His parents came to this country from Ireland, and, by industry and economy, provided a good home for their children, while making many sacrifices for their education. His father became a thrifty farmer at Hopkinton; and most of the son's boyhood days were spent there in hard farm work, early and late, and in getting an education at the village schools. He attended two sessions a year of the district school, which was two miles distant from the farm; and by most diligent study he was prepared, at the age of fourteen, to enter the High School. He was the first Catholic boy to attend the latter school. Although he was able to take but two of the four terms yearly there, walking to and from his home daily, three miles each way, he kept up with his class by home study for the four years' course, and graduated with much credit at the age of eighteen. Then, anxious to get into business life, he came to Boston; and, finding a place in the dry-goods store of E. D. Bell & Co., with two dollars a week as wages, he began at the first round of the ladder. In the same store was employed a boy of about his own age, Oliver H. Durrell; and the two, becoming intimate, talked over their prospects, and laid plans for future business together. About a year after he entered this store, Bell & Co. sold out; and he found a place in a higher grade, with Schofield, Barron,

T. B. FITZPATRICK.

& Co. Subsequently he was employed by Mason, Tucker, & Co., and travelled for that house with samples for seven years, meeting with notable success in selling a large trade in the New England States. He left the latter place in July, 1872, to engage with Brown, Dutton, & Co., where Oliver H. Durrell, his first business friend and constant associate, had been employed for some time. Directly after the great fire of November following this firm dissolved, and the firm of Brown, Durrell, & Co. was formed, with Brown, Durrell, and Fitzpatrick as partners; and thus the plan of the friends talked over and resolved upon when they were boys, ten years before, was carried out. The firm steadily developed, becoming one of the largest and most popular in the country in the fancy dry-goods trade, doing a business of several millions yearly; and it is universally conceded that its success is in a large part due to the enterprise of Mr. Fitzpatrick and his grasp of modern business methods. Although applying himself closely to business, he has been a careful student of public questions and an active worker in the cause of charity and philanthropy. He is

a director of the United States Trust Company, and of the Union Institution of Savings, and has been of great assistance in forming and aiding the Newton Co-operative Bank. He has been an active member of several charitable and patriotic societies, and has done much during the past ten years in support of the Irish Home Rule movement in Massachusetts. He was formerly president of the Catholic Union of Boston, and is now one of the trustees of the Catholic Summer School of America. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a firm believer in the application of civil service reform methods in municipal, State, and national affairs. Mr. Fitzpatrick was married January 13, 1876, to Miss Sara M. Gleason, of Fitchburg. They have six children: Frank, Paul, Thomas, William, Mary, and Bessie Fitzpatrick. He resides in West Newton.

FLAHERTY, John Joseph, of Gloucester, member of the Essex bar, is a native of Gloucester, born March 27, 1858, son of Michael and Catherine (Folan) Flaherty. His education was

JOHN J. FLAHERTY.

acquired in the common schools. He was admitted to the bar March 4, 1885. Beginning practice at once, he early built up a prosperous and successful business. He is now counsel for the Cape Ann Savings Bank, the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance Company, and other corporations and business firms. He is a member of the Commonwealth Club and president of the Gloucester Athletic Club. He was married November, 1887, to Miss Abby S. Lunderkin, who died October 26, 1891, leaving one boy, John J. Jr., now living, and one daughter since deceased.

FOSS, Eugene Noble, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of West Berkshire, September 24, 1858, son of George Edmond and Marcia (Noble) Foss. His early education was acquired in the public schools of St. Albans, and he fitted for college at the Franklin County Grammar School there. He entered the Vermont State University at Burlington in the autumn of 1877, but at the end of the sophomore year left, to engage in business, having early exhibited a taste for active business rather than professional life. He started in the autumn of 1879 as a travelling salesman for the St. Albans Manufacturing Company, introducing a patent drying apparatus throughout the West. In the spring of 1882 he became associated with the late Benjamin F. Sturtevant, manufacturer of blowers, as manager of his business; and upon the foundation of the Benjamin F. Sturtevant Company in 1890, after the death of Mr. Sturtevant, he was made treasurer and general manager of the corporation, the position he still holds. Meanwhile Mr. Foss had become concerned in other business interests; and he is now also president of the Jamaica Plain Gaslight Company, a director of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, and treasurer of the New England Phonograph Company. He is interested in educational and denominational matters, as a trustee of the Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, Vt., a trustee of the Newton Theological Seminary, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he is an earnest Republican, but his large business interests have prevented his taking an active part in political affairs. He has, however, served one term as chairman of the Republican ward and city committee for Ward Twenty-three, and for a longer period as a member of the Republican Congressional committee of his district. He has also served for some time on the directory of the Home Market Club. He is

a member of the Boston Art, the Exchange, the Jamaica, and the Eliot clubs. Mr. Foss was married June 12, 1884, to Miss Lilla Sturtevant,

E. N. FOSS.

daughter of the late Benjamin F. Sturtevant, his former employer, of Jamaica Plain. They have four children, two boys and two girls: Benjamin Sturtevant (born October 9, 1886), Guy Noble (born April 8, 1888), and Esther and Helen Foss, twins (born January 20, 1894).

GARRETT, Edmund H., of Boston, artist, was born in Albany, N.Y., October 19, 1853, son of Anthony and Eliza A. (Miers) Garrett. His paternal grandfather was a native of Bordeaux, named Francis Grenier, who, upon becoming an American citizen, anglicized Grenier to Garret. Afterward the spelling was changed to Garrett. His paternal grandmother was Joanna Van Campano, born in Brussels, Belgium. His mother's father was James Alexander Miers, born in New York City, and her mother, Deborah Hart (Massey) Miers, born in Lynn, Mass., and a direct descendant of the first child born in Salem. Edmund H. was educated in the public schools of Roxbury and of Boston. For several years, beginning in 1869, he worked at wood engraving, and then studied art. He was a pupil first of John B. Johnston in Boston, and afterward of Jules Lefebvre, G. R. C. Boulanger, and Jean Paul Laurens in Paris. He first exhibited in oils at the Boston Art Museum in 1880, and he has since exhibited at the Paris Salon and at the principal water-color exhibitions in the United States. In 1890 he received a silver medal for his water colors at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association exhibition in Boston. The same year the Boston Art Club bought his picture, "Boon Companions," from the spring exhibition of the club, in which the painting occupied the place of honor. Most of Mr. Garrett's works have been published in books to which he has contributed letter-press as well as illustrations. He has published through the house of Little, Brown, & Co., of Boston, and Osgood, McIlvaine, & Co., of London, a collection of lyrics, "Elizabethan Songs," and through the same house in Boston and J. M. Dent, of London, "Three Heroines of New England Romance," partly written by himself. A late volume is "Victorian Songs," brought out in 1895. Other books

EDMUND H. GARRETT.

edited and illustrated by him have been published by Roberts Brothers, Boston; and he has done much notable work for Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.,

the Harpers, Cassell & Co., Dodd, Mead, & Co., the Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Mr. Garrett is a member of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters, of the New York Water Color Club, of the Boston Art Club, the Paint and Clay Club, the Caxton Club of Chicago, and the Duodecimos, a society of literary men and book-lovers residing in different cities. He was married in Boston, October 24, 1877, to Miss Marietta Goldsmith. Their first child died in infancy. Their other children are: Edmund Anthony and Julian Garrett.

RAYMOND R. GILMAN.

GILMAN, Raymond Rand, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Shelburne Falls, July 28, 1859, son of Ambrose and Eunice (Wilcox) Gilman. He is of the old Gilman family, tracing its lineage back to the earliest days of England. The name of one of his ancestors (Moses Gilman) is among the signatures to the Constitution of the United States. He is directly descended from the Gilmans of New Hampshire, known so many years in the government of that State in its earliest days. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town; and he finished at the Shelburne Falls Academy, and with law lectures at the Boston University. He began his law studies in the office of the Hon. S. T. Field, formerly district attorney of Franklin County, and graduated from the office of the Hon. Frederick D. Ely, now judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, September, 1879. He was admitted to the bar September 28, 1880, at Dedham, the youngest man ever admitted in Norfolk County. He began practice in his native town, but early moved to Boston, where he has since been actively engaged. His advance in his profession has been rapid, especially from the opening of his Boston office, his business having steadily increased and his success with his cases being marked. Mr. Gilman is a prominent Odd Fellow, being past grand and past chief patriarch and member of the Grand Lodge. He has taken an active interest in politics, having been president of the Republican Club of Melrose, where he resides; but he has held no public office. His club affiliations are with the Melrose Social and the Melrose Athletic clubs. He was married June 16, 1882, to Miss Kate A. Tuttle, of Jefferson, N.H. They have one child: Alice K. Gilman (aged eleven years).

GORDON, Rev. Adoniram Judson, of Boston, pastor of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, was born in New Hampton, N.H., April 18, 1836; died in Boston, February 1, 1895. He was a son of John Calvin and Sallie (Robinson) Gordon of Scotch ancestry. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He received his primary education in the town school, and in 1853 entered the New London (N.H.) Academy, with the distinct purpose of fitting himself for the ministry. Graduating from this school with honor, he entered Brown University, and upon his graduation therefrom, in the class of 1860, went immediately to Newton Theological Seminary, where he took the regular course, finishing in 1863. Before the completion of his studies at the theological school he had become a settled pastor, having accepted the pastorate of the Jamaica Plain Baptist church. He was ordained to the ministry June 29, 1863; and his service at Jamaica Plain covered six years. Receiving then a call to the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston, and most reluctantly accepting it, he began the work in that city to which he devoted the best years of his life. He was installed December 26, 1869, the day of the death of his dis-

tinguished predecessor in the pastorate, the Rev. Dr. Baron Stow. At the time of the resignation of Dr. Stow the church, which had been most prosperous under his ministry, was in a state of decline, owing to the shifting of the population in its neighborhood, and Dr. Gordon addressed himself earnestly and vigorously to the work of upbuilding it with early and most gratifying results. The church building, then new, and dedicated the year of his settlement, was soon filled with worshippers, and within a few years the membership was doubled. At various times revivals beginning with the church brought a large num-

A. J. GORDON.

ber of converts, and during the latter years of his long pastorate the communicants numbered upwards of a thousand. While a zealous pastor, performing faithfully all his pastoral duties, Dr. Gordon was also an earnest worker in missions, home and foreign, an aggressive temperance advocate, a prolific writer, and an editor of missionary periodicals. He was chairman of the executive board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, chosen to that position in 1888, having previously been a member of the board for seventeen years. In 1888 he represented the Union at the World's Missionary Conference in London, after the close of the conference making, in company with Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, a tour through Scotland and Northern England, delivering many missionary addresses. In 1889 he founded the Boston Missionary Training School, an institution holding daily and evening sessions in the lecture-room of his church, designed for young men and women desiring to engage in mission work and unable to pursue an academic course, which has graduated a number of home and foreign missionaries and pastors' assistants. He was himself president of the school, and instructor in special Biblical and missionary studies. He was also prominent among the founders of the Boston Industrial Home on Davis Street. He was a close friend of the evangelist D. C. Moody, and a portion of his time was given each year to assistance in Dr. Moody's conferences at Northfield. His first book, "In Christ," was brought out in 1872, and is now in its seventh edition. Then followed "Congregational Worship," also written in 1872. The next volume, "Grace and Glory," a collection of sermons, appeared in 1881. Then came the "Ministry of Healing, or Miracles of Cure in All Ages," in 1882, now in its fourth edition; "Twofold Life" in 1884, now in its third edition; "The Holy Spirit in Missions," six lectures delivered April, 1892, to the Dutch Reformed divinity students at New Brunswick, N.J., in 1893; the "Coronation Hymnal," collaborated with Dr. A. T. Pierson, in 1894; and numerous published sermons, special articles, and sixteen lyrics at various times. His last work, "The Ministry of the Spirit," was issued the week of his death. "In Christ," "Twofold Life," "The Ministry of Healing," and "Ecce Venit" have been rendered into Swedish; and a German translation of "Ecce Venit" is under way. His editorial work was as editor of the *Watchword*, a religious monthly magazine, and as assistant editor of the *Missionary Review of the World*. He was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of Brown University, and in 1877 received from that institution the honorary degree of D.D. Dr. Gordon was married October 13, 1863, to Miss Maria Hale, of Providence, R.I., daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Johnson) Hale. They had eight children, six of whom are now living: Harriet Hale (now wife of the Rev. E. M. Poteat, of New Haven, Conn.), Ernest B., Elsie, Arthur H., Helen M., and Theodora Livingstone Gordon. Both of the sons are graduates of Harvard, and the daughter Helen M. is a student at Wellesley College. Mrs. Gordon was for

fifteen years the president of the Boston Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declining further to serve; and is a most acceptable public speaker.

GORDON, James Logan, of Boston, president of the Lyceum League of America, was born in Philadelphia, Penna., March 28, 1858, son of John Robert and Margaret (Logan) Gordon. He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of the north of Ireland. His education was limited to a few years of schooling, due to his restless desire to be earning something; and at twelve he was at work as an errand boy, turning over three dollars a week to the slender family treasury. Inheriting from his father a fondness for solid literature, what he lacked in academic training he made up through wide and careful reading of good books; and, while an industrious worker, he early gained a name among his associates for breadth of culture and originality of thought. Steadily advancing in business, at the age of twenty-two he was in charge of the foreign invoice department of John Wanamaker's extensive establishment in Philadelphia. He was thus brought into contact with the heads of departments, and with Mr. Wanamaker's financial manager, the late John F. Hillman, occasionally also with Mr. Wanamaker himself, and so obtained an insight into financial management for which he later developed peculiar fitness as an executive officer in Young Men's Christian Associations of the foremost Eastern cities. In the many-sided work of these organizations he soon became known as a popular leader among young men. His first field was Easton, Penna., with a population of twelve thousand; and in the brief period of nine years he had passed from his modest office there, through a succession of promotions, to the general secretaryship of the Boston Association, the oldest and perhaps the largest Young Men's Christian Association in the United States. During this period he had served, after Easton, in Erie, Penna., with a population of forty thousand, as business manager of the Brooklyn, N.Y., Association, and as State secretary of the associations in Connecticut, of the executive committee of which Charles A. Jewell of Hartford was the chairman. He had been in Connecticut scarcely two years when the call from the Boston Association came, and inducements were held out which could not be resisted. In all his work he has shown not only a genius in planning great undertakings in connection with organizations for which he is responsible, but a mastery of details down to the smallest. Mr. Gordon has also become widely known in evangelical church circles as a pulpit and platform speaker of striking originality and personal power. With a remarkable memory, a vocabulary enriched by hours among his books, a faculty for analysis and close-fitting logic, it is said of him that he always "stands before his audience, large or small, master of himself, his subject, and his hearers. On the platform as off he is a man of many moods. Flashes of wit enliven

JAMES LOGAN GORDON.

every address: but every public effort is closed in exactly the same manner,—the speaker gives his audience some solid thought or idea, which leaves it in a sober, reflective mood." Mr. Gordon has written a number of books, among them "I Myself," a book on individuality, "A rather Fast Young Man," "Phillips Brooks," "Five Thousand Young"; and he is now writing a volume on present problems, which will bear the general title of "Under Discussion." He was elected to his present position of president of the Lyceum League of America—an organization having a constituency of forty thousand young men and women—in 1895. Mr. Gordon was married in

1887, to Miss Lillian Hoffman James, of Reading, Penna.

GEORGE GRIME.

GRIME, George, of Fall River, city solicitor, is a native of Fall River, born September 7, 1859, son of William E. and Ruth (Mellor) Grime. He attended the public schools, including a three years' course in the Fall River High School, and was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1886, with the degree of A.B. Subsequently, in 1890, he received the degree of A.M. from his *alma mater*. After graduation he studied in an office for one year, then in the autumn of 1887 entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated there with the degree of LL.B. in 1890. In the spring of that year he was admitted to the bar in Bristol County. He began practice in Fall River in the following autumn. Upon the accession of the Hon. Henry K. Braley, of Braley & Swift, to the bench of the Superior Court, he formed a copartnership with the Hon. Marcus G. B. Swift, under the firm name of Swift & Grime, which relation still exists. He was first elected city solicitor of Fall River in 1893, and re-elected in 1894 and 1895. His law firm is attorney for the Fall River Savings Bank, the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Troy Co-operative Bank, the Pocasset National Bank, the National Union Bank, the Globe Street Railway Company, and of numerous other large corporations in Fall River and in South-eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Grime is a member of the local alumni association of Brown University and the Harvard Law School Association, of Quequechan and Commercial clubs of Fall River, of the Masons, Commandery Godfred de Boillon, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and of various athletic clubs.

HACKETT, Orlando Jacob, of Boston, general secretary of the Lyceum League of America, was born in Maine, on a farm near Auburn, November 28, 1869, son of Jacob Hackett and Elsie (Maxwell) Hackett. He moved into the city when a boy, and was educated in the public schools of Auburn, where he lived until he came to Boston, early in 1895. His professional career was begun as a teacher, and he was for some time professor of music in the Auburn public schools. Subsequently he became a public singer and reader, and was brought into professional connection in various ways with public men. In June,

O. J. HACKETT.

1895, he became general secretary of the Lyceum League of America and of the Parliament of Man, an auxiliary association for older members of the

former organization, the objects of both being "the promotion of intelligent patriotism and the development of practical good citizenship in the young men and women of America." The League issues a monthly magazine, the *New Century*, which is devoted to its interests. As general secretary, Mr. Hackett visits many of the fifteen hundred lyceums of the League which are scattered through all the States and Territories, for the purpose of stimulating the Lyceum work, organizing new lyceums, and interesting public and private citizens in the work. Mr. Hackett is unmarried.

HARLOW, Louis Kinney, of Boston, artist, was born in Wareham, March 28, 1850, son of Ivory H. and Mary (Kinney) Harlow. On the paternal side he is of English descent, and on the maternal side of Scotch. He was educated in the public schools and at Phillips (Andover) Academy. His artistic bent was displayed in childhood, and at school he did good work in blackboard sketching. At the age of twelve he began the study of pencil drawing from an English artist resident in his native place, and to this instruction he accords whatever of skill he has in the use of the point. After graduating from the academy, he entered mercantile life: but for this he had little liking, and finally abandoned it for a professional career, to which he had all along been inclined. In 1880 he opened his first studio in the Studio Building, Boston, and applied himself largely to water-color painting. The merits of his work were recognized first in the West; and in 1882, receiving a call from a class of about thirty art students in Detroit, Mich., he went to that city. He also taught in other Western places, and through his success as an art teacher he enlarged the market for the productions from his brush. His first important exhibition in the East, of about fifty water colors, was given in Boston during January, 1886, and was a pronounced success, the best critics speaking warmly in its praise, and the picture-buying public responding with commissions. In this exhibition the delicacy of his work, notably in atmospheric effects and the sentiment expressed in it, were especially remarked. The success that followed enabled him shortly after to go abroad, and he spent some time in Holland in further study and work from Dutch subjects. In later years he visited England and France, and also repeatedly revisited Holland, which is his favorite field. Mr. Harlow has done much also in book illustration and in work for reproduction by lithographers. His subjects are most varied, including flowers and figures, landscapes and marines, pastoral views, illustrations of the poets. His work is popular on both sides of the Atlantic, art publishers in England and Germany having used with success his drawings for publication. His recent commissions have taken him into nearly every country for sketches. His best-known pictures include "Etchings of Daybreak," "Sketches in Dutchland," "Snow-Bound," "Home

LOUIS K. HARLOW.

of Evangeline," "Green Pastures," "Still Waters," many marine studies, "Off Rockland Light," "The Old Powder House," "The Old Manse." Mr. Harlow now resides at Waban (in Newton), maintaining his studio, as at the outset of his professional career, in Boston. He was married April 23, 1873, to Miss Julia A. Coombs, of Middleborough. They have three children: Arthur B., Ralph Leroy, and Marjorie K. Harlow.

HEATH, Daniel Collamore, of Boston, publisher, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Salem, October 26, 1843, son of Daniel and Mila

Ann (Record) Heath. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, after which he attended the academy at Farmington, Me., and spent a year at the Nichols Latin School in Lewiston, Me., fitting for college. He graduated at Amherst in the class of 1868. After leaving college, he was principal of the High School in Southborough, Mass., for two years, and then spent two years at the Bangor Theological Seminary (Maine). The next year he was travelling abroad on account of ill-health. Upon his return he became supervisor of schools at Farmington, Me., in which position he continued for a year. At the end of that service, in 1874, he engaged in the book trade, representing Ginn Brothers, publishers, at Rochester, N.Y. After a year in Rochester he opened a branch house for that firm in New York City, and remained there for a year. Then he became a member of the firm of Ginn & Heath, Boston, and so continued until 1886, when he sold his interest in the business, and established the house of D. C. Heath & Co., of which he is still the senior partner. The firm's list of authors

D. C. HEATH.

includes professors in the leading universities, colleges, and technical schools of this country, besides text-book writers of established reputation connected with the London University, the University of Toronto, St. Andrew's, Scotland, the University of Sweden, and other educational institutions of Europe. Its list of publications embrace books for use in universities, colleges, normal schools, academies, public and private schools, including text-books for nearly all departments of instruction. The house stands for modern ideas in educational works, and its books are in the direct line of educational progress. It believes in the laboratory method in history and literature, as well as in the sciences; and its publications on these lines and made in this direction have done much toward leading up to better methods. The English books of the house are edited on the theory that it is more important to impress the student with the literary aspect of the work or author in hand rather than to use the author's material for study of philology or grammar; and it is now issuing a valuable series of Shakspere Plays by Cambridge and Oxford men, based on this plan. In reading, it is the theory of the house that children should be made acquainted as early as possible with the best literature; and, accordingly, it has published a series entitled the "Heart of Oak Books," edited by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard. In 1892 the firm entered into contract with the University of Chicago to take charge of the publications in the important department of the University Press (one of the three great departments into which that institution is divided), through which are to be issued works in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek, German, and other languages, as well as in English, and regular series of papers or periodicals from each school of the graduate department. Among its many notable general works are: Corson's "Introductions to Shakespeare and Browning," Moulton's "Literary Study of the Bible," Boutwell's "Constitution of the United States at the End of the First Century," Dole's "The American Citizen," Gide's "Principles of Political Economy," and Wilson's "The State." The house has a long list of all books on science, mathematics, history and civics, over twenty-five books on education, a series of books on drawing and music, and about one hundred and fifty modern language texts in Heath's "Modern Language Series," which have received the highest commendation from representative professors of languages here and abroad. The firm has in press for early publication a text-book on "In-

ternational Law," by Professor Lawrence, formerly of Cambridge University, England, more recently of Chicago University. Mr. Heath is a member of the University, Twentieth Century, and Congregational clubs of Boston, of the Newton Club of Newton, and of the Aldine (publishers) Club of New York. He was married in January, 1881, to Mrs. Nelly Lloyd (Jones) Knox, of Colorado Springs, and a native of Tennessee. The children are: James Lloyd Knox, Stanley D., Arnold C., Daniel C., Jr., and Warren Heath.

HEATH, Newton Emmer, M.D., of Stockbridge, was born in Monterey, Berkshire County, May 14, 1861, son of Charles Edmund and Lydia Carey (De Vol) Heath. His father was a physician and assistant surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, in the Civil War, and his paternal grandfather was a sturdy New England farmer. His mother was a Quakeress. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from the High School of the town of Lee. At the age of eighteen he entered the Albany Medical College and at the same time the surgical dispensary of Dr. John Swinburne. After his graduation from the college, in 1883, he continued for a year with Dr. Swinburne, the latter giving him the position of first assistant. In this association he gained a practical knowledge of the surgery of accidents and injuries which has been invaluable in his life-work. While with Dr. Swinburne he was appointed assistant overseer of the poor of Albany, and in this capacity had the investigation of all applications for charity and the charge of admissions to the hospitals throughout the State. In 1884, after his marriage, he began regular practice in Stockbridge, meeting with early success and doing a good work, especially in accidents and injuries. In 1891 a flattering offer came to him from Troy, N.Y., where the work was mainly the treatment of accidents,—work for which his training had fitted him and which he most enjoyed. Accordingly, he moved to that city, but, it proving unhealthy there for his wife and boy, he returned to Stockbridge two years later. His practice is steadily increasing; and, with health and strength, he hopes to leave a few less cripples in the world. He has directly or indirectly been in sixteen thousand accident cases, in which there have been but two amputations; and he has personally treated at least eight thousand without amputation, lockjaw, gangrene, blood poisoning, or bad result. In 1895 he was appointed health inspector to take

NEWTON E. HEATH.

charge of and investigate contagious diseases, and to enforce the quarantine ordered in such cases. In politics Dr. Heath is what is called a Mugwump, voting for the men who, in his judgment, are best fitted to fill office. He was married February 26, 1884, to Miss Oldfield, of Cornwall, Conn. They have two children: Leslie Oldfield (aged five years) and Frederick Selden Heath (one year).

HENDERSON, John D., of Everett, builder and developer of suburban property, is a native of Scotland, born in the little town of Gatehouse, October 27, 1849, son of John and Jennie (Johnson) Henderson. He was educated in a private school, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving his time of five years, he left home, and came to this country, landing in Boston. He at once found lucrative employment, and was soon engaged on important work. In less than a year after his arrival he was employed as foreman for Henry F. Durant, in the construction of the Wellesley College buildings. While superintend-

ing this work, which covered some time, he also had the oversight of the building of other large structures. In 1872, forming a partnership with

JOHN D. HENDERSON.

an older brother, James M. Henderson, under the firm name of Henderson Brothers, he moved to Everett, and then began the work of suburban development through the erection of moderate-cost houses and their sale on easy terms, in which he has since been engaged. His firm was among the pioneers in this line of business, and in the rapid upbuilding of Everett in recent years it has taken a prominent part. Since the beginning of their enterprise here the brothers have built upward of seven hundred houses, of modern style, fully equipped with modern conveniences, and have opened up an extensive territory. They now have their own lumber-yards, saw-mills, planing-mills, paint-shops, and other works for the preparation of material used in house-building, and, with their large force of regular workmen and mechanics, perform all the labor of erecting their houses, from the breaking of ground for the cellar to the finish. In 1891 Mr. Henderson was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, receiving the largest vote ever cast in Everett for a candidate for that office, and was re-elected in 1892. During his first term he served as chairman of the board, but the second year declined that position. He was one of the town committee which in 1892 secured the city charter, and was elected a member of the first Board of Aldermen of the city of Everett. He is a member of Palestine Lodge of Freemasons, past grand master of Everett Lodge of the order of Odd Fellows, and a member of Assawomsett Tribe of Red Men. He is a prominent member of the Glendon Club. Mr. Henderson was married in 1879 to Miss Emily S. Thring, of Boston.

HILL, General Hollis Boardman, of Boston, of the National Law and Collection Exchange, was born in Stetson, Me., May 31, 1845, son of Hezekiah and Emily Maria (Hill) Hill. On the paternal side he is of good old New England stock, and on the maternal side of notable military stock. His maternal grandfather was an officer in the Fourth Regiment, United States regular army, and died immediately after the battle of Tippecanoe: General Hill possesses the last letter he wrote, in which he said that as soon

HOLLIS B HILL.

as he recovered he would give an account of the battle. At one time during the Civil War General Hill himself, when nineteen years old, with rank

of lieutenant in the volunteer service, commanded the same army post that his grandfather had command of in 1810 and 1811. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was an officer in the French and Indian wars; and his mother's brother, and the latter's son, were graduates of West Point. Hollis B. Hill was educated in the common school at Stetson, at Corinth (Me.) Academy, and at the commercial college in Portland, Me. His training for active life was in mercantile business. He was for some years in the wholesale grocery trade as a member of the firm of W. & C. R. Milliken in Portland, Me. In 1888, having lost his health, he withdrew from business, and for the next four years was in the South, where he was interested in a blast furnace and other enterprises. In 1892, his health then being restored, he associated himself with Colonel Joseph W. Spaulding in the law and collection business in Boston, forming the National Law and Collection Exchange, which he has since conducted, the business extending over the United States, and into the Canadas and Europe. General Hill has served on the staff of Governor Davis, of Maine, as aide-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; on Governor Bodwell's staff, as commissary general, with the rank of colonel; and on Governor Marble's staff, as inspector-general, with rank of brigadier-general. He is a member of the military order of Loyal Legion, and of Burnside Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Auburn, Me. While residing in Portland, he served in the Common Council in 1886–87. He was also a director of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland, and of the Northern Banking Company, and one of the founders of the Portland Club. In politics Mr. Hill has always been a Republican. He was married October 27, 1870, to Miss Harriet Morrill Quinby, daughter of the Rev. George Quinby, D.D., of Augusta, Me. They have one son: George Quinby Hill.

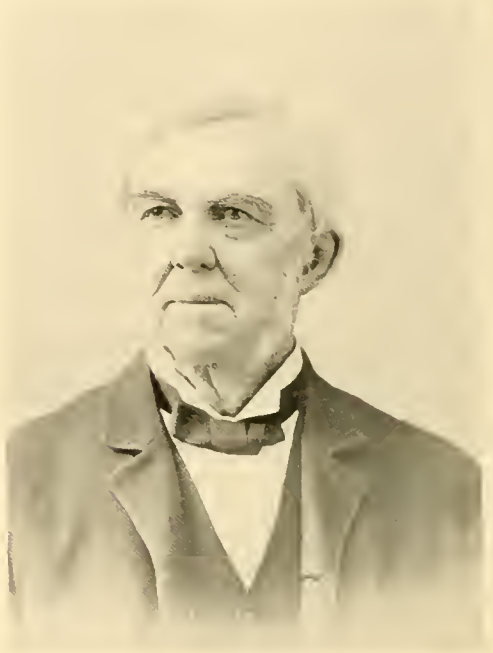
HODGES, Edward Carroll, of Boston, banker, was born in Roxbury, December 24, 1855, son of Almon D. and Jane (Glazier) Hodges. He was educated in the common and High schools of Roxbury. In the battallion of the latter he was major in 1874. He began active life in the hardware business, with Dodge, Gilbert, & Co., in Boston. In 1880 he became a member of the firm of Emery & Hodges in the banking business, and in 1891 formed the present firm of E. C. Hodges & Co. He was appointed to the Boston Park Commission by Mayor Curtis in

E. C. HODGES.

1895, and is now chairman of the board. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Algonquin, Athletic, and Country clubs, and of the Corinthian, Eastern, and Manchester yacht clubs. Mr. Hodges was married May 12, 1891, to Miss Ethel A. Davis, of San Francisco. They have two children: Charles D. and Sibyl A. Hodges.

HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, of Boston, professor, essayist, and poet, was born in Cambridge, August 29, 1809; died in Boston October 7, 1894. His father, the Rev. Abiel Holmes, was pastor of the First Parish Church of Cambridge from 1792 to 1832, and a valued writer upon historical subjects, publishing as early as 1805 the "American Annals" (republished in 1827 under the title of "Annals of America, 1492–1826"), a chronological history, and contributing frequently to the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and his mother was a daughter of Oliver Wendell, a merchant of Boston, later judge of probate for Suffolk County, a selectman during the siege of Boston, and a member of the corporation

of Harvard College from 1778 to 1812. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant of John Holmes, from England, who settled in Woodstock, Conn., in 1686. His grandfather, David Holmes, grandson of John, was a captain of British troops in the French war, and subsequently served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. His maternal ancestors were Dutch, the first in America being Evert Jansen Wendell, who came to Albany in 1645 from Embden, in East Friesland, on the border between Germany and the Netherlands. His great-grandfather, Jacob Wendell, moved from Albany to Boston in the eighteenth century, and became one of the wealthiest merchants of the town, served in the town government, and was colonel of a Boston military company. He married a daughter of Dr. James Oliver, and had twelve children, one of whom, the youngest daughter, married John Phillips, and became the mother of Wendell Phillips. Dr. Holmes's maternal grandmother was a daughter of Edward and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson. His great-grandmother Quincy was the "Dorothy Q." celebrated in his famous poem of that name, and her niece became the wife of John Hancock. His mother reached the venerable age of ninety-three, and his father died at seventy-four. Dr. Holmes was educated in Cambridge private schools, at Phillips (Andover) Academy, where he was fitted for college, and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1829. Among his classmates were Benjamin Peirce, subsequently the eminent mathematician and astronomer, James Freeman Clarke, Chandler Robbins, afterward long pastor of the Second Church, Boston, William H. Channing, George T. Bigelow, who became judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Benjamin R. Curtis, later justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Samuel F. Smith, who wrote "America"; and other college mates were the historian Motley, Charles Sumner, and Charles C. Emerson, brother of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He shone early as the poet of his class, and was chosen class poet. He delivered the poem before the Hasty Pudding Club, and had some lines at Commencement. Also while in college he was joint author with Park Benjamin and John O. Sargent of a little volume of satirical verses entitled "Poetical Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery of Paintings." After leaving college, he gave a year to the study of law at the law school, and then took up medicine at the medical school. While a law student, he was a regular contributor to the *Collegian*, a college periodical conducted by a group of clever undergraduates, printing in all twenty-five light humorous poems, a half-dozen of which are preserved in his volumes of complete works; and during this same period he wrote his stirring lyric "Old Ironsides," inspired by the announced decision of the department to break up the historic frigate "Constitution," which was printed first in the Boston *Advertiser*, then ran through the newspapers of the country, and was circulated in Washington in hand-bills, and saved the brave old ship. Later, in 1833, he contributed a



O. W. HOLMES.

number of anonymous verses to a volume entitled "The Harbinger," published for sale at a fair in Faneuil Hall for the benefit of Dr. Samuel G. Howe's Institution for the Education of the Blind. In the spring of 1833 he went abroad further to pursue his medical studies, and the following two and a half years were spent mainly in Paris, at the École de Médecine, and in various European hospitals. Returning home in 1836, he took his medical degree at the Harvard Medical School. The same year, in August, he delivered before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa his long poem, "Poetry, a Metrical Essay," which was published in the autumn following, with a number of other verses,

among them the exquisite "The Last Leaf," in the first collection of his poems, which at once established his reputation. In 1838 Dr. Holmes was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology at Dartmouth College, which position he held for two years. Then, resigning, he returned to Boston, and, marrying, established himself in general practice. He immediately acquired a position as a fashionable physician, and continued a successful practitioner for nearly ten years. In 1847 he was appointed to the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Harvard Medical School, succeeding Dr. John C. Warren, and in 1849 withdrew from practice, to devote all his time to his medical lectures and to literary pursuits. He held his professorship in the medical school continuously for thirty-five years, and was then (in 1882) made professor emeritus. In 1838 he published his second volume, consisting of his "Boylston Prize Dissertations," essays which won the prizes of 1836–37 from the Boylston fund for medical dissertations; and other professional publications followed in 1841 and 1848, with various articles in medical journals, all scholarly productions. But his *vers d'occasion* during this period, delivered at various professional, social, and college gatherings, gave him wider fame. In 1846 he delivered a poem before the Boston Mercantile Library Association,—"Urania, a Rhymed Lesson,"—and in 1850 the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Yale,—"Astræa: The Balance of Illusions,"—and also in 1850 the poem at the dedication of the Pittsfield Cemetery, which was his contribution as a resident of Pittsfield, his country house being there, on a fair estate on the Housatonic, rich in natural beauty, which he had inherited from his maternal ancestors, the Wendells, and had been in the family from 1735. After his work as professor at the medical school was well under way, Dr. Holmes entered the lyceum lecture field, his first notable series being on "English Poets of the Nineteenth Century," given in various cities in 1852. In this field he was much in demand, and for the next six or eight years he travelled extensively during the lecture seasons. In December, 1855, he delivered the oration before the New England Society of New York at the semi-centennial anniversary, which was subsequently published in the society's report of the celebration. In 1857, with the start of the *Atlantic Monthly*, under the editorship of James Russell Lowell, his most famous "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" papers were begun, and their publication continued regularly through the first year of the magazine, the chief feature of a brilliant array of features. These were constructed from the slender foundation of a series of slight papers under the same title which the author had contributed to Buckingham's *New England Magazine*, when he was a law student in 1831–32. The "Autocrat" was first published in book form in 1858, with illustrations; and nearly twenty-five years after a new edition appeared, with many interesting notes. "The Professor at the Breakfast Table" followed the "Autocrat" in 1859. The same year, and in 1860, his first novel "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny," which excited much attention as a psychological study, appeared in the pages of the *Atlantic*, under the title of "The Professor's Story," issuing in book form in 1861. Six years later his second and last novel, "The Guardian Angel," made its appearance. During the Civil War he published a number of stirring war poems, contributed numerous patriotic articles to the magazines, and delivered the annual Fourth of July oration before the city authorities of Boston in 1863, with the war and the principles underlying it as his theme. One of the most effective of his papers during this period, at once lively and touching, was the account of "My Hunt after the Captain," describing his journeys to the battle-field and home again, after the wounding of his son, Oliver Wendell, Jr., at Ball's Bluff in 1862. Dr. Holmes's first publications after the war were "The Guardian Angel," before mentioned, and "Teaching from the Chair and the Bedside," the latter the introductory lecture before the Harvard Medical School in 1867. Then followed the "Atlantic Almanac for 1868," of which he was joint editor with Donald G. Mitchell; "The Medical Profession in Massachusetts," a lecture in the Lowell Institute course, 1869; "Valedictory Address delivered to the Graduating Class of the Bellevue Hospital College," New York, 1871; "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," address before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1870, with "Notes and Afterthoughts" (1871); "The Claims of Dentistry," address at the commencement of the Harvard Dental School, 1872; the third of his inimitable "Breakfast Table" series, in "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," first brought out in the *Atlantic*, and in book form in 1873; "Professor Jeffries Wyman: A Memorial Outline"; a new volume of collected poems,

"Songs of Many Seasons, 1862–1874," in 1874; and "An Address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Boston Microscopical Society, 1877." In 1879, on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday, Dr. Holmes was given a complimentary breakfast by the publishers of the *Atlantic*, on which occasion a rare company of literary folk were brought together, and he read as his contribution toward the literary feast "The Iron Gate," one of the finest of his many poems of occasion. The same anniversary was celebrated by a similar breakfast in New York, given him by the Rev. Dr. Henry Potter. During the latter part of his life Dr. Holmes's publications were less frequent than before, but none the less brilliant. They included his fine memorial addresses on Longfellow and Emerson, contributed to the Massachusetts Historical Society and published in the society's "Tribute to Longfellow and Emerson" (1882); a number of poems; "After Breakfast Talk" in the *Atlantic*, and his ripe and mellow "Over the Tea-cups" papers, after the fashion of his "Autocrat" papers, and with not a little of their sparkle. His retirement from the Parkman professorship at the medical school in November, 1882, was made the occasion of a demonstration by the students and others attending his closing lecture, when he was presented with a "Loving Cup" inscribed with his own lines: "Love bless thee, joy crown thee, God speed thy career." The summer of 1886 was spent in London, where the poet received an almost constant succession of distinguished courtesies. Upon his return he settled into a quiet, serene life, writing his "Over the Tea-cups" papers and occasional poems, his winters passed in his pleasant city home on the water side of Beacon Street and his summers at Beverly Farms. His birthday was regularly observed by the literary world as a literary event, the eightieth anniversary being especially marked. Dr. Holmes was a member and some time a vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Boston Medical Library Association, member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and member of the famous Literary or Saturday Club. He was married June 16, 1840, to Miss Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of the Hon. Charles Jackson, judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court 1813–24. They had two sons and one daughter: Oliver Wendell, Jr., now judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Bench, Amelia Jackson (now Mrs. John Turner Sargent), and Edward Holmes.

HOPKINS, Frederick Stone, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in New Bedford, November 27, 1860. His father was

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John Hopkins, a merchant of that city, whose birthplace was Framingham; and his mother was Louisa Parsons (Stone) Hopkins, a native of Newburyport, a writer and educator of wide reputation, and for many years — until just prior to her recent death — holding, among other positions, that of the woman supervisor of Boston schools. The ancestry of Mr. Hopkins is typically New England. In the paternal line he is a descendant in the ninth generation from Stephen Hopkins, one of the "Mayflower's" original hundred passengers, and a familiar figure in the earliest days of the Plymouth colony. The maternal line includes the names of many who fought, preached, or labored for this country during its growth: Stone, Parsons, Gyles, Griswold, Wolcott, Norton, Goodwin, and others. Mr. Hopkins received his earlier education in New Bedford, where he fitted for college in the Friends' Academy, entering Harvard in the class of 1881. At the end of his college course he began the study of law in the office of Morse & Stone in Boston, and continued there two years, then taking the regular course in the Boston University Law School. After graduating therefrom,

he returned to New Bedford, was admitted to the bar in Bristol County, and entered the office of the Hon. George Marston, attorney-general of the State, where he remained until after the latter's death. Coming then to Boston, Mr. Hopkins began to devote himself more particularly to such branches of the law as pertain directly to real estate; and he soon connected himself with the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company. During the six years prior to his leaving that company he transacted law business of various kinds, or examined titles, in every county in this State, and in many counties in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. He resumed general practice in February, 1893, and opened an office in the Equitable Building, Boston, where he has since remained. He has not actively concerned himself in politics. He resides in Boston at No. 21 Chestnut Street, and is unmarried.

JONES, ARTHUR EARL, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Greenfield, August 7, 1846, son of Leonard Smith and Sophia Earl

ARTHUR E. JONES.

(Gould) Jones. He was fitted for college at E. S. Dixwell's Private Latin School in Boston, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1867. Then, entering the Harvard Law School, he was graduated there in 1869, and further read law, first with the late Richard H. Dana, and later with Henry W. Paine. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1870, and, opening his office in Boston, has since been steadily engaged in general practice. He has served two terms (1882-83) in the city council of Cambridge, where he has resided since 1850, but beyond that has held no public station, devoting himself exclusively to his profession. He is a member of the Union and St. Botolph clubs. He was married February 13, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth B. Almy, of Boston. They have two daughters: Pauline and Elizabeth A. Jones.

HENRY G. JORDAN.

JORDAN, HENRY GREGORY, of Boston, coal merchant, is a native of Boston, born July 22, 1849, son of Dr. Henry Jordan and Pamela Selby (Daniell) Jordan. He is a descendant of Lieutenant Colonel Nathaniel Jordan, who served in the Revolutionary War. His education was begun in the Boston public schools, and finished at the Leicester Military Academy, from which he graduated in April, 1864. In 1865 he entered the employ of Fuller & Dana, iron merchants, Boston, and continued in the iron business until 1872, when he connected himself with Colonel Austin C.

Wellington in the coal business, in which he has since been engaged. He remained with Colonel Wellington for twelve years, and then in July, 1884, formed the present firm of H. G. Jordan & Co. He has held a leading position in the business since the organization of his firm, and is now president of the Coal Club of Boston and vicinity. Mr. Jordan was connected with the Massachusetts militia from 1864 to 1878,—appointed adjutant of the Fifth Regiment in 1875, elected major in 1876, resigned in 1878; and he has since been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, elected first lieutenant in 1880. He is prominent in the Masonic order, having been a past master of the Lodge of St. Andrew, past junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, grand warden of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and past commander of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Jordan was married September 16, 1873, to Miss Annie Kendall Adams, of Boston.

THOMAS F. KEENAN.

KEENAN, Thomas Francis, of Boston, journalist, was born in Boston, March 11, 1854. He was educated in the Boston public schools. He began work at the age of fifteen, being employed in the editorial department of the *Daily Advertiser*, where he subsequently became a reporter. Thence he went into the service of the *Herald* as a reporter; and he has since worked in the various fields of the reporter, editor, and publisher. In 1889 he founded the Boston *Democrat*, and was for four years its editor and publisher. Then he returned to the staff of the *Globe* with which he had previously been connected, having first joined it in 1884. He has been active in political life since 1876, serving on Congressional and other district committees of the Democratic organization of Boston. He has never filled any salaried political office by appointment, but he has occupied various public elective offices. He has served in the Boston Common Council two terms, 1888 and 1889; in the Board of Aldermen two terms, 1891 and 1892; and in the lower house of the Legislature, as one of the Boston members, in 1895. During his public service he has advocated and shaped much legislation intended to advance the social and educational condition of the masses. He has especially advocated for several years a free university course of instruction, under public school supervision, for the city of Boston. While a member of the Boston City Council, he served on a number of the most important of the joint standing committees, and in his second term as an alderman was chairman of the committee on finance, the leading committee of the body. He is not a club man, and belongs to few organizations. He married January, 1878, in Cambridge, Miss Alice M. Callahan. They have five children: George F., Alice M., Thomas H., Frederick M., and Mary Keenan.

KELLOGG, Warren Franklin, owner and publisher of the *New England Magazine*, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., November 24, 1860, only child of Loyal Porter and Augusta (Warren) Kellogg. He was educated in the private and public schools of Cambridge, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1883. He began at once in his chosen career at the lowest round, in the employ of James R. Osgood & Co.; and by rapid advancement in that and other Boston publishing houses he came in January, 1889, to be business manager, and, later, treasurer, of the Boston *Post*, which then stood for everything fine and independent in journalism. These positions he held with credit to himself and profit to the paper until

January, 1891. Upon the failure of the corporation publishing the *New England Magazine*, Mr. Kellogg, in 1893, bought the property from the

WARREN F. KELLOGG.

assignee, and in spite of the "hard times" of the last two years has placed it on a profitable basis and in an enviable position, both in a business and a literary aspect. During his college and subsequent life Mr. Kellogg has edited, compiled, and written a number of articles and books published in various forms, some with and some without his name attached. Matrimony and politics he has carefully avoided. He is a member of the Union Club, of the Eastern Yacht Club, and of the Union Boat Club of Boston (vice-president of the latter), and of the Harvard Club of New York.

KELLOUGH, THOMAS, of Boston, superintendent of ferries, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in the town of Gay's River, September 6, 1833, son of Thomas and Jennie (Henderson) Kellough. He was educated in the common schools. He came to Boston in 1856, and learned the trade of a shipwright in East Boston. Later he took contracts to build ships, which led to his connection with the steamship business. He was for eighteen years concerned in shipping live stock, cattle, sheep, grain, and other commodities for the European trade. He was appointed to his present position of superintendent of ferries by Mayor Curtis May 1, 1895. Mr. Kellough is prominent in the Masonic order, being a past master of Balbec Lodge; past high priest of St. John's Royal Arch Chapter; past thrice illustrious master of East Boston Council of Royal and Select Masters; past commander of William Parkman Commandery, Knights Templar; past district deputy grand high priest and past grand king of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts; past most equitable sovereign prince grand master of Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem; has received the degrees and is now a member of the Royal Order of Scotland and Knight of R. S. Y. C. S., elected in 1895; second lieutenant commander of the council of deliberation Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic jurisdiction, and elected September 19, 1895, to receive the thirty-third degree. He became a citizen of the United States in the year 1859, and in politics has since been a steadfast Republican, always voting the party ticket.

THOMAS KELLOUGH.

He was married in Boston, May 25, 1859, to Miss Mary West Tyler, daughter of Jobe and Lucy Tyler, of South Danvers. She died Febru-

ary 19, 1870, leaving three children, Arthur F., Horace G., and Jennie H. Kellough (now Mrs. Graves). He was married second, June 15, 1874, to Annie M. Kenney, of Boston. The children by this marriage are: Eva T., Charles T., Hattie W., Bertha M., Lester A., and Willard P. Kellough.

KNAPP, Ira Oscar, of Boston, Christian Scientist, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Lyman, Grafton County, son of Jehiel and Daphne (Bartlett) Knapp, with two other children, Salome S. and Arial P. Knapp. His ancestors were of the sturdy yeomanry, with marked moral and religious characteristics. On the father's side the descent is traced to Puritans through Aaron Knapp, who, it is said, came in one of the Plymouth colonies which settled Taunton, Mass., about the year 1639. His will is recorded in Plymouth, and proved 1674. Some of his descendants were settlers of Norton. From this place came Mr. Knapp's great-grandfather, Abial Knapp, who was a Revolutionary soldier. At the close of that service, he with his son Elijah, then twelve years old,

IRA O. KNAPP.

emigrated to New Hampshire, in the year 1781, and was among the first settlers of the town of Lyman, with fifteen miles of unbroken wilderness around them. Here father and son cleared a farm and made a home for themselves, which was owned and occupied by some of the family relatives for one hundred and three years. The soldier and pioneer lived to see his one hundredth year. His brother Jonathan, who also came from Norton to live with him, reached the age of more than one hundred years. The grandfather and grandmother of Ira O. Knapp — Elijah and Sally (Elliott) Knapp — reared twelve children on this homestead, and lived to the age of ninety-two years each. On the mother's side the grandmother, Mindwell (Hoskins) Bartlett, was of Spanish descent on the maternal side, in whose family line were titled names. Her life of active usefulness spanned a century of years, lacking nine months. The details of the exemplary life of his mother and father and other family kindred would fill volumes worthy of notice. Of the scores of relatives, not a dissipated nor immoral person is known among them. Mr. Knapp's early education was limited to the common schools of his town and four academic terms in other places. He taught in the district schools of his own and adjoining towns, and was for several years superintendent of schools; and at different times held several other town offices. He was also for some time a justice of the peace. In politics he is a Republican. He has been a successful farmer; and, although several opportunities offered, he was not induced to leave his home among the granite hills of his nativity until 1888, when he moved to Boston in the interests of Christian Science, which he had for four years previous studied and practised under the teachings of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science, author of its text book "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," and president of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, chartered in 1881. He is a normal graduate of this college, receiving the degree of C.S.D. He is one of the original members of the "Christian Science Board of Directors," in accordance with the gift and deed of Church Lot by Mrs. Eddy, September 1, 1892, and the first president of that organization, during which time has been erected from the granite rock of New Hampshire the beautiful and costly fire-proof church edifice on the corner of Falmouth and Norway Streets, Boston. He is one of the original members of the Christian Science Bible Committee for the compilation of explanatory references of the International Series

of Bible Lessons. These references are taken from the Bible and from "Science and Health," and are designed to elucidate the Scriptures from a Christian Science basis; and they form the *Christian Science Quarterly*, used in all the Christian Science churches. Mr. Knapp and his wife are of the original twelve "first members" which formed "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," in Boston, September 23, 1892, under the new form without legal organization, and which now numbers over five thousand members. Mr. Knapp was married May 1, 1866, to Miss Flavia F. Stickney. They have four children: Sprague A., Daphne S., Ralph H., and Bliss Knapp.

KNIGHT, Clarence Howard, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Boston, born September 1, 1848, son of Francis and Sarah (Gay) Knight, originally of West Dedham. He is a descendant of the Colburn family of arithmetical fame, and of a race which has been quick at figures. His father was for fifty-three years in active business at one place, No. 34 Cornhill, head of the firm of F. Knight & Son, teamsters and forwarders. He was educated in Boston public schools. At the age of fifteen he began work in the store of Chase, Nichols, & Co., general book and stationery jobbing business, Boston. After three years there he entered the employ of Snow, Boyden, & Knight in the same business as a travelling salesman. He next became general manager for Noyes, Holmes, & Co., afterward Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., with whom he remained for a number of years. Then in 1878, associating himself with Frederic Mills, he established a job printing-office on Congress Street (afterward removing to No. 60 Pearl Street), and, conceiving a unique medium for advertisements, which would itself be serviceable, became a pioneer in the manufacture of leather removable memorandum books for advertising purposes. Since he began work as a boy in the store of Chase, Nichols, & Co., he has not lost a day's pay. Mr. Knight is a member of the Dorchester Lodge, Knights of Honor; of Dorchester Council, Royal Arcanum; of Everett Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; is a member of Union Lodge Freemasons and a Knight Templar; and has been chairman of the Board of Finance of the New England Order of Protection for seven years. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the Master Printers' Club of Boston, and of the Merchants' Club of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He was married June 11, 1872, to

CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.

Julia Holden, of Dorchester. They have one son: Henry F. Knight, now (1895) a senior at Harvard College. Mr. Knight's residence is in the Dorchester District of Boston.

LANE, William Coolidge, of Boston, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was born in Newtonville, July 29, 1859, son of William H., Jr., and Caroline M. (Coolidge) Lane. On the maternal side he is from the Coolidge, Dawes, Curtis, Bass, Alden, and Loring families, early New England settlers. He was educated in the public schools of Newton and at Harvard College, graduating A.B. in the class of 1881. He entered the Harvard College Library immediately after graduation, as assistant under Mr. Winsor, and so continued till 1887, when he was appointed assistant librarian; and that position he held till his appointment to the librarianship of the Boston Athenæum, in April, 1893. He has been interested in library affairs or library science since the beginning of his connection with the college library. He has been secretary and treasurer of the American Library Association, Publishing

Section, since its formation in 1886; president of the Massachusetts Library Club in 1891; and has been librarian of the Dante Society since

W. C. LANE.

1888. He has also been corresponding secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College since 1889, and a director of the Cambridge Social Union since 1894. He has resided in Cambridge since 1877. Mr. Lane is unmarried.

LAWLEY, GEORGE FREDERICK, of Boston, yacht builder, was born in London, England, December 4, 1848, son of George and Martha (Ainge) Lawley. His parents came to America in 1851, when he was a child of three, and established their home in East Boston. He was educated in the Boston public schools, mostly in the Chapman School, and afterward took a business course in the Boston Commercial College. At the age of fourteen he began work as a boy and clerk in a grocery store in East Boston, and there remained for four years. In 1866, the family removing to the town of Scituate, he engaged with his father in boat-building, constructing mostly fishing-boats, though occasionally building larger vessels. They continued in Scituate till 1874, when their works were removed to South Boston Point by invitation of members of the Boston Yacht Club, of which the elder Lawley was a member. Here they have since been established, steadily increasing their business and fame. In the autumn of 1890 the firm was transformed into a corporation, under the title of the George Lawley & Son Corporation, with George F. as president, his father then retiring. Among the famous craft which the Lawleys built prior to their incorporation were the sloop yacht "Puritan," defender of the America cup against the "Genesta" in 1885; the famous "Mayflower," which defeated the "Galatea" in 1886; the schooner yacht "Merlin"; and they finished the "Volunteer," which was successful in defeating the "Thistle" in 1887. Since the foundation of the corporation they have built the "Jubilee," the steam yacht "Alcedo," the "Alcea," the "Aquilo," and numerous other well-known yachts. Mr. Lawley is a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, of the Adelphi Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Boston Yacht

GEO. F. LAWLEY.

Club. He was married February 14, 1872, to Miss Hannah A. Damon, of Scituate. They have one son: Frederick D. Lawley.

LEACH, James Edward, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Bridgewater, born December 1, 1850, son of Philander and Sarah T. (Cushman) Leach. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Giles Leach, who came to New England from England in 1656, and settled in Weymouth; and, on the maternal side, of Robert Cushman, a member of the Pilgrim church at Leyden, and his son Thomas, who came over at the age of fourteen in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, and subsequently became the successor of William Brewster as elder of the Plymouth church. He is also descended through his mother from John Alden, Miles Standish, and Isaac Allerton of the "Mayflower" passengers. Mr. Leach was educated at Bridgewater Academy and Brown University, graduating from the latter in 1874. His law studies were pursued in the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1876, and also in the law office of Hosea Kingman in Bridgewater. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876, and has since practised in Boston. In 1894 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is a member and was one of the organizers of the University Club of Boston, and member of Revere Lodge of Masons. Mr. Leach was married July 16, 1889, to Miss Alice M. Frye, daughter of James N. and Sabina (Bachelor) Frye, of Boston.

JAMES E. LEACH.

LESH, John Henry, of Boston, merchant, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the town of Durham, Bucks County, May 30, 1846, son of Henry and Margaret (Uhler) Lesh. He was educated in the public schools and by private instruction from an old Presbyterian preacher, the Rev. J. L. Grant, to whom he is indebted for a careful training for active life. Intending to follow a profession, he took up the study of medicine, and, entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduated therefrom in the spring of 1866. After practising a number of years, however, and having married the daughter of a tanner, upon the death of his father-in-law he entered one of the tanneries in which the latter had been concerned, and gave his attention to business. When he had spent about three years here, his brother-in-law, Wilson Kistler, senior member of the present firm of Kistler, Lesh, & Co., offered him a position in the hide and leather commission house in New York, then composed of the brothers Kistler; and he has been actively

JOHN H. LESH.

connected with this house from that time, a period of upward of twelve years. He became a member of the firm in 1883, when the present firm name was adopted, and the house was established in Boston. Mr. Lesh has been connected with the Masonic order ever since he reached his majority. In politics he is a Republican and a Protectionist. He was married January 12, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Kistler, daughter of Stephen Kistler. They have three children: Harriett M. (now wife of W. F. Camp, Morganton, N.C.), Henry Fred, and Maud Lesh.

LEWIS, Orlando Ethelbert, of Boston, shoe machinery manufacturer, is a native of Ohio, born near Kenton, Hardin County, July 19, 1847, son of Richard Kennedy and Elizabeth (Jackson) Lewis, both also natives of Ohio. His father, a farmer, died in 1848. His boyhood was spent on the farm, with the experience familiar to country boys; and his early school life was confined to the district school. Before he was fifteen years old, he left school for the army, and saw much hard service during the Civil War. Enlisting in Company D, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, he served with his regiment in numerous engagements, until disabled, through a period of three years. Discharged from Harewood Hospital in Washington, March 9, 1863, he returned a short time to his studies, and then finished in a commercial college. His business career was begun at the age of twenty as a commercial traveller. For nearly fifteen years he was an agent on "the road," at first for others, then for himself as a shoe manufacturer. From the practical experience thus gained he, with Professor S. W. Robinson of the Ohio State University, drifted into inventing and developing shoe machinery. It is in this field that Mr. Lewis has had his most marked success. Their machines are known and used the world over where shoes are made. Mr. Lewis is now the largest stockholder in, and business manager and director of, the Wire Grip Fastening Company, controlling the business in the United States, and a director of the foreign companies of this enterprise. Taking advantage of a great strike among shoemakers in Europe some years ago, he personally introduced his machinery in England and on the Continent. He was a pioneer in this line of business, which has since grown to large proportions. He is also president of the Grip Machine Company of Malden and the Grip Wire Mills of the same place, president of the Winthrop Steamboat Company, and interested in

O. E. LEWIS.

other business enterprises. In Winthrop, where he resides, he has been chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the past four years; and he is largely interested in real estate there. Mr. Lewis is a member of the John A. Andrew Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, of the Art, the Apollo, and the Congregational clubs of Boston. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist, member of the Park Street Church, Boston. He was married in 1869 to Miss Eliza M. Seymour. They have one child: Nellie E. Lewis.

LOVELL, John Prince, of Boston, president of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, was born in East Braintree, July 25, 1820, son of John P. and Esther (Derby) Lovell. His boyhood was passed between school and work, through which he gained a rugged training for active life. He first attended the village school, then had eighteen months' tuition at the Weymouth Academy, and at the age of eleven was at work in a cotton factory in East Braintree. He was there employed

for about a year, when his mother moving to Boston, and opening a boarding-house on Court Street, opposite the old Court House, he left, and came with her to the city. Here he had the benefit of more schooling, attending the old Hawkins Grammar School for a year or so. Then he returned to work, finding a place in the gunsmith shop of Aaron B. Fairbanks, at that time on the corner of Exchange Street and Dock Square. He was there employed for about three months, his principal occupation being the hardening of his muscles by working the blacksmith's bellows. Next he became a clerk in the grocery store of Frederick Smith on Court Square, the site of which is now covered by Young's Hotel. After eight months' experience there he obtained a situation with Mr. Wilson, a tailor, on the corner of State and Devonshire Streets. He had been in the latter place about six months, acquiring a fair knowledge of the rudiments of trade, when he was invited by a Mr. Fuller, then a representative to the General Court from the town of Holland, and boarding at Mrs. Lovell's house, to go with him to Holland. He accepted the invitation, and at the end of the legislative session left the tailor's shop, and accompanied the legislator to his country home. There he entered a cotton factory, and worked diligently for three months; and then, becoming homesick, he turned his face again toward Boston. Being without money, he obtained permission from a drover, who was taking a flock of sheep to Brighton, to accompany him, and walked the entire distance,— about sixty miles. Back in Boston, he returned to the employ of Mr. Fairbanks, and remained with him for some time. Then he entered the service of Jabez Hatch, the well-known auctioneer, on Congress Street, and continued with the latter's brother, Samuel Hatch, who succeeded to the business, and became one of the best and most popular auctioneers in Boston. Auctioneering not being to his liking, after a few months with Mr. Hatch he went back to Mr. Fairbanks's gunsmith shop, and apprenticed himself to Mr. Fairbanks till his majority, the condition being wages at the rate of two dollars a week and twenty-five dollars for clothing the first year, and an increase of fifty cents a week per year, with clothing allowance of ten dollars' advance per year for the remainder of the time. When he reached the age of nineteen, he was in charge of the shop: and a year later, one year before the date of the expiration of his apprenticeship, he was offered a partnership in the business, Mr. Fairbanks, being out of health, agreeing to give a half-interest and to furnish the full amount of capital required. He accepted the proposition, and then began the development of the house with which he has so long been identified. The first year five men were employed, and Mr. Lovell's profits were seven hundred dollars. The business prospered under his management, and his prospects were bright when Mr. Fairbanks died, August 27, 1841. A friend then came forward, and offered him capital; and with a fellow-workman, Leonard Grover, he acquired the entire plant. His partnership with Mr. Grover, as Grover & Lovell, continued till 1844, when he bought out the former's interest, and assumed complete control of affairs, under his name alone. From this humble beginning has grown the present great concern, widely known as the John P. Lovell Arms Company, of which Mr. Lovell is the president. The house was removed from Dock Square about twenty years ago to No. 147 Washington Street. It now employs forty or more clerks, and the business transacted amounts to several hundred thousand dollars annually. The company has dealings not only with all parts of the country, but engages in an extensive export trade, the goods of the house finding

JOHN P. LOVELL.

their way to all parts of the civilized world. For a number of years previous to the formation of the corporation the firm name was John P. Lovell & Sons, several of Mr. Lovell's sons being admitted to the partnership. Mr. Lovell belongs to a number of prominent societies, and is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. He is a charter member of Crescent Lodge, No. 82, and member of Wonpatuck Encampment, No. 18, Odd Fellows; in the Masonic order is a member of the Orphans' Hope Lodge, the Pentalpha Chapter, and the South Shore Commandery, Knights Templar; and he has been long a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In East Weymouth, which has been his home for many years, he is identified with local interests. He was the first president of the East Weymouth Savings Bank, holding the position for ten years, and has been a director of the Weymouth National Bank for the past twenty years. In 1864 he represented the town in the lower house of the Legislature, and was urged to stand for senator for his district, but declined to do so. He holds the oldest policy in the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is one of the oldest members, his policy having run for over half a century. Mr. Lovell was married first, August 17, 1841, to Miss Lydia D. Whiton, of Weymouth. To this union were born five children, all of them sons: John W., Benjamin S., Thomas P., Warren D., and George A. Lovell. His second marriage was to Miss Lucinda W. Rice, of Weymouth, and of this union is one son: Henry L. Lovell.

MANCHESTER, Forrest C., of Winchester, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Randolph, September 11, 1859, son of Albert B. and Elizabeth M. (Sessions) Manchester. His paternal ancestors came from England, and settled in Rhode Island in 1642. On the maternal side he is also of English descent, and connected with families early settled in New England,— the Hibbards-Burnhams, as well as the Sessions. The pioneer of the former, Robert Hibbard, came to Salem in 1635 with Governor Endicott, and was the first salt manufacturer in this country, for which he received a grant of a thousand acres of land from the king. The Burnhams settled in Connecticut the same year, and the Sessions branch came soon after. Forrest C. was educated in the common schools of Vermont, at the Randolph State Normal School and the St. Johnsbury Academy. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, graduating LL.B. in June, 1894, having previously read also in the office of the late ex-Governor William Gaston. He was admitted to the bar July 21, 1895, and at once engaged in active practice in Boston. In 1892–93 he was counsel for the town of Winchester, declining a reappointment. He has been too much absorbed in other matters to join social clubs, but he has found time to give to important interests. He has served as chairman of the Park Commission of Winchester since 1893, in which place his reputation is more than local, the character of that section of the country being greatly changed by improvements conceived by him. In politics he is an active and earnest Republican, having served on numerous committees. He is now chairman of the Eighth Congressional District committee, and secretary of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Mr. Manchester was married October 22, 1885, to Miss Minnie L. Beard, the only daughter of Loren Beard, of Vermont. Her mother was Mary (Greenbank) Beard, daughter of Thomas Greenbank, late of Lawrence. They have one daughter: Constance Manchester.

F. C. MANCHESTER.

MATTSON, JOHN, of Boston, real estate dealer, is a native of Sweden, born in Bohuslön, April 27, 1859. He was educated partly in Norway and

JOHN MATTSON.

partly in England. He came to Boston in 1884, and three years later established the business in which he is at present engaged. His specialty is the buying, selling, and exchanging of suburban property; and of late years he has built many houses in the suburbs. In 1892 he established in connection with his real estate office a Swedish newspaper, the *Argus*, which is now the recognized Swedish paper of America. Subsequently he was elected president of the Swedish Building Society, which position he still holds. He is a thirty-second degree Freemason, a member of the Massachusetts Consistory, and of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar.

McCLELLAN, ARTHUR DAGGETT, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Sutton, May 21, 1850, son of John and Ama I. (Daggett) McClellan. On the paternal side he is descended from James McClellan, who came to America from England in 1718, and settled in Worcester, Mass. Samuel, the brother of James, was the ancestor of General George B. McClellan. On the maternal side he descended from John Doggett, who came with Governor Winthrop's party in 1630, and settled the same year with Sir Richard Saltonstall in Watertown. Thomas Doggett, of London, the descendant of a common ancestor, was the Doggett who gave the waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for in honor and commemoration of the accession of King George I. to the English throne. The prize was first rowed for in 1715, and has been rowed for every year since, from London Bridge to the White Swan, Chelsea. The race has always been one of the great aquatic events of the year. A descendant of the John Doggett who came to this country in 1630, Naphali Daggett (the spelling of the name having been changed), was president of Yale College during the Revolution. Mr. McClellan received his early education in the Grafton High School and the Worcester Academy, graduating from the latter in 1869, and graduated from Brown University in 1873. In college he held good rank, and at the same time was much interested in athletics, particularly in rowing. He was on the freshman crew of 1870 which won the race on Lake Quinsigamond against Harvard, Yale, and Amherst; also on the University crew the following years. He was noted for great physical development, and for many years was called in boating circles "the little giant." He began his professional studies in October, 1873, in the office of Bacon & Aldrich, Worcester, which soon after became Bacon, Hopkins, & Bacon, Mr. Aldrich being appointed to the Superior Bench, and W. S. B. Hopkins taking his place in the firm. While a student in their office, Mr. McClellan was law reporter for the Worcester *Gazette*, and received high commendation for this work. In October, 1874, he left the office of Bacon, Hopkins, & Bacon, and at once entered that of Charles H. Drew & Albert Mason, the latter the present chief justice of the Superior Court, as a student, and at the same time attended the Boston University Law School, taking the whole course in one year. He graduated in June, 1875, and the same month was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice in the office of Drew & Mason in which he had studied. He remained there about two years, when a partnership was formed with Charles C. Barton and George S. Forbush, under the name of Barton, McClellan, & Forbush. This partnership continued about two years, when a new firm was formed under the style of Barton & McClellan, which held for five years.

Since that time Mr. McClellan has practised alone, but in offices jointly with Mr. Barton. In 1886 he began the publication of the *Daily Law Bulletin*, the scope of which was to publish each day the lists of all the cases for trial the next day in all the courts of the county, together with the names of counsel engaged on both sides; also the result of all cases tried during the day, the verdict of the jury or the finding of the court as the case might be. The *Bulletin* was later enlarged to include the same information in Norfolk and Middlesex counties, and also chattel and real estate mortgages in the three counties, and rescripts of

ARTHUR D. McCLELLAN.

the Supreme Court. It was the first publication of its kind in the country, but the idea was soon after copied in most of the large cities. About the same time Mr. McClellan was also interested in the publication of the *Banker and Tradesman*, a weekly issue, containing, with other matter, full information concerning transfers and mortgages of real and personal estate. He, however, soon gave up these interests on account of an enlarging law practice. In his practice, which has been extensive and lucrative, he has gained quite a reputation in the organization of corporations and in the direction of their legal and financial affairs. While active as counsel for land companies and steam and street railways in process of construction, he acquired a knowledge of the conditions affecting real estate values in the vicinity of Boston, which enabled him to make large and successful transactions in the purchase and sale of suburban real estate. Since 1889 he has been a partner in the large mercantile house of Jerome Marble & Co., of Boston and Worcester; and he has had financial interests in several other enterprises. He has, however, steadily continued the practice of his profession. He has been president, treasurer, and director of numerous corporations, and a director in national banks. He was president in 1893–94 of the New England Paint and Oil Club; is a delegate to the Associated Board of Trade for three years, his term having begun in 1894, and was a delegate in 1895 to the convention of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association. He is a member of the Boston Art Club (its secretary from 1889 to 1895), of the University Club (one of its founders, and member of the executive committee since its organization), of the Algonquin Club, of the Exchange Club, and of a number of other social organizations of less prominence; and secretary of the Boston Alumni Association of Brown University since 1893. In politics he defines himself as a "Mugwump" who is still a Republican. He has always refused political office. He is connected with the Episcopal Church, and is a vestryman of Emmanuel, Boston. Mr. McClellan was married October 9, 1882, to Mrs. Mary A. Hartwell, widow of Captain Charles A. Hartwell, of the United States army, and daughter of Timothy Townsend, of New York. He is at present living at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

McGANNON, Thomas Gerald, M.D., of Lowell, was born in Prescott, Ont., December 21, 1859, son of John and Harriet (Devereux) McGannon. His father took part in the Papineau-Mackenzie Rebellion of 1838, when he was made a lieutenant; and his mother was a daughter of John Devereux, one of Canada's pioneers, on her mother's side a direct descendant of the Annesleys. He was of a family of nine children, eight boys and one girl. Three of the boys became physicians, and one is now a medical student. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, graduating in June, 1881; and fitted for his profession at McGill Medical College, Montreal, where

he was graduated March 9, 1886. Two months later, in May, he also passed the examination of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Toronto, Ont. He began practice the same month in the town of Brockville, Ont., under the direction of his brother, since deceased, but remained there only until August, when he removed to Lowell, where he has since been established. He is now attending physician on the staff of the Lowell General Hospital, gynecologist of the out-patient department of the same institution, attending physician and surgeon in the out-patient department of the Lowell City Hospital, and

T. G. McGANNON.

examining surgeon to the Atlas Accident Insurance Company, the Odd Fellows' Accident Insurance Company, and the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and an Odd Fellow of both the British and American order. Dr. McGannon was married October 5, 1892, to Miss Blanche E. Fay, of Lowell.

MEAD, EDWIN DOAK, of Boston, editor of the *New England Magazine*, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Chesterfield, Cheshire County, September 29, 1849, son of Bradley and Sarah (Stone) Mead. His boyhood was passed on a farm in one of the loveliest parts of New England, and his early education was acquired in the country schools. Upon leaving school, he went into his brother-in-law's store in the village. He was a studious youth; and his leisure hours through the days, the busy time in the store being the evening, were spent in reading and study. He also thus early indulged in writing; and one of his favorite diversions was the making of a little magazine, composed of essays and stories of his own composition. Across the river in Brattleborough was the home of his uncle and cousins, among them Larkin G. Mead, who afterward became the widely known sculptor, William Mead, subsequently of the celebrated firm of architects, McKim, Mead, & White, and Eleanor, who became the wife of William D. Howells. With Howells, whom he first met just after the latter's return from the consulship at Venice, a warm friendship ensued, which was a strong factor in shaping his subsequent life. A little later Howells, then having become connected with the *Atlantic Monthly*, procured him a place in the Boston counting-room of Ticknor & Fields, where he remained for nine years, gaining a practical knowledge of business affairs, and coming in contact with many of the eminent men of letters of that time who were accustomed to make the place a literary headquarters. In 1875 he went abroad to prepare himself for orders in the Episcopal church; but before his studies had far progressed his orthodoxy had become weakened through fuller acquaintance with New England Transcendentalism and English Broad Church teachings, and in 1876 he formally withdrew from his church. He remained in Europe nearly five years, engaged mostly in study in Oxford, Cambridge, and Leipzig. He also lived a year in London, working in the British Museum. During this period he contributed to American magazines various articles on the English Broad Churchmen, and his pen was active in other directions. In 1881, after his return to this country, he edited a collection of sermons by Stopford Brooke of England, under the title of "Faith and Freedom," and the same year published his first book, "The Philosophy of Carlyle." This was followed three years later by "Martin Luther: A Study of Reformation." Meanwhile Mr. Mead had entered the lecture field, and become known in Western cities as well as in the East as an able

lecturer on literary, historical, philosophical and political reform subjects. He had also become one of the most active members of the Free Religious Association, and had taken a leading part in the organization of popular educational movements. He developed the now famous Old South Work,—the regular series of historical lectures and studies in history and politics for young folk in the Old South Meeting-house,—instituted by the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, who, as Mr. Mead has said, "has done more than any other single individual in the same time to promote popular interest in American history, and to promote intelligent patriotism": and he has personally prepared the useful and important series of "Old South Leaflets" published in connection with this work, largely reproductions of original papers, with historical and bibliographical notes. These leaflets, the general series of which now numbers nearly one hundred, covering a great range of subjects, have been especially commended by college professors, masters of high schools, historical writers, lecturers and students, and are widely circulated throughout the country. Mr. Mead was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Good Citizenship, and has been its president for the past three years. He was also one of the founders of the Twentieth Century Club, an organization formed in Boston in 1893 for the free discussion of all questions bearing on the life and progress of to-day,—of the council of which he is now president. He has been prominent in movements for municipal reform, taking a leading part in national as well as local conferences; and he holds the position of secretary of the newly formed Boston Municipal League. He became connected with the *New England Magazine* in 1889, as associate editor, with the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale, who had been induced to undertake its conduct, and to establish it especially as a popular vehicle for spreading a knowledge of New England history. Mr. Hale retiring at the end of a year, Mr. Mead then became chief editor: and he has since held this position, steadily broadening his reputation and displaying a capacity for successful editing of the best order. Mr. Mead's later publications, besides the "Old South Leaflets" and his regular contributions to the *New England Magazine*, which are largely grouped in the "Editor's Table," and consist of free, frank, and thoughtful discussion of the timeliest of topics, include "the Roman Catholic Church and the Public Schools," published in 1889: "The Constitution of the United States, with Historical and Bibliographical Notes and Outlines for Study"; and "Outline Studies of Holland," published for the National Bureau of Unity Clubs. His principal lectures have been a course of six on "The Pilgrim Fathers," treating of Puritanism, New England in England, New England in Holland, Bradford's Journal, John Robinson, and Plymouth; "America in the American Poets," a course of four lectures devoted to our greater poets,—Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, and Whittier,—showing the use which they have made of American subjects and the value of their services for American life and thought; and single discourses on such subjects as "The Study of History," "The English Commonwealth," "The British Parliament," "Gladstone," "Samuel Adams and Patrick Henry," "Washington's Relations to the Great West," "Carlyle and Emerson," and "Representative Government." He has delivered numerous addresses before various educational organizations, at conventions and conferences, and while occupying the editorial chair has occasionally contributed to the leading reviews. Mr. Mead is unmarried.

EDWIN D. MEAD.

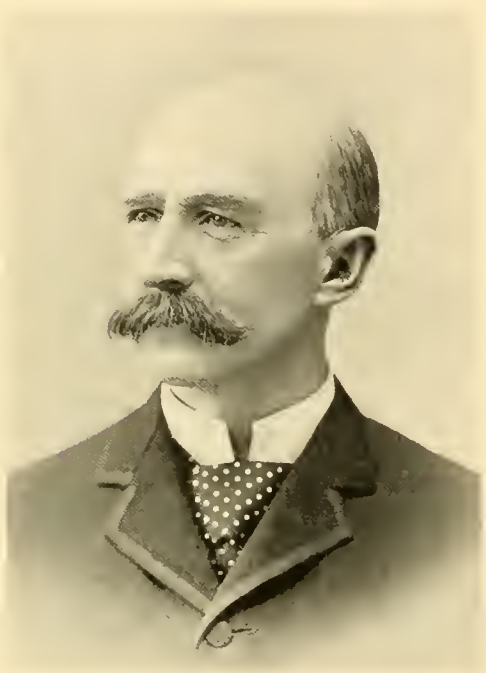
MONTY, Albert William, of Boston, leather business, is a native of New York, born in the town of Chazy, Clinton County, on the west shore of Lake Champlain, June 17, 1840. He is of an old colonial family, and a descendant of John and Joseph Monty, both of whom served through the Revolutionary War. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. At the age of twenty he came to Lowell, and entered the employ of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company. The next year, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he left his place, and enlisted in the Andrew Sharpshooters. After a service of one

ALBERT W. MONTY.

year, and when the company was disbanded, he was discharged on account of physical disability; but within a month he was again on his way to the front, as a member of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Fletcher Webster commanding. His service then continued to the end of the war. At the close of hostilities Mr. Monty returned to Lowell, and engaged in the leather business, with which he has since been connected. He removed to Boston in 1884. Mr. Monty has long taken an active interest in politics. Starting as a Democrat, he was a member of the ward and city committees of Lowell for fifteen successive years. He has served two terms in the Lowell Common Council (1878-79), and was a candidate for alderman-at-large in 1880, but failed of election by a slight margin, though coming the nearest to it of any of his party. The next year he was a candidate for the Legislature, indorsed by men of both parties, but was defeated by a combination of liquor interests against him. Upon his removal to Boston he became affiliated with the Republican party, and took an active part in party affairs; and in 1895 he was elected as a Republican to the Legislature from Ward Nine. He is an Odd Fellow, member of Merrimac Lodge, No. 7, and Monamack Encampment, No. 4, of Lowell.

NORRIS, Howes, of Boston and Cottage City, was born in Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, Nov. 2, 1841, son of Captain Howes and Elwina Manville (Smith) Norris. His ancestors on the paternal side came from Bristol, England; and on the maternal side he traces his ancestry through Hope Howland, wife of Elder John Chapman, to John Howland and Elizabeth Tilly, his wife, passengers in the "Mayflower." He is also connected on the maternal side with several of the older families of the Vineyard, — the Mayhews, Nortons, Butlers, and others, — the Coffins and Starbucks, well-known Nantucket names, and the Chapmans, Skiffs, and Presburys, of Sandwich. His mother was a daughter of Nathan and Polly (Dunham) Smith, of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. His father was a ship captain, and was murdered at sea in 1842 while on a voyage in the Pacific Ocean, in the whale-ship "Sharon" of Fairhaven, by a band of savages from one of the Kint Mills group of islands, who attacked and captured the ship. His mother also died a tragic death, being killed by lightning, in 1851, in her own home; and his brother Alonzo was lost in the wreck of the steamer "Austria," burned at sea in 1858. When his mother died, he was hardly ten years old, and was taken into the family of his uncle, Shaw Norris, who then lived in that part of the Vineyard which is now Cottage City. Here, though enjoying a good home, his boyhood was full of hard work, as chore boy and farm hand. Meanwhile he obtained a good education in the public schools of the place, and subsequently at a private boarding-school in Middleborough which he attended for three years. He also took a business course at Comer's Commercial College in Boston. At the

outbreak of the Civil War he repeatedly sought a subordinate place in the army and navy; but, failing in this, he went to Springfield, and took a clerkship with a relative who was engaged in the manufacture of small arms. Being the first clerk employed in the new business, he had an opportunity to advance with its development; and, quick to improve this, he was soon the practical head of the concern, which was employing a large force and doing a trade extending into the millions annually. He became known as an arms expert, and was engaged as such in court cases involving questions connected with the cost and production



HOWES NORRIS.

of small arms. With the close of the war this prosperous business ended, and Mr. Norris turned his attention to other lines of manufacturing. In 1867, when he was but twenty-six years of age, he was offered the position either of manager or treasurer of the Remington's great arms manufacturing house at Ilion, N.Y.; but he declined both, and also a European connection with his employer. Joining then a few leading men of Springfield, he organized a company for the manufacture of knitting-machines, and, taking the treasurership, conducted a successful business until November, 1868, when he withdrew, and returned to Martha's Vineyard to look after his interests there, having for some years owned a ships' supplies house established by his uncle, with which he had been familiar from boyhood. Taking sole charge of this business, he became widely known in commercial circles in the Atlantic ports and the British Provinces. He continued here alone until 1881, at the same time performing various public duties and engaging in active political work. From 1869 to 1886 he was the marine news agent of the Associated Press for the Vineyard, which is the most important marine post on the coast outside the great cities. From 1869 to 1873 he was sheriff of Dukes County, first appointed by Governor Claflin to fill a vacancy, and afterward elected to the position, receiving a unanimous vote. In 1869, also, he was commissioned as notary public and justice of the peace, and has so served continuously since that time. From 1879 to the autumn of 1885 he was the owner, editor, and publisher of the Cottage City *Star*, originally started to promote the cause of the "Divisionists" in the struggle for the establishment of the town of Cottage City, which cause was successful under his leadership, the new town being incorporated in 1880. In 1887 he became interested in a new method of rolling seamless steel tubing, known as the Kellogg process; and he has since devoted himself mainly to this enterprise, as president of the corporation engaged in it, and the executive head, with headquarters in Boston. In politics Mr. Norris is an ardent Republican, and he has been concerned in political matters from early manhood. When yet at school, a student at Comer's Commercial College in Boston in 1860, he was a member of "Lincoln Guard No. 1," connected with the Republican organization of "Wide Awakes" in the campaign of that year. While a resident of Springfield, he was secretary of nearly all the Republican caucuses, conventions, and meetings held there during that period; and in 1864 was the secretary and practically the manager of the Lincoln Club of Springfield. Upon his return to Martha's Vineyard he at once took a prominent part in politics there, and subsequently served for many years on the various party committees in that section of the State. For nearly the entire period from 1883 to 1892 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, finally in August, 1892, resigning the position. He attended the National Republican Convention of 1892 at Minneapolis as an alternate delegate at large from Massachusetts. Before he

reached his twenty-fifth year, he was urged to stand for the Legislature: but he declined, and similar calls subsequently made were declined, until 1883, when he was nominated and elected to the Senate for the sessions of 1884–85–86, taking a leading place from the start. During his first term he was chairman of the committee on printing and a member of the committees on election laws and mercantile affairs, in his second term chairman of the committee on mercantile affairs and member of the committees on railroads and printing, and in his third term chairman of the railroad committee and member of the committees on redistricting the State, and on election laws, and was the "Whip" of the Senate; and in 1886 chairman of the Senate Republican caucus committee. He was a candidate for a fourth term in the Senate, but failed of nomination in an all-day convention, leading the vote in seventy-two ballots, and finally defeated by a slight margin. In 1881 he was commissioned by Governor Long a trial justice for Dukes County, and, after holding the office for six months, resigned. Later the same position was again offered him by Governor Robinson, but he declined it. He is a member of the Middlesex, Norfolk, and State Republican political clubs. Mr. Norris was married September 16, 1863, to Miss Martha Daggett Luce, daughter of William Cook and Eleanora Daggett (West) Luce, of Vineyard Haven. They have one son: Howes Norris, Jr., born March 20, 1867.

O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, of Boston, carpet merchant, was born in West Springfield, April 28, 1856, son of Thomas and Mary O'Callaghan. His mother, now living, is an intelligent and fairly well-educated woman from the county of Limerick, Ireland. Her father was an accomplished scholar and man of affairs there; and one of her brothers is now a prominent clergyman in Manchester, England, with a wide reputation as a temperance lecturer and writer, and a founder of total abstinence societies. His father received a good education in County Limerick, Ireland, and, upon coming to this country, took up the trade of a tanner, which he pursued till 1880, when he engaged in the grocery business in Charlestown. Thomas O'Callaghan attained his education in the town of Harvard, Mass., to which place his parents removed when he was a child of three, and in the grammar and high schools of Ayer Junction, removal having been made to the latter place during his boyhood. He was proficient in his studies, which, if pursued, would have fitted him for a professional career. His ambition at school was satisfied only when he was the first in his class, and it was the exception when he did not attain that rank. His parents removed to Somerville when he was fourteen years old, and there began his battle of life. He immediately sought and obtained employment with J. Elliot Bond in the carpet business on Washington Street, Boston, engaging with this concern as an errand-boy and general helper. After a short while he became

THOS. O'CALLAGHAN.

familiar with the stock of carpets carried; and, being ambitious to become a salesman, he obtained a chance. In the latter position he speedily showed his capacity, and became so successful that he commanded a high salary at the age of eighteen years. Not contented with his opportunity for further development here, having attained the high-water mark, he determined to go with a larger house at an increase of salary. There he remained till the spring of 1886, when he engaged in business for himself. Beginning in a small way, taking half of the first floor at No. 601 Washington Street, by the end of the first season he found it necessary to enlarge his quarters, and

he occupied the entire floor. His business steadily and rapidly increasing, he soon secured the second floor, and within a few years was occupying the whole building. Still extending, the business outgrew this building, and in August, 1893, was removed to the present building, Nos. 558, 560, & 562 Washington Street, where it has made remarkable strides during the past two years. Mr. O'Callaghan attributes his success to hard and constant work of mind and body, honesty and integrity in all business dealings under all circumstances. Mr. O'Callaghan is a member of the Merchants' and Clover clubs, the Catholic Union, the Irish Charitable Association, and the Boston College Association of Boston, and of the Old Quarterly Club of Charlestown, of which he was one of the original members. He was married June 19, 1889, to Miss Mary Wall, of Boston, a school-teacher of superior mental qualities and thorough education.

OLNEY, RICHARD, of Boston, Secretary of State in the second cabinet of President Cleveland, succeeding the late Secretary Gresham in 1895, was born in Oxford, Worcester County, September 15, 1835, son of Wilson and Eliza L. (Butler) Olney. He is a descendant in the direct line of Thomas Olney, who came to New England from St. Albans, county of Hertford, England, in 1635, settled first in Salem, and, sharing the sentence and expulsion of Roger Williams, of whom he was a strong adherent, became one of the founders of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations, and a foremost man in that community. Secretary Olney's grandfather, Richard Olney, born in 1770 at Smithfield, R.I., was a leading merchant in Providence for some years; was one of the pioneers of the New England cotton manufacturing industry, establishing mills in East Douglass, Mass., as early as 1811; in 1819, moving to Oxford, became there prominent as a citizen as well as a merchant and manufacturer, holding numerous town offices; and died in the neighboring village of Burrillville in 1841. His father, eldest son of Richard, born January 10, 1802, in Providence, died February 24, 1874, in Oxford, was also a manufacturer and man of affairs, engaged during his active life in the manufacture of woollen goods and in the management of the Oxford Bank. On the maternal side Secretary Olney is of French Huguenot descent through his mother's grandmother, Mary Sigourney Butler, great-grand-daughter of Andrew Sigourney, who fled from France at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and was a leader in the settlement of Oxford by the Huguenots in 1687. His mother's grandfather was James Butler, and her father Peter Butler, both leading citizens of Oxford in their day. He is the eldest of five children, the others being Peter Butler, now a prominent member of the New York bar; George W., who succeeded the father as a Worcester County woollen manufacturer, and died February 28, 1894; Frederick A.; and Gertrude, wife of the

RICHARD OLNEY.

Hon. Eben S. Stevens, of Quinebaug, Conn. Secretary Olney was educated at Leicester Academy and at Brown University, graduating with honors in the class of 1856. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, taking his degree in 1858, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar the following year. Entering the office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, he continued in association with the judge until the latter's death in 1878, after which he practised alone. Although engaged at the outset in all branches, he early devoted himself especially to the law of wills and estates and the law of corporations, becoming upon both a recognized authority. Prompt and

thorough in his legal work, he speedily gained an enviable reputation as a chamber counsel. It has been declared that, in his presentation to the court of a question of law, he is not excelled by any lawyer in New England. In the earlier part of his career he was a frequent trier of causes before juries; but of late years his practice has been mostly confined to that of an adviser of large corporate interests and in the settlement of estates, and his appearances in court have been rare. His characteristics as an advocate have been thus described by a competent pen: "His logic is clean-cut, his diction is wonderfully pure, his rhetoric is always perfectly adapted to his subject; his power of condensation is remarkable; his argument presents a view of the case that is a perfectly adjusted series of perspective." Mr. Olney has two or three times been offered a judicial place, but has declined to serve because of the extent of the interests by which he has been retained. He has for long periods been counsel for the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy, the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé, and the Boston & Maine Railroads. He served one term, 1874, as a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature. He was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney-general in 1893, entering upon his duties on the 6th of March, that year; and was made Secretary of State June 10, 1895. Mr. Olney married March 6, 1861, Agnes Park, a daughter of his long-time partner, Judge Thomas. They have two daughters, both of whom are married.

PARKER, Wallace Asahel, M.D., of Springfield, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Wilmington, September 7, 1864, son of Francis William and Emily Jane (Gore) Parker. His grandparents, William and Lydia (Colgrove) Parker, and Asahel and Mary (Colton) Gore, were of good New England stock. His grandfather Gore's mother, Barbara (Ballou) Gore, was a niece of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, the eminent Universalist preacher and one of the "fathers" of that church. Wallace A. attended a village school at Readsborough, Vt., up to the age of seventeen, then for a year and a half was a pupil in the Stevens High School of Claremont, N.H., and afterward went to Phillips (Exeter) Academy, where he completed his preparation for college in June, 1885. Before entering college, he taught for four terms in a village school. His medical studies were begun in 1886; and for two years, 1886–88, he attended lectures in the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan. In September of the latter year he entered Harvard, and was graduated there A.B. in June, 1891, with high honors. In June, 1892, he received the degree of M.D. from the University of Michigan. After an experience through the summer and autumn of 1892 in the New York eye and ear hospitals, he established himself in North Adams, and began practice. In April, 1894, he removed to Springfield to succeed to the

W. A. PARKER.

practice of Dr. John Morgan, oculist, who then removed to Boston. While living in North Adams, Dr. Parker was appointed attending oculist and aurist to the North Adams Hospital, which position he held for more than a year and until his removal to Springfield, when he resigned. He is now consulting oculist and aurist to the House of Providence Hospital of Holyoke and to the Holyoke City Hospital. Owing to his connections with these hospitals and the duties they involve, he has recently removed from Springfield to Holyoke. He is a member of the Berkshire and Hampden district divisions of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In politics he

was originally a Republican, and voted the Republican ticket for the first two years after he reached the voting age. Then he became a Democrat, and has since voted with that party. Dr. Parker is unmarried.

PARKHILL, Samuel James, of Boston, printer, was born in Boston, June 23, 1840, son of William and Margaret (Wells) Parkhill. His father was of the Parkhills of Edinburgh, Scotland, where many of the family are still living;

S. J. PARKHILL.

and his mother's ancestors were English. His education was begun in the country school of Minot, Me., and at the age of nine he entered the Boston public schools. He began work at the age of fourteen in the printing-office of John Wilson & Son. After a year there he took a press in the office of Allen & Farnham, Cambridge, and continued in that establishment till 1861, when he became foreman for Rand, Avery, & Frye, then at No. 3 Cornhill, Boston. In 1875, leaving the latter position, he started in business for himself; and from that time his work steadily increased and expanded. In 1878 his establishment, then in the Cathedral Building on the corner of Franklin and Devonshire streets, was burned out, but he immediately started again at No. 218 Franklin Street. His plant has grown from year to year, until now it occupies three buildings at Nos. 218, 222, and 226 Franklin Street. Besides printing all kinds of books for the general trade,— novels, histories, illustrated books for children, and magazines,— his firm produces yearly thousands of educational and drawing books for the use of the schools in Boston, New York, Chicago, and other cities. He has never held any political office. He is a Knight Templar, also a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite. Mr. Parkhill was married in 1863 to Elizabeth Whelden Lothrop, daughter of Charles B. Lothrop, of Boston. They have one son only: Charles Lothrop Dexter Parkhill, now associated with his father in business.

PERABO, Johann Ernst, of Boston, pianist, teacher, and musical composer, was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, November 14, 1845, son of Johann Michael and Christiane (Hübner) Perabo. He was educationally directed, first at home, later at Eimsbüttel, near Hamburg, in Johannes Andresen's boarding-school (1858–62), lastly at the Conservatory of Music, Leipzig, Germany, from 1862–65, and again from 1878 to 1879. He came to this country with his parents in 1852, and was settled for two years in New York City. There he made the acquaintance of William Scharfenberg, whose music store, at No. 758 Broadway, for many years was the rendezvous of prominent musicians, and who later did everything to develop the talents of the boy. In 1845 he made his first appearance before the public in a concert given by Professor Heinrich in New York, and gave uncommon promise. From New York the family went to Dover, N.H., and remained there two years. Thence they removed to Boston, where they resided for a year, during which time young Perabo received instruction of Frank Hill, and also on the violin of William Schultze, of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club. He played in public on one occasion at a concert in Music Hall under the direction of Carl Zerrahn. Then the family moved to Chicago. The father was poor, but the purpose of educating his son was a sacred and serious one with him. After the manner of foreign governments he hoped to find assistance from the American government; and, sanguine of

success, mother and son in May, 1858, went to Washington, where they were accorded an interview with President Buchanan. Amused at the advent of his callers and their errand, the President informed them that neither the executive department nor Congress was particularly interested in the promotion of the fine arts. Then they went to New York to confer with Mr. Scharfenberg about education abroad. At first he objected, declaring that pupils there wasted their time in frivolous amusements instead of attending to their studies. But objections were finally overcome; and through his exertions young Perabo left New York in the steamship "Saxonia," Captain Ehlers, September 1, 1858, and entered the schools noted above. At Eimsbüttel, a poetic hamlet three miles from Hamburg, under the tender care of Mrs. Henriette Andresen, and Messrs. Johannes Andresen, August Schüler, Meyerhof, Mönch, Schulz, and Heinrich Joachim,—teachers remarkable for their excellence and good judgment,—he spent the four happiest years of his life. His teachers at Leipzig were Professors Ignaz Moscheles and Ernst Ferdinand Wenzel, piano; Papperitz, Richter, and Hauptmann, harmony; at a later period, Carl Reinecke, composition. At the public examination of the Conservatory, May 4, 1865, he played the second and third movements of Norbert Burgmüller's Concerto in F-sharp minor, then just published by Kistner & Co., and performed for the first time in public. Leaving Leipzig November 1, 1865, he took passage in the "Allemannia," Captain Trautmann, for New York, where he was met by Mr. Scharfenberg and other friends, who assured him that they expected no recompense for what they had done in his behalf. He then proceeded to Sandusky, Ohio, where his parents at that time resided, giving several very gratifying concerts in that city, and also at Lafayette, Ind., Chicago, and Cleveland. In March, 1866, he returned to New York. While there, he was invited to play at the last concert of the season given by the Harvard Musical Association in Boston. He played Hummel's Septette, op. 74, which met with such a marked degree of critical favor that his reputation in Boston was at once established. Here he has since remained, devoting his attention faithfully to giving instruction, editing and fingering six collections of piano music, making arrangements and transcriptions, for two hands, of vocal and instrumental works, including selections from Sir Arthur Sullivan's operas, "Iolanthe" and "Patience"; publishing some original compositions, and giving and playing at many concerts at home and elsewhere. For thirty years he has played the Chickering piano, the musical and poetic tone of which he considers a worthy response to the immortally beautiful thoughts bequeathed to us by the old and ever new composers who wrote for that instrument. His great benefactor, Mr. Scharfenberg, died at Quogue, L.I., on the evening of August 8, 1895. He was a native of Cassel, Germany, born February 22, 1819, and in 1838 came to New York, where he held the highest

ERNST PERABO.

position as pianist and musician, and was directly interested in strengthening the young Philharmonic Society, which since that time has done much admirable work in planting true art among New York's excellent citizens. Upon his death Mr. Perabo published in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (August 19, 1895) a grateful tribute to his memory, of which the following was the closing part: "His name meant the highest recommendation, his interest thoroughness, his instruction accurate knowledge. His pupils idolized him; and many poor youths found in him a loving and wise father, who steered their little craft safely through the rocks into the open sea of disciplined

manhood. His public work was done with the fervor of a private citizen, who thought only of excellent performance, not of the publicity accruing from it. In his private life he was equally great, preparing his children for that future that alone stands unchallenged under the blue sky of a spotless life. May God inspire those who knew him to continue his work, bequeathed to us on such a lofty plane!" Of his own personal indebtedness to Mr. Scharfenberg, Mr. Perabo has said: "If there be now in the world any one who is or has been benefited through my existence, let him be grateful for it to Mr. Scharfenberg. He gave me my health, endangered by constant night study when young, and every high-minded, rational enjoyment since 1858. On September 1 of that year he sent me abroad to study under rare teachers, enabling me 'to graduate.' — *i.e.*, to know my littleness; to wed thought to affection, — *i.e.*, to be useful to others; to love, — *i.e.*, to learn sacrifice. But for my beloved mother and this friend my little candle would not have thrown its beams upon the long pathway of life; for what were a ship without water, appetite without food, and colors without light?" Mr. Perabo was married in East Boston, June 1, 1889, by the Rev. William R. Alger, to Miss Louisa Elizabeth Schmidt.

PETERS, Charles Joseph, Jr., of Boston, head of the firm of C. J. Peters & Son, electrotypers and half-tone engravers, is a native of Boston, born November 14, 1840, son of Charles Joseph and Ann Eliza (Gardner) Peters. He is a direct descendant of Joseph Peters, of Halifax, N.S., judge of the Supreme Court. His great-grandfather, Alexander Abercrombie Peters, eldest son of Joseph, born in 1762, was a Boston merchant, having a store for the sale of drugs and medicine on Marlborough (then a part of what is now Washington Street, corner of Winter), "one door north of the Buck and Glove," as an advertisement in a Boston paper of 1789 announced. His grandfather, Joseph Thompson Peters, was born in Boston, March 23, 1792, and died in Boston, August 6, 1824: he married Abigail Trask, of Gloucester. His father was also born in Boston, October 28, 1819, and was identified with the city during his active life. He died in Gloucester, July 4, 1888. Charles J., Jr., was educated in the Boston and Cambridge public schools. His start in active life was in the mercantile business, as a clerk in the dry-goods commission house of Gardner Brewer & Co. After six months' experience there, he was for some time with Williamson & Smith, dry and fancy goods. In 1859 he became associated with the Boston Stereotype Foundry, then in Spring Lane, his father at that time being the agent and treasurer of the concern. Before reaching the age of twenty-one, and before the completion of his apprenticeship, he became foreman of the shop, and continued in that position until the first of October, 1864, when, with his father, he entered business on his own account, buying out the con-

C. J. PETERS.

cern of R. Wheeler & Co., and establishing the firm of C. J. Peters & Son at No. 13 Washington Street. The firm remained on Washington Street until after the great fire of 1872, when it removed to the Franklin Building on Federal Street. In 1879 the firm purchased the Boston Stereotype Foundry, and incorporated that firm in its business. In 1882 removal was made to the larger and present quarters at No. 145 High Street. In 1884 George E. Peters was admitted to the firm, the style, however, remaining the same. Beginning thirty-one years ago with a modest force of about ten hands, the establishment now regularly employs from one hundred and twenty-

five to one hundred and fifty hands. The operations of the firm have been extended from time to time into broader fields. It was among the earliest to introduce the plant for half-tone engraving, and now executes fine work in this class; also wax engraving and book composition. Mr. Peters is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Master Printers' Club of Boston, and of the Colonial Club of Cambridge. In politics he is a Republican. He was married first, January, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Bates, daughter of Abner L. and Mary (Gray) Bates, by which union was one daughter, Mary Lizzie, now Mrs. John F. Gilmore. He married second, November 18, 1874, Miss Helen M. Southard, daughter of Zibeon and Helen M. (Prescott) Southard, of Boston. Their children are: Arthur G., Edward S., Charles A., and Helen E. Peters.

PILLSBURY, Albert E., of Boston, attorney-general of the Commonwealth 1891–93, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Milford, son of Josiah W. and Elizabeth (Dinsmoor) Pillsbury. His father was educated for a professional career, graduating from Dartmouth in 1840; but the state of his health required outdoor life, and he became a farmer. Albert E. was accordingly brought up on a farm, and his boyhood was passed between the farm and the school. His early education was acquired in the common and high schools of Milford; and he fitted for college at the Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N.H., and the Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass. He entered Harvard in the class of 1871, but did not finish his course, leaving to teach school and to study law in the West. He taught for a year at Sterling, Ill., and pursued his law studies with the Hon. James Dinsmoor, his uncle. He was admitted to the Illinois bar, but returned to New England, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and opened an office in Boston in 1871, where he has been since engaged in a steadily growing practice. Mr. Pillsbury entered public life in 1876 as a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Ward Seventeen, Boston. He served there three years, 1876–78, in his first session taking rank with the leaders. During that term he was chairman of the committee on elections and member of the committee on federal relations, and in the two succeeding terms a member of the committee on the judiciary and other leading committees. In 1883 he was elected to the Senate from the Sixth Suffolk District, and was twice returned, serving, as in the House, three years (1884–85–86). In his first term as a senator he held the chairmanship of the joint committee on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, and also that of the special committee on the bribery investigation of that year; and was a member of the committee on the judiciary. The next year he was chosen unanimously president of the Senate, and re-elected the following year, again unanimously. In 1887 he was offered by Governor Ames the position of judge advocate general, but this he declined; and he also declined most im-

ALBERT E. PILLSBURY.

portant positions subsequently offered him, — the office of corporation counsel of the city of Boston, offered by Mayor Hart in 1889, and a seat upon the bench of the Superior Court, tendered by Governor Ames and later by Governor Greenhalge. He was first nominated for the attorney-generalship at the Republican State Convention in 1890, and served by successive re-elections for three years, 1891–92–93, making a notable record. He was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for governor in 1892, and was the leading candidate for the nomination against Governor Greenhalge in 1893. Mr. Pillsbury is vice-president and a director of the United States

Trust Company, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. He delivered the annual oration before the city authorities of Boston July 4, 1890, and was given the honorary degree of A.M. by Harvard in 1891.

POOLE, Alva Packard, of Brockton, contractor, is a native of Maine, born in the town of Grey, June 17, 1852, son of Nahum Augustus and Sarah Sanders (Morse) Poole. He is of the Poole family who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. He descends in the direct line from Captain

A. P. POOLE.

Edward Poole, from Weymouth, England, the first of the family in New England. Samuel Poole of a later generation was the first representative sent from the town of Abington, Mass., to the General Court. His son, Samuel, Jr., was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War; and Samuel P., grandfather of Alva P. Poole, served in the War of 1812. Alva P. Poole was educated in the common schools of his native town, and when a young man came to Massachusetts, and began here his business career. He was first concerned in contracting in Brockton in 1880; and he has been engaged there since, constructing numerous important structures. Among the most notable buildings erected by him are the City Hall, and the dwelling-houses of W. L. Douglass and M. F. Thomas. Mr. Poole has served in the Common Council of Brockton two terms, 1889–90. He is connected with the Masonic order, member of Paul Revere Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Bay State Commandery. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton. In politics he has been always a Republican. He was married November 25, 1879, to Miss Susie Hayward, of West Bridgewater. Their children are: Ruth Edna, Sarah Maud, Alva Hayward, Alice Clara, Isadora, and Edith Marion Poole.

POSSE, The Baron Nils,—the Rt. Hon. Nils, Baron Posse of Saeby,—of Boston, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, May 15, 1862, son of Knut, Baron Posse, K.S. (governor of the Army High School), and Sophie, Lady Lilliestrale. The Posse family dates back beyond authentic history, and is one of those whose members have always been illustrious in the making of Sweden. From the thirteenth century to the present time members of the family have held high office in Sweden, being king's councillors, councillors of the realm, and peers of the realm. The Posses belong to what is called in Europe "most ancient nobility," and are considered the equals of even Hohenzollerns and Rohans. Nils Posse was educated by private tutors, and at the public schools and colleges of Stockholm, graduating B.Sc. from Stockholm's Athenæum in 1880, from the War College in 1881, and M.G. from the Royal Gymnastic Central Institute in 1885. He had a six years' army training through all the grades from private to lieutenant, being the nineteenth from father to son to serve as commissioned officer (lieutenant in the Life Grenadiers, commissioned November 18, 1881, lieutenant First Artillery, mounted in 1883, honorably discharged 1884); and also learned the bookbinder's trade, and worked for six months in a cartridge factory to acquire the handicraft of a mechanic. In 1884 he was a teacher in the Stockholm Fencing Club, and during the same year an assistant at clinic of the Royal Gymnastic Central Institute. He came to America in 1885, and here introduced the Swedish system of gymnastics. In 1888 89 he was lecturer to the New England Hospital in Boston, and in 1889–90 to the McLean Asylum. On the first of January, 1889, he organized the

Boston School of Gymnastics, and became its director. The following year he was director of gymnastics in the public schools of Waltham, and also through the summer season of that year and of 1891 and 1892 professor in the Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute. In February, 1890, he became director of the Posse Gymnasium in Boston, in which position he has since continued. From September, 1893, to the present time he has also been an assistant in the Boston Dispensary. Baron Posse has introduced Swedish gymnastics, personally or by his own pupils, in the following places and institutions: Boston, Brockton, Waltham, Lynn, Newburyport, Haverhill, Marblehead, Ayer, Bridgewater, Springfield, Mass.; Portsmouth and Littleton, N.H.; Providence, R.I.; Buffalo, N.Y.; East Orange, N.J.; Washington, D.C.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sandusky and Toledo, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Denver, Col.; Portland, Ore.; Halifax, N.S.; Sao Paulo, Brazil; in the Syracuse University, New York; the Dean, Tabor, and West Bridgewater academies, Massachusetts; the Providence (R.I.) High School; the State Normal School, Mansfield, Penna.; the Baltimore Normal School; and the Westfield and Bridgewater Normal schools, Massachusetts. He is also author of numerous popular and practical handbooks, the list of his publications embracing the following titles: "Special Kinesiology of Educational Gymnastics" (now in its third edition); "The Scientific Aspect of Swedish Gymnastics"; "Columbian Collection of Essays on Swedish Gymnastics"; "Medical Gymnastics"; "Hypnotism," translated into English from Dr. Björnström's Swedish work; "Massage," translated into Swedish from Dr. Graham's American work; "Handbook of Fancy Skating" (published in Sweden in Swedish: "Handbok i figurakning a skridskor"); and many short articles in the periodical press. He is a constant writer also for the *Posse Gymnastium Journal*, established by him in 1893. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education, and of a number of societies and clubs in Sweden, among them the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, the Swedish Tourist Club, the Swedish Snow Shoe Club, the Stockholm Gymnastic Association, the Stockholm Gymnastic and Fencing Club, and the Stockholm General Skating Club. These clubs he represented at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, at which he was a special Swedish commissioner. He was also an honorary vice-president of the World's Congress of Physical Education at the fair. He was the founder of the Swedish Gymnastic Club of Boston, and has been its president from the beginning. He was the champion fancy skater of Sweden in 1884. He has received medals for method of gymnastic instruction in Boston in 1892; in Chicago, 1893; and Antwerp, 1894. In 1895 the king of Sweden created him a Knight of Gustavus Vasa in recognition of his professional attainments. He was married June 29, 1887, to Miss Rose Moore Smith, of Newburyport. They have no children.

BARON NILS POSSE.

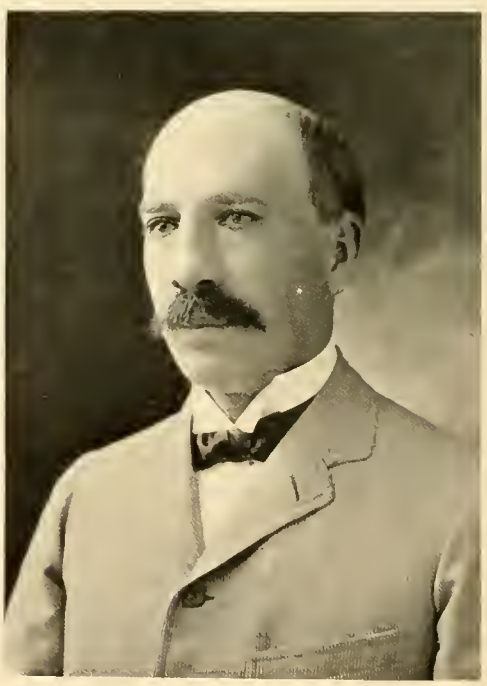
POTTER, Henry Staples, of Boston, merchant, was born in Boston, son of Henry and Abby Leland (Giles) Potter. His maternal great-grandfather, Elisha Williams, was in the Revolution, an aide of Washington, and crossed the Delaware in the same boat with the general. Trumbull, who painted the famous picture of "Washington crossing the Delaware," was his personal friend. He is represented in the painting as standing just back of Washington. All of Mr. Potter's ancestors were of New England stock: and several of them were in the professions,—lawyers, ministers, and physicians. He was edu-

cated in the common and High schools of Cambridge, which became his home in early boyhood; and there also his business career began. In

H. STAPLES POTTER.

course of time he was associated with a number of the principal business features of the city, among them street railways, in which he was a pioneer, being one of the originators of the old Cambridge Street Railway; and he was president and director of several of the Cambridge corporations. Subsequently he became identified with the house of Potter & Wrightington, wholesalers of canned goods, fish, and cereals, his present business. He is also a director of the manufacturers' National Bank, and is well known on the street. In politics he is Republican. He is a member of the Algonquin, Art, and Boston Athletic clubs, and of the Beacon Society; and is connected with the Masonic order. Mr. Potter was married to Miss Sophia Grace Robbins, daughter of Captain Robbins, of South Boston. Their children are: Henry Staples, Jr., Alexander Carlton, and Grace Florence Potter.

POWERS, Samuel Leland, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Cornish, October 26, 1848, son of Larned and Ruby (Barton) Powers. Both his parents were also natives of New Hampshire, and were of English descent. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, coming to Salem in 1650. He was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy and Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and entered Dartmouth in 1870, graduating in the class of 1874. In college he won the Lockwood prizes both in rhetoric and elocution. His law studies were begun in the office of W. W. Bailey, of Nashua, N.H. Subsequently he attended the law school of the University of the City of New York, and later read in the office of Very & Gaskill, Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in Worcester, November 17, 1875, and began practice in Boston the following January, forming a partnership with his college classmate, Samuel W. McCall, now a member of Congress. In 1887, after having devoted himself for some time to the study of electrical science, he decided to make a specialty of law in its application to electrical matters; and he was one of the first attorneys in the country to take up this branch of the profession. From that time he has been



SAMUEL L. POWERS.

largely employed in representing the interests of corporations and individuals engaged in electrical operations. He has been general counsel for the

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company since 1889; also counsel for the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Company, and of other large corporations connected with electrical business. He is a director of the Newton and Boston Street Railway Company, and counsel for several street railway companies. He has resided in Newton since 1882, served several terms in the Common Council, being presiding officer of that body during two years, and one term in the Board of Aldermen. He was one of the founders of the Newton Club, and is now president of that organization. He is also a member of the University Club of Boston. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Unitarian. Mr. Powers was married June, 1878, to Miss Eva Crowell, daughter of the Hon. Prince S. Crowell, of Dennis. They have one son, Leland Powers (born July 1, 1890).

REDFORD, ROBERT, of Lawrence, agent of the Arlington Mills, is a native of England, born in Bolton, Lancashire, May 19, 1846, son of James and Rachael (Curless) Redford. He was educated in the common schools. At the age of twelve he left school, and went to work in a cotton mill. His progress in the business was steady: and in the course of time he became manager of the Reddish Spinning Company near Manchester, England, which position he held for eleven years. He came to this country in January, 1881, as superintendent of the Arlington Mills, and five years later was appointed to his present important position of agent. Mr. Redford is a Freemason, a Knight Templar of the Bethany Commandery. In politics he has always been a Republican. He was married to Augusta M. Cloom, and has three children: Joseph, Alice, and May Redford.

ROBT. REDFORD.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

REYNOLDS, JAMES BURTON, of Boston, journalist, is a native of New York, born in Saratoga, February 17, 1870, son of Dr. John H. and Sarah C. (Morgan) Reynolds. His grandfather, James Morgan, was one of the pioneer lumbermen of North New York, and founder of the well-known Morgan Lumber Company of that section. His early education was acquired in the Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls, N.Y.; and he graduated with honors from Dartmouth, A.B. in 1890, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1893. His professional career was begun as a reporter on the Boston *Advertiser* and *Record* in the summer of 1890. The following year he was legislative reporter for those papers during the session of the Massachusetts

Legislature, and also political and editorial writer. At the opening of the Fifty-second Congress he was sent to Washington as special correspondent for the same papers, and continued there in that capacity until September, 1894, when he went to New York as an editorial writer on the New York *Press*. He remained with the *Press* until March, 1895, and then returned to Boston to take the place of executive clerk of the Republican State Committee, which position he at present holds. He continued his editorial work, however, doing editorial writing for several papers in connection with the State Committee. In 1892 he reported the national convention for the *Advertiser* and *Record*. Mr. Reynolds is author of a volume of sketches under the title of "The Show at Washington," and has contributed stories and articles to various magazines. While in college, he was editor-in-chief of the *Dartmouth*, the weekly college paper. At Washington he was the youngest of the special correspondents. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity and Sphinx (corresponding to Skull and Bones at Yale), senior society of Dartmouth College; of the University, Athletic, Press, and Middlesex clubs of Boston; and the University Club of Washington.

RICH, Isaac Baker, of Boston, proprietor and manager of the Hollis Street Theatre, and senior member of the firm of Rich & Harris and Charles Frohman, proprietors and managers of the Columbia Theatre, is a native of Maine, born in North Bucksport, February 23, 1827, son of Isaac B. and Margaret (Lewis) Rich. He was educated in the public schools of North Bucksport. At the age of nineteen he came up to Boston, and entered the employment of Joseph Buckingham, of the Boston *Daily Courier*, and was later in the employ of William Pelby, the then veteran manager of the National Theatre, which long stood on Portland Street, near the corner of Travers. From that time he has been constantly connected with local playhouses, early in his career reaching the position of manager and proprietor. In 1852 he went as treasurer to the Howard Athenæum, then a leading theatre devoted to the "legitimate" drama, supporting a fine company, and patronized by the "best people" of the town. Several years later he became its manager. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Joseph Trowbridge, under the firm name of Rich & Trowbridge, and opened the Howard as a variety theatre. A succession of prosperous seasons followed the new departure. During the season of 1869–70 Joseph Hart became a partner in the enterprise, when the firm name was changed to Rich, Hart, & Trowbridge. Later, in 1870, John Stetson purchased Mr. Hart's interest, and the firm name became Rich, Stetson, & Trowbridge. In 1871, Messrs. Rich and Stetson acquired the interest of Mr. Trowbridge, and their partnership, under the name of Rich & Stetson, continued until 1878, when Mr. Stetson took the management of the Globe Theatre. Mr. Rich continued the management

ISAAC B. RICH.

of the Howard Athenæum until the building of the Hollis Street Theatre, in 1885, which he has since conducted as a high grade playhouse. It was opened on the evening of November 9, that year, with the first performance in Boston of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" by an excellent company of players, and before a brilliant audience, and it has been steadfastly maintained at the standard then established. Mr. Rich's connection with the Columbia Theatre (first opened October 5, 1891) began with the opening night. In addition to his theatrical interests he has been for many years interested in the *Banner of Light*, the well-known weekly spiritualistic journal, originally

as a member of the firm of William White & Co. Since 1873 the firm has been Colby & Rich, and it has carried on an extensive business in the publication of works relating to Spiritualism. Mr. Rich is a member of the Boston Club and of the Boston Yacht Club. He has had six children: Clara E., Abbie M., Charles J., George P., Maud L., and Ralph E. Rich, all of whom are living except George P.

RICHARDS, William Reuben, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Dedham, July 3, 1853, son of William Bordman and Cornelia (Walter) Richards. On the paternal side he is in direct line from Edward Richards, who came from England, probably in the "Lyon" in 1632, settled first in New Towne (Cambridge), and subsequently was received as one of the proprietors of Dedham, becoming the 62d signer of her social compact. For five or six generations his ancestors from Edward down to his grandfather, Reuben Richards, were all responsible citizens of Dedham, established on the original homestead there. His grandfather, Reuben, was a successful Boston merchant in the importation of tin and Russia iron; and his father, William B., was also a Boston merchant, succeeding to the business. His paternal grandmother, Eliza Bordman, was in descent from Thomas Bordman, of London, who came to Plymouth in 1634. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Apostle Eliot, of Increase Mather, and of the two chief justices Lynde of the province of Massachusetts. His great-great-great-great-grandfather on this side, Thomas Walter, attorney-at-law, came from Lancaster, England, to Boston, in 1680; his great-great-great-grandfather, the Rev. Nehemiah Walter, was the colleague of Eliot in the First Church in Roxbury; his great-great-grandfather, the Rev. Nathaniel Walter, was pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Roxbury; and his great-grandfather, the Rev. William Walter, was rector of Trinity Church, Boston, 1767–75 (previously assistant minister from 1763), and after the peace rector of Christ Church. His uncle, Lynde M. Walter, was the projector and first editor of the Boston *Transcript*; and his mother, shortly after the death of Mr. Walter (in 1842), succeeded to the editorship of the paper, her previous writings having commended her for the task. She conducted it with marked ability and success for about five years, or until her marriage, broadening its scope and increasing its circulation. She is believed to be the first lady to have had full editorial charge and management of a daily paper; and her achievement was all the more notable from the fact that in those days women lacked the courage to enter journalistic fields in Boston, or engage in any other public occupation. William R. Richards was educated in Boston and foreign schools, and at Harvard University. After several terms at Chauncy Hall and in the Boston Latin School he studied about five years in Dresden, Germany, passing through the gymna-

WM. R. RICHARDS.

sium course of the institute of Dr. Krause. Returning to America, he entered Harvard in the class of 1874, and after graduating from the college took a three years' course in the Harvard Law School, receiving there the degree of LL.B. and A.M. Afterward his legal studies were further pursued in the Boston office of Shattuck, Holmes, & Munroe; and in November, 1878, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the Commonwealth and in the Circuit Court of the United States. Subsequently he formed a law partnership with John O. Shaw, Jr., grandson of Chief Justice Shaw, and George Lemist Clark, under the firm name of Richards, Shaw, & Clarke. Mr.

Richards early interested himself in municipal affairs and reforms, and first entered public service as a member of the Boston Common Council, to which he was elected, from Ward Eleven, in the municipal election of 1885. Here he served three terms (1886, 1887, and 1888), the last year recognized as the leader on the Republican side, and the candidate of his party for president of the body. In January, 1889, he was appointed by Mayor Hart a trustee of the Public Library, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Whitmore, and in 1891 was reappointed for the full term of five years. He was intimately connected with the building of the new Public Library on Copley Square, the most important and richest public edifice in Boston, constructed throughout under the supervision of the trustees; and, before the work was begun, he was instrumental in securing the legislative act empowering the trustees to prosecute it, and to select their own architect. In the Common Council, also, he championed the acceptance of the act, and affected the transfer of the appropriation to carry on the work in accordance with the plans of McKim, Mead, & White, the architects selected. By his order offered and advocated in the Common Council, some years before, Bates Hall was opened to the public evenings; and later, as a trustee, he secured the opening of the library on Sundays. Among other acts in which he took a leading hand when a councilman was that of making the kindergarten a part of the public school system of Boston. As a public-spirited citizen also, Mr. Richards has been instrumental in advancing numerous projects for the benefit of the city and the good of the community. In 1887 he led in the successful movement for the preservation of Boston Common; in 1890 in that for the establishment by statute of the Art Commission, which passes upon all statues and monuments proposed to be set up under the authority and control of the city of Boston, and without whose approval none can be placed; in 1893 in the movement for the legislative act, and its acceptance by the city council, authorizing the building of the subway under Tremont Street for street-car tracks. In the struggle for the preservation of the Common in 1887 he so aroused and directed public sentiment that he was able to get through the Common Council a vote against any open cut for street railway purposes which should touch the roots of any trees, thus checking a project which threatened the destruction of some of the finest elms in the enclosure. Later he brought the same sentiment to bear upon the committee of the Legislature on rapid transit; and subsequently he employed engineers to demonstrate the feasibility of cutting a tunnel under Mount Vernon Street for street-car tracks, entering at Charles Street and coming out at either Scollay Square or on Tremont Street by the old Tremont House or at a point opposite the Boston Museum. This demonstration convinced the committee that to secure rapid transit and the relief of the crowded thoroughfares, it was not necessary to go into, under, or over the Common, and it prepared the way for the subway project, which was the outcome of a plan for a Tremont Street subway conceived and largely developed by him, and the bill for which he drafted. Among other movements in which he was active and influential was that led by Edwin L. Sprague for the law to prevent stock-watering by quasi-public corporations. In politics Mr. Richards is Independent. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association; of the Union, University, St. Botolph, and Union Boat clubs of Boston; and of the corporation of the Boston Athenæum (recently secretary), of which his great-uncle, Arthur M. Walter, was a founder, having been first secretary and one of the original members of the Anthology Club (established in 1804), from which the Athenæum was the outgrowth. Mr. Richards is unmarried.

RILEY, THOMAS, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, December, 1846, son of Thomas and Rose (Smith) Riley. He is of the O'Reilly family, one of the most noted in Irish history, traced in the annals of Ireland through a long line of powerful chieftains of East Breifny, now County Cavan; and whose ancestor, Duach Galach, king of Connaught, was converted to Christianity in the fifth century by St. Patrick, and baptized by him on the banks of Lock Scola. During the last two centuries members of the family have performed brilliant military or civic service in Austria, France, and Spain. Thomas Riley came to Boston with his mother when he was a child of four years, and was educated in the Boston public schools and at the Quincy Grammar School, where he finished. Early in his teens he went to work in the office of the Boston *Post*, then under the direction of

Beals & Greene, and there developed the taste for learning, which led him ultimately to fit for and adopt a professional career. He began the study of law at the Harvard Law School and in the Boston office of Benjamin F. Butler, and in 1867, at the age of twenty-one, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Few men, with the limited advantages for academic study which he had, have been admitted so young; and this early admission attests his great industry and perseverance. Subsequently, in 1882, he was admitted to the United States Supreme Court. Skilful and a constant student, his progress in his profession was steady

THOMAS RILEY.

and substantial. From the outset he has been in business alone; and during his entire career he has never been assisted by senior counsel, managing his suits unaided, with no patron to advise him, depending wholly upon his own resources. In the fullest sense of the phrase, he is the architect of his fortunes, having won position in his profession and prosperity in his affairs solely through the exercise of his own ability and judgment. His practice has been general, in office work and before the courts; and he has achieved notable success, especially in criminal cases. During the last four years of the life of Joseph H. Bradley, at that time the leading criminal lawyer at the Suffolk bar, Mr. Riley assumed and conducted most of his defences. His legal skill and ingenuity were especially demonstrated in his achievement in wresting a verdict of acquittal from a jury before whom, in the trial of Joseph Fowle in 1889, the prisoner was identified as the operator in one of the most remarkable series of frauds ever perpetrated on an intelligent community. Mr. Riley's addresses and pleas are pungent, witty, and eloquent; and he possesses the respect of the judges before whom he appears. Although he has devoted himself mainly to his professional work, Mr. Riley has exerted considerable influence in politics. Early in his career he was prominent among the younger leaders in the Democratic party of the State, and in 1871 presided at the Young Men's Democratic State Convention held in Springfield. He was the first president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and wrote the celebrated address issued by the club that year prior to the State convention. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. Of late years, however, he has largely withdrawn from politics, dividing his time between his busy office and his richly stocked library, which embraces a large and choice collection of standard works. He occasionally appears as a lecturer, and indulges his pen in essay and editorial writing. He is a member and has been president of the Charitable Irish Society, and a member of the Clover Club, of which he was one of the organizers and the first president. Mr. Riley was married in Charlestown some years ago to Miss Margaret McCormick, daughter of the late Lawrence McCormick, an architect of note in County Longford, Ireland. Their home is on Beacon Street, Boston.

ROWLEY, Clarence Worth, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, May 19, 1871, son of Lafayette and Eliza A. (Worth) Rowley. His paternal grandparents were Russell and Harriet (Bailey) Rowley. The Rowley family dates back two hundred years in this country, and is the same family as that of the English poet Rowley of Shakspere's time. His maternal grandparents were John P. and Hannah K. (Mayhew) Worth; great-grandparents, Jethro and Velina (Pease) Worth and William and Jane (Kelly) Mayhew. He is a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas

Mayhew, and grand-nephew of General William J. Worth, of the Mexican War. His mother, before her marriage, taught school at Edgartown. Ancestors on both sides were seafaring folk. His uncle, Timothy Rowley, was captain of a ship at twenty-five, and was captured and killed by pirates off the West Indies in 1853. His father, born February 17, 1821, went to sea at the age of twenty-one, and followed the whale fishery. He was a captain at twenty-four. At thirty he was captain of the ship "Junior," the largest ship sailing from New Bedford. In 1863 his ship was chased by the Confederate cruiser "Alabama"

CLARENCE W. ROWLEY.

when on the homeward voyage with oil, but escaped. He retired from sea after the Civil War, and in 1871 moved to Dedham, where he lived till 1889. He now resides at Edgartown. Mr. Rowley's mother is also living, aged sixty-seven. The family is a race of "six-footers," strong, healthy, and long-lived. Their average age has been nearly eighty. Clarence W. Rowley attended the common schools at Dedham, entering at the age of four. At eleven he passed examination for the High School. He graduated therefrom on July 2, 1886, and later took a course at the Berlitz School of Languages in Boston, and studied under private tutors. He began the study of law immediately after his graduation from the High School, entering the Boston law office of William B. Gale, with whom were associated at that time the late Charles G. Pope, some time mayor of Somerville, John P. Gale, and Senator James W. McDonald. From them he received his legal instruction. He remained in this office until after his admission to the bar. In the winter of 1888–89 he went to Florida, and in the winter of 1891–92 he was in California with John P. Gale. During the seasons of 1890 and 1891 he taught evening school in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar February 10, 1893, and subsequently to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He tried cases before his admission to the bar, and since his admission has tried many important causes, civil and criminal. Among the latter was the case of Ina Darling for manslaughter in killing Madeline Baudet, March 24, 1894, convicted and sentenced to twenty years,—the only case where the maximum penalty has been imposed for manslaughter; the case of Dr. C. J. Eastman, for abortion, 1893, sentenced to five years; that of Dr. Mary J. Henderson, for the same crime, 1893, sentenced to eight years; and many others in which he was counsel for the defence, and his clients were acquitted. He is said to have the largest practice of any lawyer in Boston of his age and time at the bar, and to have tried and won more cases than any lawyer of his years. At the present time he devotes himself especially to civil business, taking criminal cases only in exceptional instances. Mr. Rowley has never held public office, but has on two occasions stood as a candidate of his party. In 1893 he was a candidate for the Common Council in Ward Eighteen, but was defeated at the polls; and 1894 he was Democratic candidate for the lower house of the Legislature in the same ward, and was again defeated, his party being the minority party in the ward. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Webster Lodge, of the Knights of Malta, Boston Commandery, of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, of the Mercantile Library Association, and of other minor clubs and societies. Mr. Rowley is unmarried.

SAMPSON, Colonel Augustus Newman, of Boston, managing director of the New England

Phonograph Company, was born in Boston, August 8, 1839, son of George R. and Abby J. (Lemoyne) Sampson. He is of Pilgrim stock, directly descended from Henry Sampson, whose name appears on the Plymouth monument as having been of the "Mayflower" band. He received his education almost entirely at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, under Thayer & Cushing, but finished under private tutors, one of whom was the late Bishop Brooks. In early life Colonel Sampson gave much time to art, of which he was very fond, and at one time was a pupil of Peter Stephenson, the celebrated sculptor of the "Wounded Indian," with whom he made a trip abroad in 1856. At the close of his school life he entered the office of Sampson & Tappan, merchants, and remained with them until the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the United States service. He had previously served some time in the State militia, having joined the Boston City Guards in March, 1856. He was elected fourth lieutenant of Company B, Fourth Battalion Rifles, March 29, 1861; a month later, on April 23, was elected third lieutenant of his company, and on July 16 he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy of Company A, same regiment, June 28, 1862, which rank he held to the close of his service. After the war he found various employments until the autumn of 1867, when he entered the employ of the Merchants' Union Express Company and afterward the American Express Company. He continued in the express business for about four years, and then became connected with the house of Marshall, Son, & Co., importers of and dealers in bookbinders' and paper-box makers' machinery and supplies, where he remained for fourteen years, leaving it to accept the position of city clerk in Boston, to which he was elected in 1885. He served acceptably two years as city clerk, and then re-entered business in October, 1888, becoming general manager and later managing director of the New England Phonograph Company, which position he still holds. Colonel Sampson served on the military staff of Governor Rice as lieutenant colonel and assistant inspector-general, to which he was appointed May 6, 1876. On the 5th of July, 1882, he was appointed by General Peach as captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Second Brigade, where he served until January 6, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor Ames colonel and assistant inspector-general upon his staff. He served during the entire term of Governor Ames's administration. He is a past commander of the Edward W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic; companion of the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion; member of the Second Brigade Staff Association; fine member of the First Corps of Cadets; member of the Thirteenth Regiment Association; of the Old Guard of Massachusetts; of Governor Rice's and Governor Ames's staff associations; and president of the Threottyne Club, composed of members of the old

A. N SAMPSON.

Thirteenth Regiment. He is also connected with numerous fraternal organizations,—the Royal Arcanum (past dictator), the Knights of Honor (past regent), and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; is a life member of the American Unitarian Association, and a member of the Boston Art Club, the Unity Club, and the Minot J. Savage Club. In politics he is an independent Republican. He has never sought office or political preferment, but has been always ready to do the bidding of the public. Colonel Sampson was married June 4, 1863, in Brookline, to Miss Georgianna T. Walker, daughter of Samuel A. and Mary C. T. Walker, of Brookline.

SAWYER, E. THOMAS, of Easthampton, manufacturer, was born in Lancaster, January 4, 1829, son of Ezra and Eliza Houghton Sawyer. He is

E. THOMAS SAWYER.

a descendant of Thomas Sawyer, one of the original settlers of Lancaster. His education was attained in the public schools. After leaving school, he learned the machinist trade of Otis Tufts, in Boston. From 1850 to 1857 he was a locomotive engineer, engaged on the Worcester & Nashua (Mass.), the Macon & Western Macon (Ga.), the Erie & Hudson River (N.Y.) railroads, and the next two years was employed as marine engineer on the Vanderbilt line to Europe. He came to Easthampton in 1859, and was employed by the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company. Then he entered the employ of the Goodyear Elastic Fabric Company (now the Glendale Elastic Fabric Company), as superintendent and agent. He remained there until 1873, when he was chosen treasurer and general manager of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company. In 1891 he became president and general manager of the latter company, which position he still holds. Mr. Sawyer has served as selectman of Easthampton for three years. He is now president of the Gas Company of Easthampton, director of the Glendale Elastic Fabric and Nashawannuck companies, and in other offices of trust. He is a member of the Algonquin and Temple clubs of Boston, and of the New York Club of New York. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Sawyer is married, and has two children: a son, Frank E., now lieutenant in the United States navy, and attached to United States ship, "Philadelphia"; and a daughter Marion Sawyer, residing at home.

SIMPSON, FRANK ERNEST, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Boston, February 5, 1859, son of Michael H. and Elizabeth T. (Kilham) Simpson. He was educated in Boston private schools and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1879. The year of his graduation he became connected with the Roxbury Carpet Company, with which he has ever since been identified. He was

FRANK E. SIMPSON.

for several years treasurer of the corporation, and since 1885 has been its president. Mr. Simpson is unmarried.

SMITH, ARTHUR VINCENT, M.D., of Middleborough, is a native of Maine, born in Bowdoinham, July 8, 1868, son of Henry Sutton Burgess and Ophelia (Ripley) Smith. He is a descendant of Thomas Smith, one of the earliest settlers of

Gloucester, Mass. His great-grandfather, Isaiah Smith, in the fifth generation from Thomas Smith, born about the year 1774, died 1845, married

A. VINCENT SMITH.

Mary Chapman, and had eleven children. His grandfather, Perley D., born in 1805, died in 1846, married Louisa Burgess, and had four children. His father, Henry S. B., also had four children, two of whom are now living, Arthur Vincent and Orrin Ripley. Dr. Smith's father was also a physician. The latter was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1861; studied medicine while teaching school in Brunswick, where he was principal of both grammar and high schools; after passing his examinations, was commissioned, April 20, 1864, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment, Maine Volunteers; at the close of the war returned to Maine, attended a course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, and received his diploma and degree of M.D. in 1865; established himself in Bowdoinham, and maintained a large and successful practice there for thirteen years; in 1878, owing to ill-health, removed to Middleborough, Mass., where he built up an extensive practice, and died at the age of fifty-six. Arthur Vincent received his early education in the common schools of his native town and of Middleborough, fitted for college at the Eaton Family School, and graduated from Bowdoin, where his father had graduated before him, in the class of 1890. The year previous his brother Orrin also graduated from the same college. Immediately after graduation he entered the Harvard Medical School, and graduated therefrom in 1894. Settling in Middleborough, he was early engaged in a lucrative practice, and upon the death of his father added the latter's large business, which he has since successfully conducted. Dr. Smith is a Freemason, member of the Mayflower Lodge of Middleborough. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist, member of the Congregationalist church of Middleborough. He was married November 15, 1893, to Miss Lillian Monroe, of Middleborough.

SPANHOOFD, Arnold Werner, of Boston, editor of *Germania*, was born in Lehe, Province of Hanover, Germany, May 7, 1860, son of Hermann and Wilhelmine (Ramsthal) Spanhoofd. His ancestors came from Holland, and were merchants and ship-owners. His father was in the same business, was also burgomaster of the town for twenty-five years, and founder and president of the local savings-bank. He was educated in the public and Latin schools of his native place, and in college at Oldenburg and Bochum, graduating in 1876. Subsequently he studied architecture and engineering, graduating in 1879. For a year he was actively engaged in railroad work in Germany, and then again took up his studies, which he pursued diligently for another year. Next he entered the army as a "one year's free volunteer," and became an officer of the Reserve. He emigrated to America in 1881, and in due course of time became a United States citizen. Speaking with ease five languages, he was not long in finding occupation as a teacher of modern languages. After a season of varied experiences he became principal of a private school of languages in Washington, D.C., and later in Brooklyn, N.Y. For six years he was at St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H., as instructor in modern languages. He founded *Germania*, a monthly magazine for the study of the German language and literature, in 1889, first publishing it in Manchester, N.H. It has met with marked success, reaching every college in the country, and in many of them used in the regular course. It is edited entirely by himself and his brother,

E. Spanhoofd, on original lines. The publication office was established in Boston in May, 1894, in connection with the New England College of

A. W. SPANHOOFD.

Modern and Ancient Languages, of which Mr. Spanhoofd is one of the directors. While in Manchester, Mr. Spanhoofd also founded and edited a German local paper, the *Post*, and wrote for numerous other journals and magazines. He is the author of a German grammar (New York, Holt & Co.), and of other text-books. He is an Independent in politics, intensely interested in using his pen with vigor and spirit whenever there is a call for it. He is an earnest and loyal American. Mr. Spanhoofd is unmarried.

SPENCELEY, Christopher Jackson, of Boston, general manager of Golden Rule Alliance, is a native of Maine, born in Wiscasset, August 16, 1840, son of Christopher and Catherine (Colby) Spenceley. His father was born in London, England, and lived there till 1824, when he came to America, settling in Boston. His mother was a native of Westport, Me., of English ancestry. He received an excellent common-school education, attending the public schools of his native town. At the age of seventeen he came to Boston, and learned the trade of a carpenter. Six years later, in 1863, he started out on his own account as a carpenter and builder, and subsequently engaged in the general building business, building and selling at the South End and Roxbury. In 1880 he, with others, originated the Golden Rule Alliance, a fraternal beneficial association; and he has acted as general manager and secretary since its institution. He served for three years, 1875–76–77, as a member of the Boston Common Council, representing Ward Nineteen, and was for two years a trustee of the City Hospital. While in the city government, he was the first to agitate the plan of an annual vacation for the firemen of Boston and the establishment of the patrol police boat in the harbor. His name is especially identified, however, with two of the notable institutions of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, of which he is a leading member. He was the originator, and for seven years the leader, of the widely known "Tremont Temple Service of Song," a service held every Sunday afternoon in the Temple; and he is the teacher of the C. J. Spenceley Young Men's Bible Class, with over four hundred members, having increased to this large size within ten years from a very small beginning, the number in 1885 having been but twelve. It is now the largest young men's Bible class in New England. Out of it one hundred and forty-eight have united with the church, and of its present members ten are studying for the ministry. Of the "Tremont Temple Service of Song," which has been as notable in its development, Dr. George C. Lorimer, the pastor of the church, has given this description: "It was commenced September 11, 1887, with five hundred people as a congregation, and with Mr. C. J. Spenceley as the leader, and $18.54 as a collection to defray expenses. The committee was exceedingly happy in the selection of a chief. Mr. Spenceley has presided, directed, and managed from the beginning of the experiment until now. He is a man of the people, rugged, massive, magnetic, with a commanding presence, and a voice of rich, persuasive quality and of fine carrying power. He has a large frame, large head, and a larger heart, and, though not a creation of the schools, is singularly intelligent and well informed. While he is essentially a man of affairs, he is endued with a poetic temperament and with genuine and profound Christian sympathies and instincts. He must impress the people with the fact that he is

in earnest, that he is not on the platform conducting the exercises to wile away an hour of a tedious Sabbath day. . . . While there are vast congregations, excellent music, attractive solos, and magnificent congregational singing, with the great organ and stringed instruments, not forgetting cornets, clarinets, flutes, and cymbals,—I am not sure about the cymbals,—there is manifest over and above all a settled and concentrated purpose to bring souls to Christ. In my opinion, it is this, rather than the orchestra and the singing, that accounts for the hold this service has on the popular heart. . . . To judge of the growth of this great service in public esteem, the following figures are helpful. There were present during the first four services ever held 2,300 people, and the total collections amounted only to $63.32. Contrast with these four afternoons the four Sunday afternoons in February, 1892, of the present year. The attendance aggregated 12,000, with collections amounting to $315.06. Upwards of 100,000 people have attended these meetings the past year, nearly 500 have requested prayer, and the entire sum of money received during this

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period has been $2,477.67, of which less than $1,000 has been necessary to defray actual running expenses, the surplus going into the treasury of the church. Last Sunday, at 2.50 P.M., the doors had to be closed against hundreds who could not be accommodated. This, then, is a notable success." Mr. Spenceley was for two years grand councillor of the United Friends of Massachusetts; has been supreme councillor of Conclave Knights and Ladies; is a Freemason, member of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, and an Odd Fellow, member of Washington Lodge, No. 5. He was married August 16, 1863, to Miss Rebecca J. Staples, of Truro, N.S. They have three children: Joseph Winfred, Fred, and Mineola Spenceley.

SPRAGUE, EDWIN LORING, of Boston, merchant, was born in Athol, July 6, 1838, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague. He is a descendant of Edward Sprague of Upway, Dorset County, England (whose stone "fulling" mill, probably erected at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is still standing in Upway), and in direct line from William, youngest son of Edward, one of the first planters in Massachusetts, who arrived in Naumkeag (Salem) in 1628, with his two brothers, Ralph and Richard (afterward prominent in Charlestown affairs), and later became one of the first settlers of Hingham, going there from Charlestown with his father-in-law, Anthony Eames, in 1636. William Sprague was a leading man in the Hingham settlement, a selectman in 1645, and constable in 1661; and his father-in-law, Eames, was a deputy, frequently a town officer, and the first commander of the militia or "train band" of Hingham. Mr. Sprague is also collaterally descended from Richard Warren, one of the "Mayflower" passengers to Plymouth in 1620, whose grand-daughter, Elizabeth Bartlett, daughter of Robert (who came to Plymouth in 1623) and Mary (Warren) Bartlett, married Anthony, William Sprague's eldest son. Mr. Sprague was educated in the Athol public and private schools. His business career was begun at the age of sixteen in 1854, when, upon the organization of the Miller's River Bank of Athol, he was made clerk of that institution. He remained there four years. Resigning this position in 1858, he came to Boston, and was for upward of two years book-keeper for Clement, Colburn, & Co., a prominent shoe manufacturing house, at the end of that period being obliged to resign his position and to take a long vacation, because of trouble with his eyes, which, in the opinion of physicians,

threatened loss of sight. But in the latter part of 1861 he again entered the shoe business, becoming junior partner in the shoe manufacturing firm of George N. Spear & Co., and he has been continuously engaged in this trade from that time. Later the firm name was changed to Spear, Sprague, & Co., subsequently it became Sprague & Walker, next Sprague & McKey, then E. L. Sprague & Co., and has so remained for twenty years. Although never having held a public office, Mr. Sprague has been instrumental in carrying through many important reforms, municipal and political, local and State, has advanced many good works, and exerted a strong influence upon affairs in an unostentatious way. His first notable service in Boston was in connection with the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, of which he was elected a director in 1863, shortly before the temporary discontinuance of its work. In 1867, believing that the time was ripe for the establishment of a society of a similar character for young men, but on a more liberal and attractive basis than any then in operation, he secured the co-operation of other young men, chief among them Henry H. Sprague, George G. Crocker, and Samuel Wells, in an attempt to reorganize the Union. A plan of operation submitted by a committee, of which he was chairman, to a meeting of life members, was at first deemed by the more conservative members too chimerical, and the views advanced too "rose-colored" to be practicable, and met with strong opposition; but after several months of agitation this plan was adopted, and in April of the following year the Union was launched upon its new career, under the presidency of William H. Baldwin, its present head. Mr. Sprague took a prominent and active part in the work of the society until 1876, when ill health necessitated a relinquishment of his labors for a period of about two years, the larger part of which was spent in Europe and on the southern shore of the Mediterranean. He resigned, in consequence, the office of vice-president, to which he had been elected in 1868. In 1870 he was elected a trustee of the Permanent Fund of the Union, which position he still holds. In 1872, while actively engaged in Union work, his attention was called, through some published remarks of the Rev. Edward E. Hale, to the evils of the tenement system in Boston; and, investigating the subject with a view to the betterment of the system, he concluded that the remedy lay in the establishment of a city Board of Health. Thereupon he went systematically to work to bring this about. He brought other young men into association with him, and together they secured the co-operation of the press and the medical profession, and the support of the public through petitions eight to ten thousand strong, all working to the same end. The result desired was accomplished, in face of a determined and powerful opposition; and the health matters of the city, which had been in the hands of the Board of Aldermen, changing from year to year, was placed under the control of an appointed board, whose term of office extended

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over several years, the first board or commission of its kind in Boston. In 1873, after the great fires, when wide distrust existed in the fire department, and especially in the existing system, it being then directed, as health matters had been, by a committee of the Board of Aldermen, he was instrumental in bringing to bear the same forces and methods which had been enlisted in the movement for the city Board of Health, to secure the establishment of a fire commission on a basis similar to that of the Health Board. Success was obtained in spite of an opposition even stronger than in the previous case. Prior to 1876 Mr. Sprague was active and influential in party com-

mittees and conventions. But after his return from abroad he took comparatively little interest in political matters until 1889, when he happened to be elected a member of the Republican committee of Ward Eleven. As a member of that body, his attention was directed to the defects of the then existing caucus system; and, obtaining the co-operation of his associates on the committee, he secured the trial of a new system, among the main features of which was the use of the Australian ballot in caucuses, and the lengthening of the time during which the primaries should be kept open. The experiment was watched with much interest, was warmly indorsed by the press, and generally met the public favor. Re-elected to the committee, Mr. Sprague was appointed chairman of the committee on rules in the Republican ward and city committee, and as such took the principal part in drafting the report, which incorporated as a part of the rules the system which had been tried experimentally in the Ward Eleven caucus. This report, although making a most radical change in the conduct of caucuses, was adopted with little opposition. The system which it established has since been known both as the "Boston Caucus System" and the "Australian Caucus System"; and, after having been voluntarily adopted to a considerable extent in cities of the Commonwealth, it was in 1894 incorporated into law, mandatory in the city of Boston and optional in other cities and towns. As president of the Election Laws League, and as a member of a special committee of that body, Mr. Sprague took a leading hand in framing the provisions of the act of 1894, which embodied the "Boston Caucus System," and in procuring its adoption. The notable "Corrupt Practices Act" enacted in 1892, or, to speak more explicitly, "An act to prevent currupt practices in elections, and to provide for publicity in election expenses," was largely the work of Mr. Sprague, and owes its adoption to measures instituted by him. It was partially to spread a knowledge of the provisions of the act, and to aid in its enforcement during the first year that it became operative, that the Election Laws League, referred to above, was formed, with Mr. Sprague as president. The Massachusetts act, the first elaborate act of its kind enacted in the United States, has been followed in several other States, and in most of them forms the basis of the acts adopted. Another important public work, the most far-reaching in financial effect that Mr. Sprague has been engaged in, was the movement culminating in the act of 1893, compelling the sale at market value of increased capital stock of railroad and street railway corporations, and the several acts of 1894, applying to all quasi-public corporations,— railroads, street railways, gas, electric light, telephone, telegraph, and water companies, — preventive of stock and debt watering: thus placing Massachusetts far ahead of any other State in legislation tending to place corporations upon a sound basis, to secure fair rates for service rendered the general public, and to save the investing public from loss resulting from irresponsible management and inflated capitalization. In this subject he became interested as a member of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, and when, after consolidation of the Boston street railways, the West End Railway attempted nearly to double its stock without additional payment of money, he took a leading part in defeating this and other similar propositions. In the following years Mr. Sprague and his associates continued their interest in the subject, meeting sometimes with success and sometimes with failure, the public in the mean time being educated to the importance of the issue. But it was not until 1893, after the formation of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Mr. Sprague then being chairman of the committee on transportation, and as such also of a special committee to secure anti-stock watering legislation, that the support of practically all the boards of trade and leading newspapers of the State was secured, and thereby a combination insured sufficiently powerful to cope successfully with the allied opposing corporation interests, and to bring about the enactments of 1893–94, above mentioned. In 1877 and later Mr. Sprague took the initiative in most of the measures which resulted in the defeat of the successive attempts to establish free ferries at the expense of the city of Boston. In the early days of the civil service reform movement he took an active part as an officer of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association; and he has of late years been a director of that association, and also of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League. He has from time to time been actively interested in various societies, committees, and measures, other than those named, to the extent that his business connections would permit. Mr. Sprague is a logical writer, and has written much on the subjects in which he has been interested, — editorial articles and news-

paper communications, reports, etc. As chairman of a committee of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, he wrote a notable pamphlet on "The Dating Ahead System," which has had a wide circulation in all parts of the country. Mr. Sprague is a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Art, and Unitarian clubs of Boston. He was married April 18, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Searle Davis, daughter of brevet Brigadier-General Hasbrouck Davis, son of Governor John Davis, who, entering the army in 1862 as colonel of the Twelfth Illinois Regiment, performed brilliant and meritorious services in the Civil War. They have had four children: Edwin Loring, Jr., Ruth Davis, Henry Bancroft, and Richard Warren Sprague.

SPRAGUE, Henry Harrison, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, and chairman of the Metropolitan Water Commission, was born in Athol, August 1, 1841, son of George and Nancy (Knight) Sprague. [For ancestry, see Sprague, Edwin Loring.] He attained his early education in the public schools of Athol, and was fitted for college in the Athol High School and at the Chauncy Hall School in Boston. Entering Harvard, he graduated in due course in the class of 1864. After graduation he went to Champlain, N.Y., as a private tutor, and remained there until the summer of 1865. In the following autumn he entered the Harvard Law School, becoming at the same time a proctor of the college. A year later he became a law student in the office of Henry W. Paine and Robert D. Smith in Boston, and on February 25, 1868, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Thereupon he began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he has been established since. His first public service was in the Boston Common Council, to which he was elected in 1873. He was a member of that body for the municipal years of 1874, 1875, and 1876, acting more especially on the committees on ordinances, claims, and revision of the city charter: also serving during his second and third terms as one of the trustees of the City Hospital, on the part of the City Council. In 1878 he was elected one of the trustees at large of the hospital, and continued as such till the establishment of the board as a corporation in 1880, when he was appointed a trustee by the mayor, in whom the power of appointment was then vested. He has held this position since by successive reappointments, and since 1878 has also acted as secretary of the board. In 1880 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and twice returned, serving through the sessions of 1881, 1882, and 1883. In that of 1881 he was a member of the committees on the revision of the statutes, on probate and chancery, and on library; in 1882, chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading; and during that and the subsequent year also a member of the committee on the judiciary. In 1884 he was a member of the executive committee of the Municipal Reform

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Association, and was senior counsel of the association for the purpose of securing the passage by the Legislature of 1885 of the important amendments to the charter of the city of Boston by which the executive authority of the city was vested in the mayor. In 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891 he was a member of the State Senate, elected for the Fifth Suffolk District. During his first term as a senator he served on the committees on the judiciary, on rules, on cities, and on election laws; and, as chairman of the latter, he drafted and introduced the new ballot act, the passage of which accomplished ballot reform. The next year he was made president of the Sen-

ate, and was re-elected presiding officer in 1891, when the two parties were equally divided, by an increased vote. In 1892 he was appointed chairman of a commission to revise the election laws of the Commonwealth. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Water Commission, and made chairman of the board. He was one of the promoters of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association (formed in 1880), which was the first or among the earliest organizations effected in the county to advocate that reform; and he served as one of the executive committee until the year 1889, when he was elected president of the association, which office he still holds. He has been a member of the board of government of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union since 1867, when, in connection with a few others, he brought about a return to new and active operations of this institution, acting as secretary from 1867 to 1879, and since 1879 as vice-president, a trustee of the Boston Lying-in Hospital since 1879 and of late years one of the executive committee of the board; and since 1883 secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society. He is a member also of the general committee of the Citizens' Association of Boston, of the Historic Genealogical Society, of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Harvard Law School Association; member of the Union, St. Botolph (for four years treasurer), Tavern (one of the original members and one of the trustees to hold its real estate), and the Unitarian clubs; is one of the trustees appointed to hold the buildings of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union on Boylston Street, and acting as treasurer of the trustees; and is a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, elected in 1890 for the term of six years. He has published in pamphlet form treatises entitled "Women under the Law of Massachusetts, their Rights, Privileges, and Disabilities" (brought out in 1884), and "City Government in Boston, its Rise and Development" (1890); and he compiled for its one hundredth anniversary "A Brief History of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society." Mr. Sprague is unmarried.

STANWOOD, Edward, of Brookline, managing editor of the *Youth's Companion*, is a native of Maine, born in Augusta, September 16, 1841, son of Daniel Caldwell and Mary Augusta (Webster) Stanwood. His ancestry is pure Yankee, having no direct or collateral ancestor who came to New England later than 1675. He was educated in the common schools and High School of Augusta, and at Bowdoin College, where he graduated in the class of 1861. He began journalistic work at the age of sixteen, in his freshman year, as reporter of the proceedings of the Maine Legislature for the Augusta *Age*; and that work he continued winters until his graduation from college. In 1862 he entered the office of the Kennebec *Journal* as assistant editor. After five years' service in that office, acting also as the Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, he became an assistant on the editorial staff of the latter journal. This position he held for fifteen years, the greater part of that time as a regular editorial writer, second in rank to the chief, the late Delano A. Goddard; and then upon the death of Mr. Goddard in January, 1882, he was made editor-in-chief. Retiring from the *Advertiser* in November, 1883, the following January he joined the editorial staff of the *Youth's Companion* as an assistant, and a few years later was advanced to the managing editorship, the position he still fills. He has been a frequent contributor

EDWARD STANWOOD.

to many magazines and other periodicals; has lectured occasionally, including a course in the Lowell Institute on "Early Party Contests," passages in our political history from Washington to Jackson; and has published "A History of Presidential Elections" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.), which has passed through several editions. As special agent of the Eleventh Census, he collected the statistics of and prepared a report upon the Cotton Manufactures of the United States. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and of the American Statistical Society, a trustee of the Public Library of Brookline, and secretary of the Arkwright Club; and he has been a member of the St. Botolph Club. Mr. Stanwood was married November 16, 1870, to Miss Eliza Maxwell Topliff. They have two children: Ethel and Edward Stanwood, Jr.

STEDMAN, GEORGE, M.D., of Boston, was born in Boston, January 27, 1850, son of Daniel Baxter and Miriam (White) Stedman. His ancestors were originally from Scotland, as indicated by

GEORGE STEDMAN.

the thistle in the coat-of-arms. He was educated principally in the Boston schools, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1871. Entering then the Harvard Medical School, he was graduated there in 1875, with his degree of M.D., after having passed one year in the Massachusetts General Hospital, as surgical interne. In 1876 he was elected superintendent of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, which position he held till the summer of 1895, when he resigned. In 1880, on the 13th of April, he was appointed by Governor Long associate medical examiner for Suffolk County, in 1887 was reappointed by Governor Ames, and in 1894 again reappointed by Governor Greenhalge, each term being for a period of seven years. Prior to the adoption of the medical examiner system he held the office of coroner. He was hospital steward of the Boston Independent Corps of Cadets for several years, and subsequently assistant surgeon of the Fourth Battalion until the reorganization of the militia, when the Fourth Battalion was made part of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Dr. Stedman is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Massachusetts Society for Medical Observation, of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, the Harvard Medical Association, and the Harvard Medical Library Association. He has been much interested in Masonry, and is now member of the Boston Commandery of Knights Templar, and of the Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree, and member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was among the early members of the Algonquin Club; and he belongs also to the Papyrus, the University, and the Athletic clubs, and to the Bostonian Society.

STILLINGS, EPHRAIM BAILEY, of Boston, printer, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Somersworth, May 18, 1846, son of Rook and Mary (Hodsdon) Stillings. He is of rugged New England ancestry, hard-working, frugal farmers of the Granite State. He was the youngest of a large family reared on the farm, attaining his education in the public schools of the town. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a lad of fifteen, attending the High School; and he at once enlisted, but was rejected because of youth. Repeated attempts to join the army following with the same results, and, becoming unsettled in consequence, he was soon sent by his father to Holyoke, Mass., to learn the machinist trade with his brother Rufus, who was

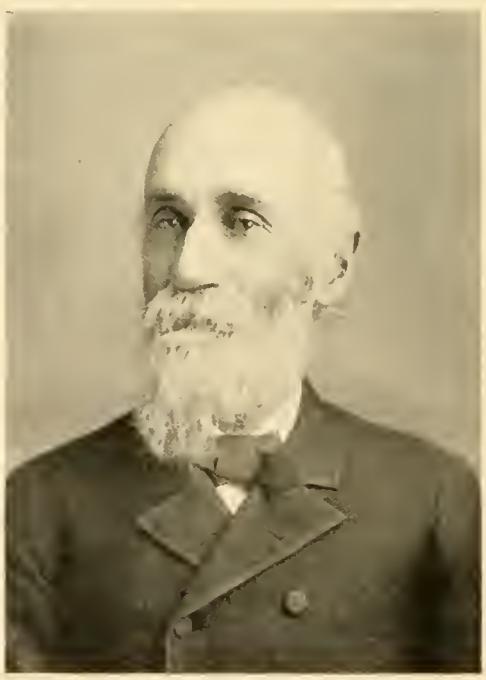
then in that place. He applied himself diligently to his new work, but the war fever was still on him; and finally he succeeded in enlisting and successfully passing there as a member of Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months' service. Mustered out at the end of his term, he at once re-enlisted for three years, or till the close of the war, in Company A, Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He was mustered out the second time in October, 1865, at the age of nineteen, having served thirty-eight months. To this long service Mr. Stillings always refers modestly, with the simple remark that he was ready for any and every duty to which he was called. He saw all kinds of service, and was in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsborough, North Carolina. Upon his return from the army he came to Boston, and looked for work. He then had no home, the New Hampshire farm having been disposed of and the family scattered, and no friends in the city; and he had no knowledge as to what he was best adapted for. After a varied and hard experience — finding work at first with difficulty, his return from the war being late, after most of the good places had been secured by the other soldiers who had come before him,— he entered the service of Cutter, Tower, & Co., stationers, as cashier. Here, learning thoroughly the stationer's trade, a few years later he engaged in the business on his own account, establishing himself at the corner of Summer and High Streets. He was developing a good trade, with steadily improving prospects, when the great fire of 1872 came, and he was burned out, suffering a total loss. After that he continued in a small way till 1884, when he bought out a small printing-office at No. 58 Federal Street. In October, 1886, he moved to his present location, No. 55 Sudbury Street, corner of Bowker Street. Here he has met with unusual success in view of the sharp competition in his line of business, and has won a reputation for good work and fair dealing. His establishment now occupies four entire floors, and employs an average of seventy-five persons; and it is said by competent judges to be one of the most orderly and best conducted offices of its kind in the country. Mr. Stillings is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of William Parkman Lodge, of Woburn Royal Arch Chapter; of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Boston; of Giles Yates Council, Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix, Massachusetts Consistory, St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple. He is also a member of E. W. Kinsley Post, No. 113, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Stillings has a son, Charles A. Stillings, now twenty-four years of age, associated with him in business; and he cheerfully accords much of his prosperity to the son's earnest and loyal efforts.

E. B. STILLINGS.

TAYLOR, Ransom C., of Worcester, the largest owner of business real estate in that city, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Winchester, February 24, 1829, son of Charles and Susan (Butler) Taylor. His parents were both of old Winchester families. When he was four years old, his father moved to a farm in Northbridge, Mass.; and here his boyhood was passed. He attended the village school during the winter seasons, and in summers worked on the farm and assisted his father in the meat business, in which the latter was also engaged. At twelve he was driving his father's meat-cart, delivering meat through the neighboring villages. At seventeen he came to Worcester, where he began the manufacture of neat's-foot oil, glue stock, and tallow, and dressing tripe for the market on his father's

account; and at eighteen, buying his time of his father for three hundred dollars, he engaged in the same business on his own account, establishing himself in the town of Sutton. Here he remained for four years, and then removed his business to Worcester, where he has since resided. Within a comparatively short time his business establishment became the largest of the kind in this part of the country. Beginning with a force of but two men and two teams, his trade so increased that before many years he was employing a hundred men and as many horses; and he had branches in New York City, Albany, Troy, New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Milford, Taunton, Randolph, and other places. He early made investments in Worcester real estate; and, when in 1871 he disposed of his extensive works to devote his attention wholly to real estate, he was already a large holder. He is now owner of the granite Taylor Block on Main Street, the First National Bank Building, the Chase Building, the Forrest Block, the Brunswick and Sherwood Houses, Opera houses on First and Pleasant Streets, and other valuable properties. He built the first five-story, the first six-story, and the first seven-story blocks in the city; and he has done much to improve the architectural appearance of its principal business streets. Besides his real estate interests he has large holdings in the First National Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the original stockholders, and has been a director since its incorporation. He was also one of the projectors of the First National Bank, and on its board of directors for twenty years. He is a public-spirited citizen and active in local affairs; but, with the exception of two years as a member of the Board of Aldermen, which position he reluctantly accepted, he has not held public office. In politics he is a Republican, positive in his political views. Mr. Taylor was first married in 1850 to Miss Mary Louise Chase, daughter of Captain Abraham Chase, of Sutton. She died in 1878. He married second, in 1880, Miss Mary S. Stevens, daughter of Merrick R. Stevens, a flour merchant of Newton. He had four children by his first wife, two sons and two daughters, and by his second wife one son and one daughter. The two oldest sons are now associated with him in business.

RANSOM C. TAYLOR.



ROBERT H. TEWKSBURY.

TEWKSBURY, Robert Haskell, of Lawrence, cashier of the Essex Company, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Hopkinton, April 11, 1833, son of Joseph and Eliza (Butler) Tewks-

bury. He is a descendant of the Tewksburys and Butlers, early families in Manchester and Essex, Essex County, Mass. He was educated in the common schools. He has been connected with the Essex Company for a long period, and has held the position of book-keeper and cashier of the corporation since 1875. He has also held several leading municipal positions. In 1863 and 1864 he was assessor of taxes; for ten years, from 1864 to 1874, he was city treasurer and collector of taxes: in 1875 mayor of the city, and from 1875 to 1880 a member of the Water Board. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican. He has been a member and secretary of the Old Residents' Association since its organization, and for many years an Odd Fellow, connected with Monadnock Lodge. Mr. Tewksbury married first, November 18, 1859, Miss Angelia C. Hawthorne, by whom he had two children: Willis H. and Robert L. Tewksbury. He married second, in June, 1894, Miss Amelia Burkinshaw.

VINAL, Charles Albert, of Boston, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Cambridge, January 2, 1849, son of Albert and Eliza A. (Mellus) Vinal. He was educated in the Cambridge public schools, graduating from the High School, and remaining in the latter, working out some mathematical problems, until his sixteenth year. His business career was begun as a clerk in the wholesale house of Colonel Albert A. Pope, who was at that time engaged in the leather trade, making a specialty of glove calf, patent leather, and shoe manufacturers' goods; and upon his twenty-first birthday he was admitted a partner in the business, the firm name then being changed to Albert A. Pope & Co. He remained with Colonel Pope for about ten years, when, the latter retiring, he formed a partnership with Colonel Pope's brother, Arthur W. Pope, which continued until 1883, at first under the old firm name, but later under the style of Vinal, Pope, & Co. From 1883 to 1889 he conducted the large and steadily growing business alone, and then, admitting to partnership Walter H. Holbrook and Samuel W. Bates, organized the present firm of Charles A. Vinal & Co. Under his conduct the business expanded into a general shoe manufacturers' goods and leather business, and the house is now one of the most extensive in its line. Besides dealing largely in manufacturers' goods, importing directly from leading European houses, it is engaged in the manufacture of Dongola goat curing skin received direct from Calcutta. Mr.

C. A. VINAL.

Vinal has travelled extensively in England and on the continent in connection with his house, and has established close business relations with European manufacturers. In politics he is an Independent, supporting what he deems to be the best in policies and candidates, with no personal aspirations for public life. Mr. Vinal was married in October, 1880, to Miss Helen B. Furber, of Dover, N.H. Their children are: Ethel, Charles A., Jr., and Albert Vinal.

WATTS, Charles Augustus, of Boston, engraver, is a native of Maine, born in Ellsworth, March 9, 1854, son of Francis M. and Susan B. (Moore) Watts. He is of English ancestry on the paternal side, and of Scotch on the maternal side. His paternal great-grandfather and grandfather were owners and masters of brigs in the West India trade. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. His training for active life began at an early age as assistant to his father, who was a mechanic of wide experience and ability. After acquiring a fair knowledge of the mechanical arts, he started out to seek his

fortune in Massachusetts. He came to Boston in 1884, and engaged as foreman in a photo-engraving house. He continued in that position for

C. A. WATTS.

seven years, and then in 1891 entered the same business on his own account, established on State Street under the firm name of the Boston Illustrating Company. A short time later this business was consolidated with that of Samuel E. Blanchard, and incorporated under the Massachusetts laws as the Blanchard & Watts Engraving Company. Mr. Watts is a member of the Masonic order and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married December 23, 1880, at West Newton to Miss Miriam Dolliver, formerly of Mt. Desert, Me. They have no children.

WEST, CHARLES ALFRED, of Boston, was born in Boston, April 4, 1850, son of Samuel and Lydia B. West. He was educated in the Boston grammar and English High schools. He began work as an office boy in the wholesale drug house of Reed, Cutler, & Co., subsequently Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston, and here rose rapidly to responsible positions, becoming thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the business. He remained with this house for twenty years. In January, 1887, forming a partnership with Bernard Jenney, Jr., a fellow-salesman, he established the firm of West & Jenney, and engaged in the same business on Broad Street, corner of Franklin Street. By able management, and having a wide acquaintance in the trade, the firm rapidly developed its business, and shortly controlled the largest importing trade of any drug house in New England. It has secured supremacy especially in the refining of camphor, having now two camphor refineries, a factory for subliming camphor, a pharmaceutical laboratory, and a large warehouse; and it is a heavy holder of stock in the Dana Sarsaparilla Company, one of the largest manufacturers of proprietary medicines in the United States. Mr. West is the treasurer of this company, and with Mr. Jenney one of its directors. He has been president of the Boston Druggists' Association; is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association; and since 1890 has been a trustee of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. In Somerville, where he resides, he is a trustee of the Public Library and an ex-president of the Central Club. He is a member also of the Algonquin, Exchange, and Taylor Clubs of Boston, and of the

CHAS. A. WEST.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He was married July 1, 1873, to Miss Anna D. Piper, of Concord, N.H.

WHITE, Francis Everett, of Brockton, shoe manufacturer, was born in South Weymouth, August 8, 1837, son of Captain George W. and

F. E. WHITE.

Betsy (Burrell) White. On the paternal side he is a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born on New England soil, in Plymouth, December 20, 1620, and on his mother's side is from the earliest settlers in Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools and in the first high school established in Weymouth, which he attended for a year. From the age of sixteen to twenty-one he was employed in a shipping and importing house in Boston, and then for two or more years was in similar business in New York City. In September of the first year of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in Company G, Fourth New York Cavalry, and served in the Army of the Potomac continuously until October, 1864, promoted through the different grades to the first lieutenancy. At the close of the war he came to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), and engaged in manufacturing, first as salesman and then partner with Daniel S. Howard & Co., one of the most successful concerns in the boot and shoe trade. At the dissolution of that firm in 1879 he began manufacturing boots and shoes alone, and has so continued to this time. He is also a director of the Brockton National Bank and of the Boylston National Bank of Boston. Mr. White has served two terms in the Board of Aldermen of Brockton (1887-88), and in 1889 as commissioner of the sinking fund. In politics he has been a steadfast Republican from the casting of his first vote in the second election of Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Brockton Commercial Club, and of the Algonquin and Art clubs of Boston. He was married May 2, 1866, to Miss Adaline F. Hauthaway, only daughter of Charles L. Hauthaway, of Brockton. They have three children: Walter Hauthaway, Francis Burrell, and Henry Preston White.

WILLIAMS, George Fred, of Dedham and Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Dedham, July 10, 1852, son of George W. and Henrietta (Rice) Williams. He is on the paternal side of German and French ancestry, and on the maternal side of New England from the early settlement. His early education was acquired at private schools, and he was fitted for college at the Dedham High School. He entered Dartmouth in 1868; but at the end of his freshman year went to Germany, where he studied in Hamburg for six months, and spent the year following at the Heidelberg and Berlin universities. Returning early in 1871, he made up the studies of the sophomore and junior years at Dartmouth in the spring and summer months, and, re-entering with his class, was duly graduated in 1871. Through the winter of 1872 and 1873 he taught school in the Cape Cod town of West Brewster, and during the spring and summer of 1873 he was engaged in newspaper work as a reporter for the Boston *Globe*. Then he began his law studies at the Boston University Law School, and, graduating in 1875, was in October following admitted to the Suffolk bar. He has since practised in Boston, doing a general law business, in later years engaged in a number of notable causes. Mr. Williams became early interested in political affairs, and, starting as a Republican, began an active participation in party politics a few years after his admission to the bar. In 1883 he organized the Norfolk Republican Club, a political Saturday dining club, composed of Norfolk County men, and was its first secretary. Upon the nomination of James G. Blaine for the Presidency in 1884 he joined the Independent

movement, and, parting company with his Republican associates, gave his hearty support to Grover Cleveland. He was a member of the Independent Convention held in New York soon after the nomination, and served on the committee on resolutions; and upon the organization of the Massachusetts Committee of One Hundred he was made a member of its executive committee, in whose hands was placed the conduct of the "Mugwump" campaign in this State. Subsequently, in August, he was made chairman of that committee, and as such took a leading part in that memorable canvass. In 1890 he was a member of the

GEO. FRED WILLIAMS.

lower house of the Legislature, and in that body was among the leaders on the Democratic side. In 1890 he was nominated for Congress by Democrats and Independents in the Ninth Congressional District, and after a spirited canvass, in which the then foremost national issues were fearlessly and aggressively discussed by him in frequent speeches on the stump, was elected over the Hon. John W. Chandler, the Republican candidate, renominated. He served in the Fifty-second Congress, 1891–93, recognized as among the ablest of the younger members, capable and thorough in committee work, and commanding the attention of the House in frequent participation in its most important debates. During his term he served on the committees on coinage, weights and measures, and led the debate upon the Democratic side on the Bland free coinage bill. In 1892 he was renominated for a second term, and again made an aggressive canvass, taking also a leading part as a campaign speaker in the State at large for the Democratic State and national ticket; but, owing in part to the re-formation of his district in the redistricting of the State by the Legislature of 1892, he was defeated. In the State campaign next following he bore his part as a public speaker, presenting the issues, State and national, of his party, with frankness and candor, and fearlessly attacking the platforms and policies of his opponents; and in 1895 he was made the Democratic candidate for governor, being nominated by acclamation at the State convention in October. Mr. Williams has delivered a number of formal addresses, notably the Fourth of July oration in 1886 by invitation of the Boston city government, and an address before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College on the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Washington in 1889. Soon after his admission to the bar he published a volume of "Massachusetts Citations" (Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.), and subsequently edited volumes ten to seventeen of the "Annual United States Digest." He is a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club, for several years serving on its executive committee, and has served as secretary and member of the executive committee of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston. In Dedham, where he still resides, he was for three years a member of the school committee, and has participated in other ways in town affairs. Mr. Williams is unmarried.

WILLIAMS, Henry Dudley, of Boston, of the art firm of Williams & Everett, was born in Roxbury (now of Boston), June 26, 1833, son of Dudley and Isabel (Everett) Williams. He is a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Robert Williams, from Norwich, England, who settled in Roxbury in 1638. In the annals of old Roxbury the name of Williams figures largely, and many of the name still cling to its soil. Mr. Williams received his early education in the Roxbury public schools, and was a pupil of the old Washington School in the time of Masters Hyde and Reed. He was fitted for college at Lawrence

Academy, Groton, and graduated from Brown University in 1855, receiving the degree of A.M. After leaving college, he entered his father's art store in Boston, one of the oldest in the city, then as now conducted under the name of Williams & Everett, with which he has since been identified. He was early admitted to partnership, and for several years the firm consisted only of father and son; and since the death of the senior, in 1886, Mr. Williams has been the sole member of the firm. The firm name, however, first adopted in 1853, and under which the house has long been well known for its honorable connection with the growth and development of art in Boston, has been retained throughout unchanged. Since the Doggett Brothers and S. S. Williams began business in 1810 there have been but five changes in organization, and five in location. The present store on Boylston Street, opposite the Public Garden, with its suite of picture galleries, has been occupied since 1885. It was built for the firm, the interior design in the English Renaissance by the architect George A. Clough, and the decorations by the artist Frank Hill Smith. The firm has introduced the work of many of the most famous of American artists, Hunt, Rimmer, Healey, Fuller, Hinckley, Inness, and others in the notable list; and it was the first to bring French paintings into the Boston market. It was among the earliest, also, to establish direct relations with leading European artists, dealers, and experts. It has always made a specialty of picture and mirror frames, and for this work has a fully organized factory, employing from thirty to fifty workmen. In his business experiences Mr. Williams has been a diligent student of art, especially of painting. By travel and by study in European galleries he has made himself familiar with the works of the masters of all schools. By frequent visits to studios and exhibitions he has become thoroughly acquainted with modern art in all its fancies and phases, and has kept in touch with all its latest development; and he is recognized at home and abroad as a most intelligent expert. It has always been a principle of the house to sell only genuine pictures, and its guarantee is known as thoroughly trustworthy, an important point in these days of questionable art and bogus masters, old and modern. During all his business career Mr. Williams has been much interested in education. Elected soon after his graduation to a membership on the Board of Trustees of Tufts College, he was early placed upon the executive committee, and has ever since been an active and progressive member of that board, earnestly interested in all the changes of organizations and systems which within the past twenty years have lifted this young institution from obscurity to a prominent place among the colleges of New England. For a while, also, he served as a trustee of Dean Academy, Franklin, but finally resigned that office, that he might give more time to the college. Mr. Williams has given much time and thought to various religious and philanthropic matters, and

H. D. WILLIAMS.

has held many positions of trust and responsibility in that branch of the Christian church with which he has been connected. In politics he has always been a Republican; but he has not been prominent in political affairs, preferring private life to public office. He is a member of the Art and University clubs of Boston.

WILLIAMS, Most Rev. John J., of Boston, fourth Roman Catholic bishop and first archbishop of Boston, was born in Boston, April 27, 1822, son of Michael and Ann (Egan) Williams. His education was begun in a kindergarten school,

and he was fitted for college by Father James Fitton. He entered St. Sulpice College, Montreal, when a lad of eleven, and studied there about eight years. Then he went to Paris, and while there studied in the Seminary of St. Sulpice. At the completion of these studies, in 1845, and ordained in Paris, he returned to Boston. Stationed at the old cathedral, then on Franklin Street where the Cathedral Building now stands, he officiated there until 1852, when he was placed in charge of the chapel then on Beach Street, from which has grown the present large church of St. James on Harrison Avenue. He served

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

in the latter office for three years, during which period the congregation so increased in numbers and importance that the chapel was early outgrown, and plans were made for the building of a church, the first St. James, on the corner of Albany and Harvard streets, the site of which is now covered by the Boston & Albany Railroad. In January, 1855, he was appointed rector of the cathedral, and remained in that station until 1857, when he was made rector of the new Church of St. James, which he had been instrumental in founding. The same year he was made vicar-general, and during the last years of the episcopate of Bishop Fitzpatrick, when the latter was abroad in search of health, he administered the diocese. On January 19, 1866, he was appointed coadjutor of the bishop with the right of succession, being named Bishop of Tripoli *in partibus infidelium*. Bishop Fitzpatrick dying the following February, he was formally consecrated bishop of Boston on the 11th of March. Soon after his elevation he assisted at the Plenary Council at Baltimore, and in 1869–70 he was at the Œcumenical Council held in Rome. In 1875, when Boston was raised to a metropolitan see, he was made the first archbishop, appointed on the 12th of February. The ceremony of conferring the pallium of an archbishop upon him was performed on the 2d of May in the then unfinished new cathedral at the junction of Washington and Union Park streets, which was temporarily fitted for the occasion. This brilliant and solemn service was in the presence of all the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of New York, the clergy of Boston and neighboring dioceses, and a great congregation of six thousand persons. Bishop McNeirney, of Albany, celebrated the high mass, Bishop Goesbriand, of Burlington, preached the sermon, and the pallium, which had been brought from Rome by an ablegate of the pope, Mons. Cæsar Roncetti, accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Ubalbi, and by a nobleman of the Papal Guard, Count Marefoschi, was conferred by the late Cardinal McCloskey, of New York. While zealously performing all the duties of his various offices, Archbishop Williams has done much for the advancement of numerous good works in Boston. He was instrumental in the establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd, the Redemptorist and Oblate Fathers, the Little Sisters of the Poor, and the Infant Asylum. He also reorganized and enlarged the Home for Destitute Children, founded the Catholic Union, led the movement for the building of the present great cathedral, which was begun April 27, 1866, on his forty-fourth birthday, and dedicated December 8, 1875, the year of his elevation to the archbishopric, and was one of the founders of the St. John Diocesan Seminary in the Brighton District of Boston, conducted by the Sulpician Fathers for fitting candidates for the priesthood.

WINSLOW, Joseph Winslow, M.D., of Easthampton, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Barnard, March 8, 1820, son of George Rex

and Lucy (Clark) Winslow. He is a descendant of Edward Winslow of Droitwich, England; and his first American ancestor was Kenelm Winslow,

J. W. WINSLOW.

brother of Governor Edward Winslow, who landed in Plymouth in 1621. After receiving a thorough preliminary education, he began the study of medicine with the late Professor Gilman Kimball of Lowell, Mass., and for whom he became demonstrator of anatomy. Subsequently, he spent some time at the United States Marine Hospital, acting a part of the time as house surgeon, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, with highest honors, in 1845. He began practice in New Hartford, Conn., but soon after removed to Enfield, Mass., where he was established for fourteen years. Then, removing to Easthampton, he has since continued there in an active and extensive practice. He was county coroner for many years, and upon the abolition of that office was made the medical examiner for his district, which position he still holds. In politics he is a Republican. Doctor Winslow was married May 13, 1857, to Miss Emily Bement Smith, of Enfield. They have had one son and one daughter: Dr. Edward Smith Winslow, who is now connected with his father in practice; and Susie Ellen (now Mrs. E. H. Sawyer, of Easthampton).

WINGATE, Charles Edgar Lewis, of Boston, managing editor of the Boston *Journal*, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Exeter, February 14, 1861, son of S. Dana and Oriana (Mitchell) Wingate. His great-grandfather, the Hon. Paine Wingate, was a New Hampshire statesman, representing that province in the Colonial Confederation, and serving as senator in the first congresses of the United States. He was educated in Phillips (Exeter) Academy, graduating therefrom in 1879, and at Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1883. It was his intention, as soon as his studies were completed, to enter newspaper life; and, when a student in the academy, he helped his brother during the summer vacations in editing the Exeter *Gazette*. At Harvard he helped found the Harvard *Echo* (later *Crimson*), the first daily paper ever started at the college, and remained its news editor until he graduated. He also acted during his senior year as Harvard reporter of the Boston *Journal*. After graduating, he was at once engaged on the Boston *Journal* staff. Among other journalistic duties he "covered" the World's Fair at New Orleans

C. E. L. WINGATE.

(1884) for his paper, and met Lieutenant Greely's arctic expedition on its return from the North. In 1880 he was made dramatic editor of the

Journal, and in 1892 promoted to his present position of managing editor. While filling these responsible positions, he has written the regular weekly Boston letter to the *Critic* of New York for several years, and has been an occasional contributor to the magazines. He has written a novel "Can Such Things Be?" first published in a magazine and then in book form (1888): a number of historical articles, and some fiction for the *Cosmopolitan*, *Lippincott's*, and other periodicals; a "History of the Wingate Family" and "The Playgoers' Year Book." He belongs to but one club,—the Newspaper Club, of which he was one of the founders (1884), the first vice-president, and afterward president (1893). In politics he is Republican. He was married September 9, 1885, to Miss Mabel Nickerson, of Boston. They have three children: Mabel, Josephine, and Dana J. P. Wingate. Mr. Wingate resides in Cambridge.

YOUNG, Major Charles Albert, of Boston, deputy superintendent of the Street Department, Sanitary Division of the city, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Barrington, September 22, 1842, son of William Hale and Sarah (Daniels) Young. He received his education in public and private schools in his native town, and remained at home on the farm until he was twenty years of age. Then he came to Boston, and entered business, in which he was successful from the beginning. He has been for a long period superintendent of the Odorless Excavating Company (established in 1859), manufacturers of sanitary pumps and apparatus for odorless excavation of vaults and cesspools, with shops at South Boston. He was appointed to his present position by Mayor Curtis in January, 1895. Major Young has long been prominently identified with military affairs. He was commander of the Roxbury Horse Guards for three years, commander of the First Battalion of Cavalry for a similar term, and

CHARLES A. YOUNG.

of the Old Guard of Massachusetts for some years. He belongs to many organizations, social and political, and maintains a warm interest in all of them. In the Dorchester District, where he resides, he was the originator and first president of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester. In politics he is a steadfast Republican. Major Young was married in 1868 to Miss Hannah Merrell Cooke, of Boston. They have two sons: Frederick Hale (now twenty-three years of age) and Clifford Harrison (aged twenty years).

PART XI.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, 2d, of Quincy and Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, mayor of Quincy for 1896, was born in Quincy, August 2, 1866, son of John Quincy and Fanny (Crowninshield) Adams. He is of the distinguished American Adams family,—great-great-grandson of President John Adams, great-grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and grandson of Charles Francis Adams. He was educated in the Adams Academy, Quincy, the Hopkinton School, Boston, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1888, and fitted for his profession at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892. In college he was president

C. F. ADAMS. 2d.

of his class, and first marshal on Class Day; and was also president of the Hasty Pudding Club. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1893, and was first engaged in the Boston office of Sigourney Butler. Later he became a partner of Judge Everett C. Bumpus, and in 1894 opened an office by himself, engaging in general practice and making a specialty of the management of trust estates. He also became interested in banking and business corporations, and he is at the present time a director of the American Loan and Trust Company, of the Electric Corporation, and of the American Electric Heating Company; a trustee of the Quincy Savings Bank, of the Boston Ground Rent Trust, and of the Adams Real Estate Trust: and trustee for various individuals. He is connected with the management of the National Sailors' Home as a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. He has taken an active interest in Quincy municipal affairs, serving three terms in the City Council, and was elected mayor of the city for 1896 by a decisive vote. Mr. Adams is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and connected with the leading clubs, being commodore of the Quincy Yacht Club, vice commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, and member of the Hull and Corinthian Yacht clubs. He is a member also of the Somerset Club, Boston. He is unmarried.

ADAMS, Melvin Ohio, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Ashburnham, November 7, 1850, son of Joseph and Dolly (Whitney) Adams. His parents were also natives of Ashburnham, and connected with old Massachusetts families. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, after which he attended Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N.H., where he fitted for college. He entered Dartmouth, and graduated in the class of 1871. After graduation he taught school for some time at Fitchburg, and while teaching also began the study of law with the Hon. Amasa Norcross, ex-Congressman of that city. In 1874 he came to Boston, and entered the Boston Univer-

sity Law School. Graduating there in the class of 1875, he was at once admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice. Soon after he was appointed assistant district attorney, and held that position until 1886, a period of ten years, acquiring a familiarity with the methods of the government in dealing with criminal cases and an experience which brought him early into a leading position among the younger members of the bar. After resigning the assistant district attorneyship he returned to general practice, associated with Augustus Russ. This relation continued until the death of Mr. Russ in 1892, since which time

MELVIN O. ADAMS.

he has practised alone. He has been connected with many important cases, among the number being the famous Borden murder case of Fall River, in which, as associate counsel in the defence of Miss Borden, he increased his reputation as an able and skilful jury lawyer. In politics he is a Republican, and during the administration of Governor Brackett, in 1890, served on the governor's staff, with the rank of colonel. He has been for some years connected with the management of the Boston, Revere Beach, & Lynn Railroad, and is now president of that corporation. He is president of the Dartmouth Club of Boston, and member of the Unitarian, University, Union, and numerous other clubs of Boston. Mr. Adams was married in Fitchburg in 1875 to Miss Mary Colony. They have one son: Kane Adams.

ALLEN, Frank Dewey, of Boston and Lynn, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Worcester, August 16, 1850, son of Charles Francis and Olive (Dewey) Allen. He was educated in the Worcester public schools, and at Yale, graduating in the class of 1873. While at college, he was a member of the university crew, and belonged to the several college societies, including the famous "Scroll and Key." He began his law studies in Worcester in the office of Peter C. Bacon. Then, coming to Boston, he took the regular course of the Boston University Law School, graduating LL.B. in 1875, and spent three years in further study in the office of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, the last year acting as managing clerk for the firm. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on January 8, 1878, and at once engaged in active practice, establishing his office in Boston. In April, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison United States district attorney for the District of Massachusetts, which position he ably filled until 1894. In the discharge of the duties of this office he was alert, zealous, indefatigable in his attention to details, and at the close of the term of Attorney-general Miller was especially complimented by that official for his work. Among the numerous notable causes which he conducted while in the district attorneyship were cases under the anti-trust statute and the famous Maverick National Bank cases. In the latter he personally investigated and marshalled the facts alleged as violations of the law, and himself drafted the greater part of the elaborate indictments; and the verdict which he secured won him the praise of the entire press of the city. One of his earliest triumphs, soon after his appointment, was in a perjury case in the matter of a pension claim, in which General Benjamin F. Butler was counsel for the defence. After his retirement from the district attorneyship he returned to general practice, in which he is at present actively and successfully engaged. Mr. Allen has served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature, 1881–82, as a representative for Lynn, of which city he became a resident upon his marriage, the day after his admission to the bar; and

he was for three terms, 1886–87–88, a member of the Executive Council for the Fifth Councillor District. In the House he was active and influential on the floor, and served on the committees on the judiciary, on banks and banking, on redistricting the State, and on the special committee to investigate the charges against Joseph M. Day, judge of probate of Barnstable County. In the Executive Council he was a member of the committee on pardons, two of his three years clerk of that committee. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has done effective work for his party in committees, conventions, and on

FRANK D. ALLEN.

the stump. In 1885–86–87 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, representing the First Essex Senatorial District, and served on the executive committee of that body. He is president of the Massachusetts Temperance Home, which he organized, a member of the Baptist Social Union of Boston, and of the Yale Alumni of Boston and vicinity, of which he was president in 1892. In Lynn he is president of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, and connected with other institutions. He was married January 9, 1878, to Miss Lucy Rhodes, youngest daughter of Everett M. and Eliza M. Rhodes, of Lynn.

AMES, Oliver, of Easton and Boston, manufacturer and capitalist, was born in Easton, February 4, 1831; died there October 22, 1895. He was the second son of Oakes Ames, the builder of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Eveline (Gilmore) Ames, and grandson of the founder of the great shovel works of Oliver Ames & Sons. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the academies of North Easton, North Attleborough, and Leicester, and at Brown University, taking at the latter a special course in logic, history, rhetoric, moral philosophy and political economy. Before entering college, he served an apprenticeship of five years in his father's factory, mastering all the mechanical details of the business, and upon finishing his studies at Brown, at the age of twenty-two, returned to the works to complete his training. During this period he worked for a time at his bench for mechanic's wages, his hours at the shop being from seven in the morning to six at night, and won a reputation among his fellow-workmen as a thorough craftsman. After perfecting himself in the various departments of the factory, he turned his attention to the machinery, and shortly introduced various improvements, adding new devices to the machines in use, and inventing numerous new ones, for which medals were subsequently awarded at industrial exhibitions. At length, graduating from the shop, he became travelling agent for the firm, and in that capacity travelled extensively through the country. In 1863, upon the death of his grandfather, he was admitted to the firm of Oliver Ames's Sons, and for several years thereafter personally superintended the internal workings of the immense establishment, and had charge of the orders and sales. In 1873, when his father died, the numerous financial trusts held by the latter devolved upon him as executor of the estate, valued at about six millions, and he became concerned in a fiduciary capacity with numerous large corporations, banks, and other monetary institutions. This estate not only involved many and diversified interests in various parts of the country, but was burdened with a heavy debt; and his able management of the property, resulting in the settlement in full of every obligation, the payment of a million or more of legacies, every bequest which his father had implied as well as formally willed, and the division of a large surplus among the heirs, brought him a wide reputation as a financier and the con-

fidence of leading business men of the country. Among his notable achievements in this work was the development of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad in Kansas, the prospects of which at the time he took it in hand were of the darkest, the hundred miles of track then in operation barely paying running expenses, the capital stock of the company having not even a quotable value, and the mortgage bonds, with coupons unpaid for five successive years, selling at 30 per cent. Satisfied, after a thorough inspection of the road, in 1877, of its possibilities of success, he interested capital, himself making the largest subscription recorded, and prosecuted the work of upbuilding with vigor. The track was rapidly extended to a total length of three hundred and sixty miles, branches were built, and business was fostered; and within three years the property had so increased in value that Mr. Ames sold to Jay Gould and associates five-eighths of the entire capital stock at $250 a share. Mr. Ames first entered public life as a member of the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1880 for the Bristol District, and re-elected in 1881. During

OLIVER AMES.

his two terms he served on the committee on railroads, and in his second term was a member also of the committee on education. He was instrumental in securing the passage of the Cottage City incorporation bill. In 1882 he received the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor on the ticket headed by the Hon. Robert R. Bishop for governor, and was elected with General Benjamin F. Butler, the opposing candidate for the governorship, the latter defeating Mr. Bishop. In 1883 he was renominated and re-elected with the Hon. George D. Robinson, who that year headed the Republican ticket, and defeated General Butler; and again in 1884 and 1885, serving through 1885 and 1886. In 1886, upon the retirement of Governor Robinson, he was advanced to the head of the Republican ticket, and through repeated re-elections served as governor for three terms (1887–89). His administration was especially marked by the beginning of the State House Extension, which was upon his recommendation; and his last official act as governor was in the laying of the corner-stone of the new building on the 21st of December, 1889. His connection with large concerns, in which he was an important factor, continued until his death. He was for many years president of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad; a director of the Union Pacific, the Central Branch of the Union Pacific of Kansas, the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé, the Chicago, Iowa, & Nebraska, the Iowa Falls & Sioux City, the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River, the Fremont & Elkhorn Valley, the Hastings & Dakota, the Atchison & Denver, the Waterville & Washington, the Republican Valley, the Solomon Valley, the Atchison, Colorado, & Pacific, the New Orleans, Mobile, & Texas, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, & Western, the Toledo & St. Louis, and other railroads; president of the Brayton Petroleum Motor Company; director of the Turner Falls Water Power Company, the Maingona Coal Company of Iowa, and the Missouri Valley Land Company; a director of the Commonwealth National Bank of Boston, the Easton National Bank, and the Bristol County National Bank of Taunton; a trustee of several savings-banks; and actively interested in numerous other financial and manufacturing corporations. He was also connected with a number of historical, scientific, and benevolent societies, and was a member of the leading Boston clubs. In 1886 he was president of the Boston Art Club, and in 1885 and 1886 president of the Merchants' Club of Boston. In his younger days he served in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, successively as

second lieutenant, major, lieutenant colonel, resigning in 1860, after a service of seven years. In his native town he was a foremost citizen, served twelve years on the School Board, and did much for the improvement and welfare of the town and its people. In 1881 he erected in Easton, in company with his brother, Oakes A. Ames, to the memory of their father, the Oakes Ames Memorial Hall, a building of red sandstone, granite, and brick, which, with the Oliver Ames Library Building near by, built in memory of the elder Oliver Ames, is an ornament to the place. This was presented to the town, and formally dedicated "to the use and for the benefit of the people of Easton" on November 17, 1881, upon which occasion the governor, the Senate, and many members of the House of Representatives, with a large number of prominent business and professional men, were present, and speeches were made by Governor Long, the Rev. Edward E. Hale, ex-Senator Boutwell, and others of distinction. In religious faith Mr. Ames was a Unitarian, but his substantial help was given to various other religious organizations in his town. He was especially fond of music and the fine arts, and his collection of paintings and statuary was choice and valuable. Mr. Ames was married March 14, 1860, in Nantucket, to Miss Anna Coffin Ray, daughter of Obed and Anna W. Ray, and adopted daughter of William Hadwen, of Nantucket. They had two sons and four daughters: William Hadwen, Evelyn, Anna Lee, Susan Evelyn, Lilian, and Oakes Ames. The family residence in Easton was Mr. Ames's summer seat, his town house being on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston, one of the largest dwellings and most elaborate in architectural design in the Back Bay District.

ANGIER, THE REV. LUTHER HORNE, D.D., of Boston, was born in Southborough, January 26, 1810, son of Calvin and Annie (Parker) Angier. He is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors refugees, it is supposed, from France to Kent County, England, and thence to Massachusetts. His early education was acquired in the common school in his native town; and he was fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N.H. He entered Amherst College, and graduated in the class of 1833. Shortly after his graduation he received an appointment as instructor in English literature and languages in the then noted French Academy in New York City, conducted by the Brothers Peuquet. In that connection he continued three years, when he joined the Union Theological Seminary, New York, one of the thirteen that constituted the first class that entered that institution in 1836, and graduated therefrom 1839. He was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1840; and in the fifty-six years from that time to the present he has occupied pastorates in Buffalo, N.Y., Port Gibson, Miss. (in the latter place also successfully filling the position of principal of an academy), Concord, Rockport, Edgartown, Litchfield (N.H.), South Boston, Holbrook, Turner's Falls, and Holyoke. At the present time (1895), at the age of eighty-five, he is one of the preachers at Cornell University; and his services for the pulpit are in constant demand. During this long period of pulpit work he has engaged in much literary work, and has achieved wide reputation as a lecturer, having delivered his most noted lecture on "The Struggles and Triumphs of Enthusiasm" over two hundred times between New Brunswick, Canada, and Natchez, Miss. He is just twenty-eight days younger than Gladstone, to whom he is said to bear a striking resemblance, and, like him, is remarkable for vigor and fresh-

L. H. ANGIER.

ness with the weight of years. He yet preaches with ease and strength, earnestness and power. From February to July, 1894, his eighty-fifth year, he served as acting pastor of the Presbyterian church in Windsor, N.Y., taking the pulpit left vacant by the death of his brother, the Rev. M. B. Angier, on the 25th of February that year, preaching regularly, performing other pastoral duties, and manifesting a keen interest in the affairs of the town; thence going to Saratoga, where he has spent his summer vacations, with few breaks, for sixty years, preached there; and before the close of the summer filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Holyoke several Sundays. On the 19th of April, 1895, he joined the Sons of the American Revolution in celebrating the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and on that occasion made a notable after-dinner speech. Dr. Angier has been the instructor and adviser of several young men who have become successful preachers, notably the Rev. George A. Gordon, now pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, who, when a young man of eighteen, and engaged in daily labor in South Boston when Dr. Angier was settled there, made the latter's acquaintance, and was by him and his estimable wife encouraged to pursue theological studies. Young Gordon then became an inmate of Dr. Angier's family, and was fitted for the Bangor Theological Seminary, which he entered in 1874. Dr. Angier married in 1839 Miss Annie Louisa Lanman, seventh daughter of the Hon. James Lanman, of Norwich, Conn. They had no children. Mrs. Angier died in February, 1893. She was a woman of fine literary culture and rare accomplishments. She was the author of numerous poems, a volume of which was published in 1883. Her funeral was conducted by Dr. Gordon, of the Old South Church, who in his remarks referred to her influence over himself in his youth, saying that he "would never forget the voice that first made him believe in himself, and that first convinced him that he had a mission to his fellow-men," nor fail to revere "the hand that cleared a path for him to education," and "the insistent sympathy that followed him all through the years of struggle."

BAILEY, Hollis Russell, of Cambridge, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Andover, now North Andover, February 24, 1852, in the ancient Governor Bradstreet house, son of Otis and Lucinda Alden (Loring) Bailey. His father, also a native of Andover, born April 14, 1806, was a descendant in the seventh generation of James Bailey, who, born in England about 1612, came to New England, and settled in Rowley about 1640. John Bailey, of the second generation, perished in 1690, in the expedition against Canada; and Samuel Bailey, Jr., of the fifth generation, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. His mother, born in Duxbury, August 5, 1809, was a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Loring, a native of Axminster in Devonshire, England,

HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

who settled in Hingham about 1635. Her grandmother was Alethea Alden, a descendant of John Alden. Hollis R. was educated in the public schools of North Andover, the Punchard High School of Andover, Phillips (Andover) Academy, and Harvard College, graduating A.B. in 1877 and A.M. in 1879. At Phillips he had the Latin oration in the graduating exercises (1873). Much of his early youth was passed in farm work and in the management, to a considerable extent, of a farm devoted to raising hay, market produce, and milk. While at the university he devoted his time not given to his studies to work as a private tutor for students. He was also a proctor

in 1878 and 1879. After graduating from the college, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1878. He further read in the Boston law office of Hyde, Dickinson, & Howe from August, 1879, to March, 1880, when he began practice, having been admitted to the bar the previous month, occupying offices at No. 30 Court Street with William R. Richards and Richard H. Dana. During the following summer he served as private secretary to the Hon. Horace Gray, then chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. From the time of his admission to the bar he has been actively engaged in practice in all the branches of the law and in all the courts of the State, with occasional cases of importance in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, having his office since 1891 at No. 53 State Street. In 1881 he assisted in preparing the Index to the Public Statutes of Massachusetts, and he has from time to time contributed articles to the *Harvard Law Review*. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Everett Athenæum in 1874, and later of the Cambridge Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is now a member of the Boston Bar Association, the New England Free Trade League, the Bostonian Society, the Colonial Club of Cambridge, and the Library Hall Association, Cambridge. In 1895 he was chosen president of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association. In politics he was until 1884 a Republican, and since that time has been a Democrat. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, a member of the First Parish in Cambridge. He was married February 12, 1885, to Mary Persis Bell, daughter of ex-Governor Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, N.H. They have one child: Gladys Loring Bailey (born July 11, 1887.) Mr. Bailey was a resident of North Andover until 1880, after that date of Boston until 1890, and since 1890 of Cambridge, his home, since 1893, being on Buckingham Street.

BAIRD, JOHN CALDWELL, of Boston, merchant, was born in Boston, August 16, 1852, son of James and Sarah (Howard) Baird. His father was of Scotch descent, and his mother of English. He was educated in public schools in Boston and at Cosgrove Academy. Immediately after leaving school, he entered the stained-glass business, and he has continued in that line ever since, a period of twenty-seven years. He began in the then small establishment of James M. Cook, which later came under the firm name of Cook, Redding, & Co., and since 1883 has been under that of Redding, Baird, & Co. During his connection with the partnership the business has been developed from small beginnings to extensive proportions, the products of the house going to foreign countries as well as throughout the United States; and it has attained a leading position, largely through his artistic ability and the knowledge of the trade which he has acquired. He has travelled extensively in Europe in the interest of his house and for study and observation, and has also visited the West Indies, India, and Africa. Mr.

JOHN C. BAIRD.

Baird is interested in military affairs as a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and a fine member of the Cadets. He is connected with the Royal Arcanum, a trustee of Warren Council, also with the Home Circle, and is a member of the Bostonian Society, the Quincy School Association, and the Boston Art, Architectural, Athletic, and Bostoniana clubs. In politics he is a Republican. He is active in municipal reform movements, and is at present a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' Municipal Union. He was married June 18, 1888, to Miss Isabel V. Stewart, of Farmington, Me. They have one son: Stewart Baird.

BALDWIN, William Henry, of Boston, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, was born in Brighton (now of Boston), October 20, 1826, son of Henry and Mary (Brackett) Baldwin. His father, born in Phillipston, Worcester County, in 1790, coming to Boston when a lad to engage in business, became in course of time a wholesale grocer, during the latter part of his life in partnership with Daniel Weld, under the firm name of Weld & Baldwin. He died in 1833. Mr. Baldwin's mother was a native of East Sudbury (now Wayland), born in 1795. He was educated in Brighton public and private schools, and at a local academy kept by Jonas Wilder, finishing in the High School, from which he graduated in 1843. He began business life as a clerk in a dry-goods and clothing store in Brighton, then known as Kelly & Springs. After four years' experience in that place he obtained a position in the prominent Boston house of James M. Beebe & Co., importers and jobbers of dry goods, where he remained till 1846, when — changes being made in the firm, and that of Gannett, Balch, & Co., the senior partner of which had been of the old firm, being organized — he left to become a salesman for the new house. He continued in that capacity till 1850, when he engaged in business on his own account, forming in April the firm of Baldwin, Baxter, & Co. (his partners being John J. Baxter and Cadwallader Curry), importers and jobbers of woollens. This partnership held till the death of Mr. Baxter in 1858, and thereafter the business was continued by the surviving partners, under the firm name of Baldwin & Curry, till 1865. Then, disposing of his interest, Mr. Baldwin engaged in the dry-goods commission business, which he followed till 1868, when he retired to devote his whole time and energies to the work of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, having been chosen president of the Board of Government of that institution, that year reorganized. The Union had then been in existence for seventeen years, having been instituted in 1851 and incorporated the following year, but its work had been temporarily suspended in consequence of the interruption caused by the Civil War; and the establishment of the new Board of Government, with the choice of Mr. Baldwin at its head, was the result of an energetic and ably directed movement of several of its life members and friends for its revival on a broad scale. Mr. Baldwin addressed himself heartily and enthusiastically to the work of its upbuilding; and its development into the notable Boston institution of to-day is largely due to his able and skilful management during his nearly twenty-eight years of leadership. Founded on an unsectarian basis, it has always been so conducted, young men of all creeds being admitted to membership and made welcome. Upon the reorganization, rooms were first taken at No. 12 West Street; but larger quarters were soon demanded, and removal was made to No. 300 Washington Street (nearly opposite West Street). The membership rapidly increasing and the work of the institution broaden-

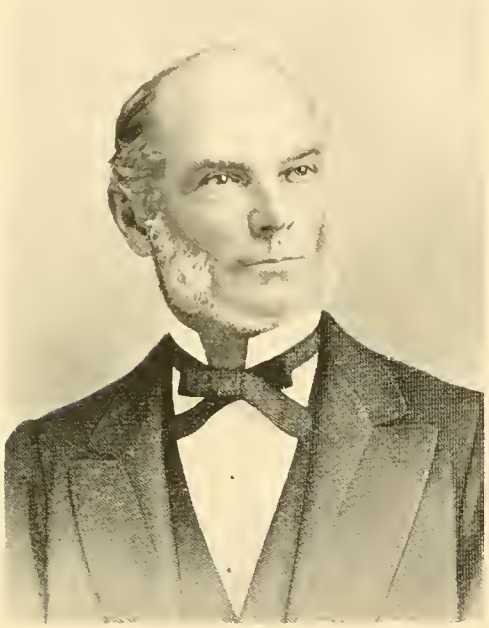
WM. H. BALDWIN.

ing, in the spring of 1874 a public appeal was made for funds with which to purchase land and erect a building for its accommodation; and this met with such speedy success that within a few months plans for the structure were perfected. The corner-stone was formally laid September 16, the following year; and on March 15, 1876, the main portion of the building, then No. 18 (now No. 48, the street having been renumbered) Boylston Street, was completed, and dedicated to the uses of the Union. Six years later, in 1882, the need of still larger accommodations having become pressing, another successful appeal for funds was made to its friends; and a substantial extension

was added, which was dedicated with fitting ceremonies on the 28th of May, 1883. The building now covers over eleven thousand feet. It includes several halls, reading, writing, sitting room, parlor, and room for games, a library containing a carefully selected collection of over 13,000 volumes, and a light and spacious gymnasium, one of the largest and best equipped in the city. The work which the Union at present carries on, under Mr. Baldwin's direction, aided by an active and efficient Board of Directors, covers a broad field, — religious, ethical, educational, social, and physical culture. Regular lectures are provided, evening classes in various branches of instruction, frequent entertainments, "Practical Talks," and public religious services conducted by clergymen and laymen of the several denominations. Much benevolent work is also done in the city at large, such as the Union's "Country Week" charity,— the sending of poor children into the country for summer vacations,— "Rides for Invalids," the "Christmas Festival for Poor Children," and the finding of employment for members and others, through its "Employment Bureau." Its membership is now more than five thousand, the largest in its history; over one thousand persons are enrolled in the various evening classes; and the gymnasium has a membership of about one thousand. The rooms are open every day and evening in the year from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. The institution has the beginning of a Permanent Fund under the care of a Board known as the "Board of Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union," consisting of Samuel Wells, chairman, William Endicott, Jr., treasurer, William H. Baldwin, Edwin L. Sprague, William L. Richardson. While directing the Union work, Mr. Baldwin is active in numerous other philanthropic and educational organizations. He is president of the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a trustee of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, and an ex-president and member of the Unitarian Sunday School Society. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday-schools of the Church of the Unity and the Church of the Disciples. He is a life member of the American Unitarian Association, a member of the Bostonian Society, of the Boston Memorial Association, of the Law and Order League, of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association, of the American Peace Society, of the Boston Civil Service Reform Association, of the Boston Citizens' Association, of the Boston Old School Boys' Association, of the Boston Leather Associates (an honorary member), of the Unitarian Club of Boston, of the Municipal League of Boston, and of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has always taken a warm interest in municipal as well as in State and national affairs. He has, however, declined to hold public office, beyond that of member of the Boston School Committee, upon which he served for several years. During the Civil War he was an active member of the War Relief Committee of old Ward Eleven, Boston, which cared for many families of soldiers at the front. Mr. Baldwin was married in Boston, June 17, 1851, to Miss Mary Frances Augusta Chaffee, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Aldrich) Chaffee, of Boston. They had a family of nine children, all of whom are living: Mary Chaffee, Maria Josephine, Harry Heath, Frank Fenno, Fannie Aldrich, William Henry, Jr., George Storer, Robert Collyer, and Richard Brackett Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin died January 9, 1892.

BENNETT, Edmund Hatch, of Taunton and Boston, dean of the Boston University Law School, is a native of Vermont, born in Manchester, April 6, 1824, son of Milo Lyman and Adeline (Hatch) Bennett. His father, born in Sharon, Conn., in 1790, graduated at Yale in 1811, was associate justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont for upward of twenty years, and, removing in later life to Taunton, died there in 1868. Edmund H. was educated at the Burr Seminary in his native town, at the academy in Burlington, and at the Vermont University, graduating in 1843. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in September, 1847. Coming to Boston a few months later, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1848, and began practice in that city. Shortly after he established his home in Taunton, and engaged in an extensive practice at the Bristol bar, while maintaining an office also in Boston. In 1858 he was appointed judge of probate and insolvency for Bristol County, and retained that office until 1883, when he resigned. From 1865 to 1867 he was

mayor of Taunton, and he has for many years been identified with its affairs in various ways. In 1889, upon the occasion of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town, he delivered the historical address. Judge Bennett has done much and notable work in the literature of the law, and has been a teacher of its principles for upward of a quarter of a century. From 1865 to 1871 he was a lecturer at the Harvard Law School, and he has been professor and dean of the Boston University Law School since. He has edited a large number of important legal works, the list including: all of the law works of



EDMUND H. BENNETT.

Judge Story; English Law and Equity Reports, thirty volumes; Cushing's Massachusetts Reports, volumes IX. and XII. inclusive; Massachusetts Digest; Brigham on Infancy; Blackwell on Tax Titles; Leading Criminal Cases, two volumes; Greenleaf's Reports, eight volumes; Goddard on Easements; Benjamin on Sales; Pomeroy's Constitutional Law; Indermaur's Principles of Common Law; and Fire Insurance Cases, five volumes. He has also been coeditor of the *American Law Register*, and a frequent contributor to the *Albany Law Journal*, the *Boston Law Reporter*, and other legal periodicals. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Vermont University in 1872. In politics originally a Whig, Judge Bennett has been a Republican since the formation of that party. He was married in Taunton, June 23, 1853, to Miss Sally Crocker, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel L. Crocker, of Taunton. They have a son and daughter now living: Samuel C. Bennett, professor and assistant dean of the Boston University Law School; and Mrs. Mary B. Conant, wife of Dr. William M. Conant.

BLAKE, FRANCIS, of Weston, inventor of the Blake Transmitter, and of numerous other valuable electrical contrivances, was born in Needham, now Wellesley Hills, December 25, 1850, son of Francis and Caroline Burling (Trumbull) Blake. He is of the eighth generation from William and Agnes Blake, who came to America from Somersetshire, England, before 1636, and settled in that part of Dorchester which became the town of Milton. William Blake was a distinguished leader in colonial affairs, and his name has been kept in honorable prominence by his descendants to the present day. The grandfather of Mr. Blake, the first Francis, was for many years a prominent member of the Worcester County bar, and served in the State Senate; and his father, the second Francis, was a Boston merchant in early life, and from 1862 to 1874 served as United States appraiser at the port of Boston. His mother was a daughter of George Augustus Trumbull, of Worcester, a kinsman of the famous General Jonathan Trumbull, private secretary to General Washington. Mr. Blake was educated in the public schools. When near the end of his course in the Brookline High School, in 1866, his uncle Commodore George Smith Blake, United States Navy, secured his appointment to the United States Coast Survey, in which service he acquired a scientific training which led him to his later successes in civil life. He spent twelve years in this department, during which time his name became connected with many of the most important achievements of the corps. His first field-work was on a hydrographic survey of the Susquehanna River, near Havre de Grâce, Maryland; and this was followed by similar service on the west coast of Florida and the north coast of Cuba. In October, 1868, he was ordered to astronomical duty at the Harvard College Observatory in connection with the transcontinental longitude determination between Cambridge and

San Francisco, in which work, for the purpose of determining the velocity of telegraphic time signals, a metallic circuit of seven thousand miles, with thirteen repeaters, was used; and it was found that a signal sent from the observatory to San Francisco was received back in eight-tenths of a second. He was next ordered, in October of the following year, to determine the astronomical latitude and longitude of Cedar Falls, Ia., and St. Louis, Mo., and for the successful accomplishment of this work was promoted to the rank of sub-assistant. In 1869 he spent some months in Europe in determining the astronomical difference of longitude between Brest, France, and the Cambridge Observatory, by means of time-signals sent through the French cable. In November, 1870, he was detached from the Coast Survey, and appointed astronomer of the Darien Exploring Expedition, under the command of Commander Selfridge, United States Navy, for the examination of the Atrato and Tuyra River routes for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Mr. Blake's part of the work included the determination of astronomical latitudes and longitudes of several points on the Gulf and Pacific Coasts and in the interior, as well as a determination of the difference in longitude between Aspinwall and Panama; and, upon the close of his connection with the expedition, Commander Selfridge wrote to the superintendent, under date of March 9, 1871, "It gives me great pleasure to bear witness to the zeal, ability, and ingenuity with which Mr. Blake has labored, and to recommend him to your favorable consideration." The following year, in March, he was ordered to Europe for astronomical duty in connection with the third and final determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwich, Paris, and Cambridge. In this great work, which was carried on under the general direction of Professor J. E. Hilgard, then assistant in charge of the Coast Survey Office, and later superintendent of the Coast Survey, he was engaged for more than a year. He made all of the European observations, being stationed successively at Brest, France, at the Imperial Observatory, Paris, and at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Then, returning to the United States, he was stationed at Cambridge and Washington for the determination of differences of personal equation. On the 1st of April, 1873, Mr. Blake was promoted to the rank of assistant, his work having met the warmest approval of his superiors, the superintendent of the Coast Survey, in a letter to the secretary in 1871, declaring that "his observations have invariably borne the severest test in regard to accuracy"; and the assistant, Charles O. Boutelle, at the close of Mr. Blake's astronomical work in the Shenandoah Valley, writing to him, "The symmetrical precision of the latitude observations made by you at Maryland Heights, Clark and Bull Run stations, has never been excelled in the Coast Survey." In 1874 he was ordered to duty in the preparation for publication of the results of transatlantic longitude

FRANCIS BLAKE.

work, which involved a rediscussion of the result of the transatlantic longitude determinations in 1866 and 1870, as well as an original discussion of the final determination of 1872. This work occupied more than two years, and its results are embodied in Appendix No. 18, United States Coast Survey Report, 1874. Mr. Blake's observations of 1872 gave a new result for the difference of longitude between the Royal Observatory of Greenwich and the Imperial Observatory at Paris,—9 minutes, 20.97 seconds. The previously accepted value was 9 minutes, 20.63 seconds, which left a difference of 0.34 seconds, or 111 feet, to be accounted for. Subsequent obser-

vations by European astronomers have confirmed his results, and the finally accepted value is 9 minutes, 20.95 seconds. In 1877 Mr. Blake represented the Coast Survey at a conference of the commission appointed to fix the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania; and this service was followed by geodetic duty in connection with a resurvey of Boston Harbor, under the direction of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, his last field-work. His resignation, dated April 5, 1878, on the ground of the pressure of private affairs, was acknowledged by C. P. Patterson, the superintendent, in the following flattering letter: "I accept it with the greatest reluctance, and beg to express thus officially my sense of your high abilities and character,—abilities trained to aspire to the highest honors of scientific position, and character to inspire confidence and esteem. So loath am I to sever entirely your official connection with the survey that I must request you to allow me to retain your name upon the list of the survey as an 'extra observer,' under which title Professor B. Peirce, Professor Lovering, Dr. Gould, Professor Winlock, and others had their names classed for many years. This will, of course, be merely honorary; but it gives me a 'quasi' authority to communicate with you in a semi-official way as exceptional occasion may suggest." Mr. Blake was at his home in Weston during the greater part of the last two years of his service in the Coast Survey, engaged in the reduction of his European field-work connected with the determination of the differences of longitude between the astronomical observatories at Greenwich, Paris, Cambridge, and Washington; and in his leisure moments he devoted himself to experimental physics. In this occupation he became an enthusiastic amateur mechanic, and, at the time of his resignation from the survey, he was in possession of a well-equipped mechanical laboratory and a self-acquired ability to perform a variety of mechanical operations. Under these conditions what had been a pastime developed into a serious pursuit; and almost immediately after his resignation he began a series of experiments which shortly brought forth the renowned Blake Transmitter, first put in use by the American Bell Telephone Company in November, 1878. This invention was of peculiar value at that time, as the Bell Company was just beginning litigation with a strong rival company which had entered the field with a transmitting telephone superior to the original form of the Bell instrument. Being superior to the infringing instrument, the Blake Transmitter enabled the Bell Company to hold its own in the sharp business competition which continued, until by a judicial decision it was assured a monopoly of the telephone business during the life of the patents. At the present time there are upward of 215,000 Blake Transmitters in use in the United States, and a large number in foreign countries. Mr. Blake has continued his interest in electrical research, and the records in the Patent Office show that twenty patents have been granted him since his first invention. Since November, 1878, he has been a director of the American Bell Telephone Company. He is connected with numerous scientific societies, educational institutions, and leading Boston clubs. He was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1874, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science in 1881, member of the National Conference of Electricians, 1884, member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 1889, member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1889, member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, 1890. He is also a member of the Boston Society of the Archæological Institute of America, and member of the Bostonian Society. He has been for many years chairman of the committee to visit the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, appointed by the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He is actively interested in photography, and for several years served as vice-president of the Boston Camera Club, of which he is now an honorary member. His life in Weston began on June 24, 1873, the day of his marriage to Miss Elizabeth L. Hubbard, daughter of Charles T. Hubbard. His beautiful estate, lying in the south-eastern part of the picturesque town, to which he has given the name of "Keewaydin," has since been his home, and was the birthplace of his two children: Agnes (born January 2, 1876) and Benjamin Sewall Blake (born February 14, 1877).

BOLSTER, Solomon Alonzo, of Boston, justice of the municipal court for the Roxbury District, is a native of Maine, born in Paris, Oxford County, December 10, 1835, son of Gideon and Charlotte (Hall) Bolster. He is a

descendant of Isaac Bolster, who came from England and settled in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1732; and his great-grandfather Isaac, 2d, served in the Revolutionary War, first as a lieutenant and afterward holding a captaincy. He was educated in the public schools and at the Oxford Normal Institute in his native town. His law studies were pursued in the office of his cousin, William W. Bolster, in Dixfield, Me., and at the Harvard Law School, where he graduated with the regular degree of LL.B. in 1859; and he was admitted that year in Paris to the Maine bar. Shortly after he was admitted to the Missouri bar at

S. A. BOLSTER.

Palmyra, Mo., and to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1862. In September of the latter year he enlisted for nine months' service in the Civil War, joining the Twenty-third Regiment, Maine Volunteers, on November 15 being commissioned second lieutenant of his company. Upon his return he resumed his practice in the Roxbury District of Boston, and early acquired an established position in the profession. He was appointed to the bench, as justice of the Roxbury District Municipal Court, in April, 1885, to succeed Henry W. Fuller, and in that capacity has added to his reputation by his able and impartial administration. After the war he became connected with the Massachusetts militia, in which he served for many years through various grades. He was first appointed, June 29, 1867, judge advocate with the rank of captain in the First Brigade; on March 22, 1870, he was commissioned assistant inspector-general with the rank of major; and on August 15, 1876, assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Judge Bolster is a member of Post 26, Grand Army of the Republic, of the order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Pine Tree State Club. He is a past master of Washington Lodge, past high priest of Mount Verriver Chapter, past master of Roxbury Council, and past commander of Joseph Warren Commandery; also thirty-second degree Mason in Scottish Rites. He has been district deputy of the Fourth Masonic District, and district deputy high priest of the First District, and is a member of the Grand Chapter. He was married in Cambridge, October 30, 1864, to Miss Sarah J. Gardner. Their children are: Percy G. (born August 20, 1865), Wilfred (born September 13, 1866), May M. (born July 20, 1872), Stanley M. (born March 21, 1874), and Roy H. Bolster (born April 6, 1877).

BRIDGHAM, Percy Albert, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, and of the Penobscot County bar, Maine, is a native of Maine, born in East Eddington, November 5, 1850, son of Albert and Martha C. (Maddocks) Bridgham. He was educated in the public schools of Bangor, Me., and studied law in the office of Chief Justice Peters in Bangor, and with A. J. Robinson in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 8, 1875, and began practice in Boston. Previous to his admission he served as assistant register of deeds of Penobscot County, Maine, for four years (1869–72). He was counsel for the receivers of the Mercantile Savings Institution in Boston from 1878 to 1880, and during that period successfully managed the foreclosure and settlement of many hundred mortgaged estates. He opened an office in Bangor, Me., while still retaining his Boston office, in 1895. He has conducted the "legal column" of the Boston *Daily Globe* since 1887, and in 1890 he published a volume under the title of "One thousand Legal Questions Answered by the People's Lawyer." While residing in Bangor, he served as clerk of the Bangor Common Council from 1869 to 1872; and, after

his removal to Massachusetts, served one term, through 1879, in the Common Council of Somerville. He is division adjutant of the United Boys' Brigades, a religious military Sunday-school organization for Massachusetts.

PERCY A. BRIDGHAM.

BRUCE, GEORGE ANSON, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, president of the State Senate in 1884, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Mt. Vernon, November 19, 1839, son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Butterfield) Bruce. He is a lineal descendant of George Bruce, one of the earliest settlers in Woburn, Mass., being settled there in 1659. His father was a prominent man of affairs in his town and county, having held the offices of town clerk of Mt. Vernon for several years, selectman, representative in the Legislature, and county treasurer. George A. acquired his early education in the local schools, and fitted for college at the McCollom Institute in Mt. Vernon. Entering Dartmouth, he graduated there, ranking high in his class, in 1861. Soon after leaving college, he began the study of law in the office of Daniel S. and George F. Richardson in Lowell; but, a few months later, he temporarily closed his books, and enlisted in the service of his country for the Civil War. Starting as first lieutenant in the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment, he was made in January, 1863, assistant adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and shortly after assistant adjutant-general and judge advocate of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, under General Charles Devens. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1864 for service at Petersburg, to the rank of major later the same year for gallant conduct at the capture of Fort Harrison, and to lieutenant colonel in 1865 for distinguished services in connection with the capture of Richmond; and he was mustered out July 3, 1865, with a brilliant record as a faithful and brave soldier. After his retirement from the army he resumed his law studies with the Messrs. Richardson in Lowell, retaining his residence in Mt. Vernon, N.H., and in October, 1866, was admitted to the Middlesex bar. Meanwhile he had served a term in the New Hampshire Legislature, having been elected a representative for Mt. Vernon in the spring of that year. In January, 1867, he opened an office in Boston, and

GEO. A. BRUCE.

was soon successfully engaged in a prosperous practice. In 1874 he established his residence in Somerville, and at once became identified with the

municipal affairs of that then young city. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1875, and the same year appointed associate justice of the police court; in 1878 was made mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1879 and 1880; and in 1882 83–84 was a member of the State Senate for the First Middlesex District. In the Legislature he was a leader from the start, serving on the committees on the judiciary (chairman), military affairs, and Hoosac Tunnel, also taking a foremost part in important debates in the Senate sessions; and his election to the presidency of the Senate in 1884 was by a flattering vote. Since his retirement from public station Mr. Bruce has devoted himself mainly to corporation matters, and has frequently appeared before legislative committees as attorney for large interests, in which he has met with marked success. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and has long been influential in the councils of his party in the State. He is a member of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Bruce was married in Groton, January 26, 1870, to Miss Clara M. Hall, daughter of Joseph F. and Sarah (Longley) Hall of that town. They have one daughter: Clara A. Bruce.

CARLSON, Carl Enoch, of Boston, real estate dealer, is a native of Sweden, born in the province of Holland, July 24, 1858, son of Carl and Fredericka (Hard) Carlson. His mother was descended from a titled family. His father was a builder and architect. He was educated in his native place, and there early learned and followed the trade of a machinist. Coming to this country when he had attained his majority, he first settled in Pennsylvania. Six years after, in 1885, he went to Rockford, where his brother, the late Professor M. E. Carlson (formerly a professor in the Royal Conservatory of Sweden, and later at the head of the musical department in Gustavus Adolphus College, of St. Peter, Minn.), was then living; and he was there for some time successfully engaged in the real estate, loan, and insurance business, through which he acquired a handsome property. He became an owner in the Rock River Subdivision, a territory comprising one hundred and twenty acres of planted ground, and treasurer of the Rock River Planing Mill Company, whose building is on this land; also an owner of stock and a director in a number of furniture manufacturing companies,—the Rockford Desk and Furniture Company, the Star Furniture Company, the Diamond Furniture Company, the West End Furniture Company,—and

C. E. CARLSON.

in several other manufacturing concerns, among them the Skandia Shoe Company and the Rockford Paint Manufacturing Company. He is now president of the Alpine Heights Furniture Company of Chicago. Mr. Carlson has made his home in Boston since January, 1892. In politics he is a Republican.

CHANDLER, Alfred Dupont, of Brookline, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, May 18, 1847, son of Theophilus Parsons and Elizabeth Julia (Schlatter) Chandler. On the paternal side he is descended in the eighth generation from Edmund Chandler, who settled in Duxbury in 1633, and was a representative from Duxbury in 1639, in 1643, and in 1645. His maternal grandfather, William Schlatter, was an eminent Philadelphia merchant in the early part of this century. His parents removed to Brookline when he was a year old, and that has since been his home. He was educated in the Brookline public schools and at Harvard, graduating in the class of 1868. His law studies were begun with his father, one of the ablest members of the

bar in his time, and continued in the Boston offices of Abbott & Jones and of Richard H. Dana, and with Porter, Lowrey, & Soren in New York City. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge, December 13, 1869, and on April 17, 1877, to the Supreme Court of the United States. His preference is for chamber practice; but on occasion he is heard in town meetings, before legislative committees, and in the higher courts. His attention is given mainly to corporation law, private and municipal. He has been active in the discussion and practical working of municipal administration in Brookline,

ALFRED D. CHANDLER.

and has aided other New England towns. He has appeared in admiralty, in tariff, and in patent cases, and has helped to perfect inventions and to exploit patents for patentees. He was the petitioners' counsel in the Ebenezer Smith will case, involving nearly half a million of dollars, in 1878–79, his closing argument in the Probate Court occupying over five hours. As a solicitor for land companies, he has conducted several important suits which appear in the Massachusetts Reports. He was the plaintiff's solicitor in the leading case of Pierce *v.* Drew, on the constitutionality of the Massachusetts telegraph act. Corporation receivership questions in the United States courts have required much of his time. He draughted the bill for the creation of national savings-banks, known as Mr. Windom's bill, and offered by Mr. Windom in the United States Senate, March 1, 1880. Mr. Chandler's argument thereon at Washington, May 4, 1880, before the committee on finance of the Senate, was printed at the committee's request. His published arguments before committees of the State Legislature on the annexation question, in 1880; on creating a tribunal to decide that a public necessity for a railroad exists before property can be taken for its construction, in 1882, resulting in Chapter 265 of the Acts of 1882; and on Nationalism and the municipal control of public lighting, in 1889,—are leading contributions upon those subjects. The construction of the Riverdale Park between Brookline and Boston is due mainly to Mr. Chandler's continued efforts in surmounting legal and practical difficulties in the way. He has been the promoter of or had an influential hand in directing the largest public improvements of late years in Brookline. He served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen, Surveyors of Highways, Board of Health, and Overseers of the Poor, in Brookline, in 1884–85–86, and as a trustee of the Brookline Public Library in 1874–75–76. The annual Brookline Town Reports, the most complete of any in the country, now follow the model established by his direction in 1885. The report of that year gives an elaborate exposition of municipal financiering, written by him. He was one of the earliest importers and users of the bicycle in America; and through his appeal, sustained by the Treasury Department at Washington in 1877, bicycles were first made subject to the duty of and classed as carriages. His little book, "A Bicycle Tour in England and Wales," published in Boston and London in 1881, is mentioned in the select list of bibliography in Baedeker's "Great Britain." He has been a constant contributor to the local press on a variety of questions touching municipal administration. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as president of the Brookline Republican Club. He is a member of the American Bar Association, of the Boston Bar Association, of the American Economic Association, and of the Exchange Club of Boston, of which he was an active founder. He was married in Brookline, December 22, 1882, to Miss Mary M. Poor, daughter of Henry V. and Mary W. (Pierce) Poor. They have six children.

CHANDLER, Parker Cleaveland, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, December 7, 1848, son of Peleg W. and Martha Ann (Cleaveland) Chandler. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Edmund Chandler, who came from England in 1633, and settled in Duxbury. His maternal grandmother on his father's side was a Parsons, of the Chief Justice Parsons line. He is from three generations of lawyers, — his paternal grandfather, a graduate of Brown University, his maternal grandfather, a graduate of Harvard, and his father, a graduate of Bowdoin. His mother was a

P. C. CHANDLER.

daughter of Professor Parker Cleaveland, H.C. 1799, and for years the leading geologist of the United States at Bowdoin College. Mr. Chandler was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and graduated from Williams in the class of 1872. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1874, and in the office of his father, who had long been one of the foremost counsellors-at-law in Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has since practised in Boston and New York, almost exclusively engaged in corporation matters. He was managing counsel in the famous contest, covering seven years, of the Drawbaugh Telephone Company *vs.* the American Bell Telephone Company; was the representative of Cyrus W. Field, in the New York & New England Railroad litigation of 1888; and he has for some years been counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the five Boston gas companies, and of several electrical corporations. Mr. Chandler has followed in his father's footsteps as an adviser in affairs of State as well as of law, keeping in touch with politics and social life. He was one of the originators of the Bristow movement within the Republican party in 1876, which was the earliest to advance civil service reform. Later, in the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, in 1880, he was manager for Senator John Sherman; and during the hot Butler campaigns in Massachusetts he had charge of the Citizens' reform movement in Boston, and at that time drew the original drafts for the present registration laws of the State. He has also given much time to the study of the science of municipal government, and has written for the press on political questions. With all his activity in politics, he has never aspired to public office. Mr. Chandler is a member of numerous clubs in Boston and New York, among them the University clubs of both cities, and the Union, Algonquin, and Athletic clubs of Boston. He is unmarried.

CHAPIN, Nahum, of Boston, distiller, is a native of Vermont, born in the town of Jamaica, Windham County, July 16, 1820, son of Harvey and Matte (Rossa) Chapin. His parents removed to Massachusetts, settling in Waltham, when he was a child of four years. He was educated in the public schools and at Smith's Academy, Waltham, which he attended four years. After leaving the academy, he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade in the works of the Boston Manufacturing Company of Waltham, and four years later he became overseer of the shops. After three years in that position he removed to Charlestown, and established there a provision and produce business, in which he was successfully engaged for twenty years. In 1860, forming the firm of Richardson & Chapin, he entered the distilling business, which he has since followed, building up extensive works in the Charlestown District, with headquarters in the city proper. In 1877 the firm name was changed to Chapin, Trull, & Co., as at present. Mr. Chapin early became

identified with Charlestown local affairs and an influential citizen. He served in the Common Council from 1856 to 1860; in the Board of

NAHUM CHAPIN.

Aldermen in 1861 and 1872; as an assessor from 1867 to 1874, when Charlestown was annexed to Boston, continuing on the Boston board till 1879, and as one of the commissioners to carry into effect the act providing for annexation; and for nearly a quarter of a century he was in active service on the Charlestown and Boston school boards. He also served in the State Legislature as a representative for the Charlestown District in 1877–78. During his long service on the school Committee he accomplished a number of notable reforms. He was influential in changing the system of furnishing materials for the several school departments, the establishment of the important committee of supplies was upon his order, and his experience and practical knowledge rendered him a valuable member in various ways. Besides his regular business, Mr. Chapin is interested in local banking institutions, being a director of the Bunker Hill National Bank and a trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings; and he was for many years a director of the Middlesex Horse Railroad Company, subsequently of the Boston Consolidated Street Railway, and of other corporations. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, and is an active member of the old City Guard of Charlestown. In religious faith he is a Universalist, a member of the standing committee of the First Universalist Church of Charlestown. He was married in Waltham in 1841, to Miss Lucy Farwell, daughter of Zaccheus and Harriet Farwell. They have had four children, of whom two, George Francis and Lucy E. F. Chapin, only are now living. Of the other two, John Henry and Nahum Harvey Chapin, the elder, Nahum H., died at the age of thirty-nine years.

COBB, Henry Eddy, of Boston, banker and broker, is a native of Connecticut, born in Hartford, June 21, 1839, son of Andrew B. and Lydia M. (Eddy) Cobb. He is descended on the paternal side from John Cobb of Romney, England, born in 1324, whose first descendant in this country was Elder Henry Cobb, settling at Barnstable in 1634. On the maternal side he is also of old Pilgrim stock, from Samuel Eddy, of Middleborough in 1624. His great-grandfather, Captain

HENRY E. COBB.

Joshua Eddy, served with Washington through the Revolution. He was educated in public schools, finishing in the Newton High School. He left

school at the age of fourteen to take the place of boy in the Newton Bank. Two years later he entered the employ of Potter, Nute, White, & Bagley, wholesale boot and shoe dealers in Boston, and continued there for twelve years. Then, in 1867, he formed a copartnership with R. L. Day, under the firm name of R. L. Day & Cobb, bankers and brokers and stock auctioneers, and became the auctioneer of the firm, holding semi-weekly sales in the old Mechanics' Exchange on State Street. In 1874 he entered the firm of Brewster, Bassett, & Co., successors of the old banking house of Brewster, Sweet, & Co.; and later the present house of Brewster, Cobb, & Estabrook, of which he is now the head, was formed. For several years he represented the house on the floor of the Stock Exchange; and he was for some time vice-president of that body, presiding at the afternoon sessions. In Newton, where he still resides, Mr. Cobb has served in the Board of Aldermen two years and for a longer period on the School Committee. He is interested in church matters, as a member of the Eliot Congregational Church of Newton, and is one of the officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He is a Freemason, member of the Winslow Lewis Lodge, and of the Royal Arch Chapter at Newton. He is president of the Claflin Guard Veteran Association, and a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music; and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Congregational Club, and of the Newton Club, an ex-president of the latter, having held that position for four years. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Cobb was married May 11, 1864, to Miss Hattie M. Cooley, of Norwich, Conn., a lineal descendant of Elder Brewster, of Plymouth. Their children are: Morton E., Lucy Ely, and Helen Minerva Cobb.

COOK, Charles Sydney, of Boston, jeweller, senior partner of A. Stowell & Co., was born in New Bedford, March 14, 1848, son of Abijah Doane and Esther Luther (Baker) Cook. On the paternal side his first ancestor in this country, Josias Cook, came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Coming to Boston in 1864 at the age of fifteen, Mr. Cook entered the employ of Alexander Stowell, the first years working for his board only. At the age of twenty-two he was admitted as a partner in the firm. This association continued for twenty years, or from 1870 till 1890, when Mr. Stowell retired, and Mr. Cook purchased the business in connection with his

CHARLES S. COOK.

present partner, A. T. Maynard. Business of the house takes him frequently to Europe, and he has been abroad twelve times during the past sixteen years. He is also president of the D. S. McDonald Company, of Boston. In politics Mr. Cook was by birth and education a Republican, and is an Independent by conviction, classed as a "Mugwump." He voted for Cleveland in the election of 1892. He is a Freemason, member of Bethesda Blue Lodge of Boston, Brighton District, and a member of the Boston Art and Athletic clubs. He was married January 12, 1874, to Miss Helen Frances Clark, of Boston. They have two sons: Charles Sydney, Jr., and Arthur Doane Cook.

CROSBY, William Lincoln of Boston, is a native of Maine, born in Calais in 1859, son of William and Sarah (Persons) Crosby. He is descended from one of the early New England families, branches of which are settled in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. His ancestry is traced back in England to 1310.

and, in this country dates from the settlement of Simon Crosby in Cambridge in 1635. Mr. Crosby was educated in the public schools, and, graduating from the Bangor High School at the age of sixteen, successfully passed the examinations for Harvard College, but, choosing to start at once upon a business career, entered an insurance office. He remained in the insurance business about three years, and then became corresponding clerk for the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of Providence, R.I., one of the leading manufacturing concerns of the world in its special lines. In the latter position

W. L. CROSBY.

he gained an experience that was invaluable to him; but, not satisfied that he had yet found the particular vocation for which he was best adapted, he tried newspaper work for a year, and then book-keeping. For some time he was chief book-keeper for Parker & Wood, Boston, one of the largest agricultural goods houses in New England. The duties of this position, requiring a thorough comprehension of the details of a large and diversified business, brought to the front his natural abilities as an executive and manager, and in 1886 he became the business manager of Lewando's French dyeing and cleansing establishment. Under his management the business of this old-time house, fifty years established, more than doubled in proportions; and "Lewando's" has become the largest and foremost institution of its kind in the United States, with extensive works at Watertown and in New York City, main offices in Boston and New York, sub-offices in the various sections and suburbs of those cities, and branches in Cambridge, Lynn, Providence, Newport, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities. It now has a thousand agents and more throughout the country, and employs hundreds of persons in its works and offices, including skilled workers from France, England, Germany, and Sweden. Mr. Crosby exercises direct control over all branches of the business; and its development to the present proportions and wide-reaching extent is due wholly to his qualities as a man of modern business ideas, with the executive force and ability to carry them out. He is a member of the Athletic Club. Mr. Crosby is unmarried.

CUMMINGS, JOHN, of Woburn and Boston, banker, was born in Woburn, October 19, 1812. He is of Scotch descent, and his ancestors were early settlers of Watertown. His great-grandfather, a native of Andover, moved to Woburn in 1756, and bought the estate on which Mr. Cummings now lives. He acquired his education in part at the Warren Academy of Woburn and at a school at South Reading, but largely through self-teaching. Entering business at an early age, he engaged in the tanning and currying industry, becoming one of the leading tanners in his section. He was associated at different periods with John B. Alley, Charles Choate, Leonard B. Harrington, and Leonard Harrington, well known in the trade. In 1868 he became president of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, and has held that position continuously to the present time, making him now one of the oldest bank presidents in Boston. During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, he was a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, which redeemed that enterprise from failure, and carried it through to triumphant success. He has served in both branches of the State Legislature as representative for Woburn, and senator for the Sixth Middlesex District; and has proved a useful and influential citizen in other walks. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since the establishment of that committee,

and was treasurer of the corporation for seventeen years; and, upon his retirement from the latter position in 1889, his name, by formal vote of the

JOHN CUMMINGS.

corporation, was applied in perpetuity to the laboratories of mining, engineering, and metallurgy, in recognition of his services. Mr. Cummings has had somewhat similar public relations for many years with the Boston Society of Natural History and the State Agricultural College at Amherst; and he has served some time also as a director of the Perkins Institution for the Blind and of the Massachusetts Institution for Feeble-minded Youth. His scientific tastes, notably in the development of natural history, were displayed early in life, and have been closely cultivated through his long and active business career, while he has always been devoted to agriculture, in later years especially interested in the application of scientific principles to the working of the soil.

CUNNIFF, Michael Matthews, of Boston, banker and broker, was born in Boscommon, Ireland, in 1850, son of Michael and Ellen (Kennedy) Cunniff. His parents came to America when he was an infant of three months, and settled in Boston, which city has since been his home. He was educated in the Boston public schools, with a supplementary course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. His business career was begun when he was still in his teens, with his brother Bernard, then engaged in the wine and spirits trade. After a number of years spent in that business, in which he prospered, he retired, and engaged in banking and brokerage, which he has since successfully followed, operating principally in gas securities and real estate. He has also been identified with the West End Land Company, the Charles River Embankment Company, and other land improvements in Boston and its immediate neighborhood; and he is an owner of valuable real estate. He is a director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Boston, in the reorganization of which, some years ago, he took part; and a director of the Bay State Gas Company. He was prominent in the organization of the Boston Gas Syndicate which acquired the leading gas companies in the city in 1886, and he has since been largely interested in the gas business. In politics Mr. Cunniff is a Democrat, and for many years was an active force in city and State politi-

M. M. CUNNIFF.

cal matters. He held the chairmanship of the Democratic city committee for several terms, was later chairman of the executive committee of the

Democratic State Committee; and he has been a member of the State Committee for seventeen years. In 1888 he was a member of the Governor's Council, for the Fourth Suffolk District, and, renominated for a second term, declined to stand. He is prominent in the Independent Order of Foresters, having held the office of chief ranger; is a leading member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; an honorary member of the Kearsarge Veterans; member of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, and of the Suffolk, Eastern, and Massachusetts yacht clubs. Mr. Cunniff was married in Boston, June 30, 1890, to Miss Josephine McLaughlin, daughter of the late Francis McLaughlin, a Boston merchant and manufacturer. They have two children: Michael M., Jr., and Josephine Cunniff.

DRIVER, William Raymond, of Beverly, treasurer of the American Bell Telephone Company, was born in Beverly, January 2, 1839, son of David and Emma Elizabeth (Raymond) Driver. He is of English ancestry, his first ancestor in

WM. R. DRIVER.

America coming in 1630. His later ancestors were chiefly seafaring men. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. His business career was begun in a retail dry-goods and drug store. Subsequently he was employed in a wholesale woollens store in Boston, and at a later period in the Suffolk Savings Bank. He was chosen treasurer of the American Bell Telephone Company in 1880, upon its organization, and has held this position from that time to the present. Colonel Driver served in the Civil War, from the opening of hostilities in 1861 — enlisting on the 18th of April of that year — to the close, being discharged September 19, 1865, and passed through the several grades in the volunteer service to brevet lieutenant colonel. He was present at all of the battles of the army of the Potomac except that of Ball's Bluff. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, of the Grand Army of the Republic; and of the Union and Algonquin clubs, Boston. In Beverly, where he still resides, he is a trustee of the Public Library and a commissioner of sinking funds. In politics Colonel Driver is an Independent. He was married January 14, 1869, to Miss Ellen Salisbury Brown, of Beverly. Their children are: Eleanor Salisbury, now wife of William G. Rantoul, and William Raymond Driver, Jr.

EVANS, Brice Shepherd, of Boston, real estate dealer and broker, was born in Allenstown, N.H., September 11, 1821, son of Robert and Sarah R. (Goss) Evans, died in Boston, December 6, 1895. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the country schools. Coming to Boston at the age of sixteen to seek his fortune, he began as a clerk in a dry-goods store, became a successful retail merchant, and later, entering the real estate field, became one of the most prominent of real estate dealers and brokers in Boston, extending his operations and investments into other parts of New England and the West. His first employment was with a dry-goods dealer having a shop on Cambridge Street, and he remained there for five years. He started in business for himself when he reached his majority, opening a shop on Court Street, near Sudbury Street. Subsequently he moved to Hanover Street, at that time the centre of retail trade, and there did a flourishing business for several years. As a real estate dealer, he was a shrewd operator and far-seeing investor from the start. He watched with much

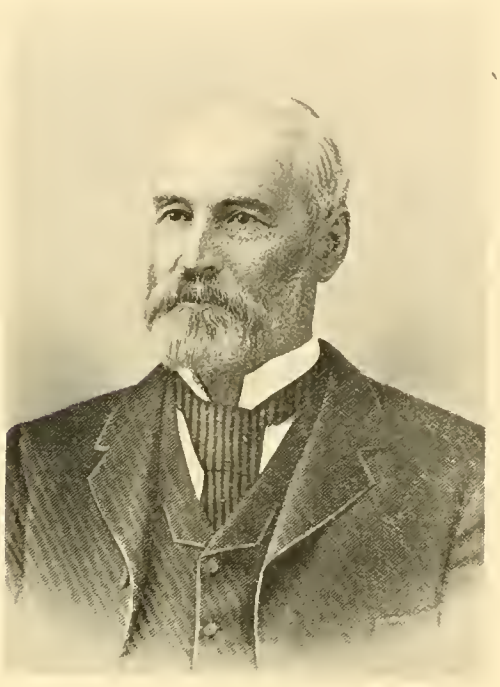
interest the growth of the city in various directions, and, carefully noting the earliest indications of changes in the business sections, directed his

BRICE S. EVANS.

investments accordingly, so in time becoming a large owner of valuable realty in the best parts of Boston. His name was well known in Boston real estate circles for half a century, and in connection especially with large transactions. He bought sagaciously, and was an authority on all matters pertaining to investments in realty, his judgment being relied on as accurate and trustworthy. He did a large business as a real estate auctioneer, and much valuable residential and business property was sold by him in this way. He was one of the earliest members of the Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Evans was actively interested in temperance and other reforms. He arranged the mass meeting at Faneuil Hall upon the "Travis incident," engaged the speakers, and was the temporary chairman of the committee of ten (five at Faneuil Hall and five at Tremont Temple) which afterward became the Committee of One Hundred; and he carried on for many years the famous Allenstown August Grove Meetings, when thousands from the surrounding places listened to noted preachers from other parts of the country. In these annual religious gatherings he was greatly interested, and he contributed much the larger part of the funds to meet the expense involved. It was through his influence, also, that clergymen of distinction were each year brought to take part in the work. He retained the ancestral home where he was born, in Allenstown, as his country seat, and by a generous outlay made it one of the most delightful places in central New Hampshire. Here the ministers attending the August grove meetings were hospitably entertained, and his neighbors were always welcome. He never lost his interest in his native State, and he was held in high esteem by the people of Allenstown and the Suncook Valley. In religious faith Mr. Evans was a Baptist, connected with the First Baptist Church on Commonwealth Avenue. He was a member of the Boston Baptist Social Union, one of the founders of the Boston Industrial Temporary Home, and interested in various other charitable or philanthropical institutions. Mr. Evans was married in Boston, January 1, 1845, to Miss Sarah M. Cummings, daughter of Charles Cummings, a contractor and builder of Boston. They had a family of five sons and four daughters. Three of the sons are associated with the firm of Brice S. Evans & Co., — Edgar B., Charles R., and Herbert S.; another, Percival A., is an architect; and the other, Arthur W., is in the shoe business. The daughters were Estelle M., now the wife of William G. Preston, the architect; Isadore, widow of Lieutenant Frank W. Nichols, United States navy; Minerva S., residing at home, and Gertrude Ware Evans (deceased). Mrs. Evans died in 1886.

FAIRBANKS, Lorenzo Sayles, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Pepperell, March 16, 1825, son of Joel and Abigail (Tufts) Fairbanks. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, where he built the house still standing, a cherished landmark in Dedham, and one of the oldest houses in New England. In this house John Fairbanks, the great-grandfather of Lorenzo S., was born. His father was also a native of Dedham, born in 1797, and thence moved to Pepperell in 1822, where he lived till 1825, when he moved a second time, to New Boston, N.H. The mother of Lorenzo S. was a daughter of Ebenezer Tufts, of Roxbury,

N.H., an intellectual woman, of strong character, of great energy and executive ability. His education was begun in the district schools in New Boston; and, attracting attention there as a scholar, he was stimulated to push for higher attainments. Half a dozen of his schoolmates preparing for college, he was ambitious to follow in their steps; and, knowing that he must himself meet the cost of a collegiate training, for it was beyond the means of his father,— an industrious manufacturer of doors, blinds, window sashes, and clock cases, but moderately prosperous,— he set about clearing the way. Entering a country store in New Boston as a clerk, he spent three years there acquiring means for beginning a course of preparatory study, and then attended Hancock Academy for a term. Continuing his studies in the Townsend (Vt.) Academy, and later at the Black River Academy at Ludlow, Vt., he was finally fitted for college; but, instead of then entering, he further studied at home without a teacher, mastering the course of the freshman year, and in the autumn of 1849 entered Dartmouth in the sophomore class. While in college, he was president of the Alpha Delta Phi Society and of the Social Friends, a public literary society; and at graduation was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He graduated in 1852 with high rank, and in the commencement exercises delivered the closing oration. His law studies were pursued in New York City, and he was admitted to the New York bar in the autumn of 1853. He at once began practice there, and during his first two years was retained in a number of notable cases, among them being the celebrated Chemical Bank forgery cases, and the so-called "Martha Washington false pretence case," which grew out of the burning of the steamer "Martha Washington" on the Mississippi River in 1852, twelve persons being indicted for obtaining money under false pretences from New York insurance companies on pretended shipments of merchandise on the steamer, it being alleged that no goods were shipped and that the vessel was burned to obtain the insurance. In the latter case Mr. Fairbanks was counsel for eleven of the twelve defendants, and succeeded in having the indictments quashed. After four years of practice in New York he decided to move to the West; but, the financial condition of the country at the time making the outlook there unpromising, he went to Philadelphia, where he took charge of a commercial school which was in a languishing condition. Entering upon this new business with zeal and energy, within six months the institution was freed from debt; and at the end of three years, during a large part of which time he was a partner in the enterprise, it was fixed on a firm foundation and steadily prosperous. Subsequently he started a commercial school of his own; and during his conduct of it, for a period of five years, it was, with one exception, the largest school of its kind in the country. While in charge of this school, he published an elaborate treatise on book-keeping, which is still in the market, and subsequently a practical work on commercial arithmetic, embodying new features. Mr. Fairbanks came to Boston in 1874, and resumed his regular profession, engaging in a general practice. He has the reputation of being a safe and conservative counsellor, and in the cases he has tried has been eminently successful. Some years ago he gave considerable attention to the study of electrical science, and invented several interesting electrical devices, including telephones, for the manufacture of which he organized a company; but, upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court in support of the Bell patent, his company suspended operations to await the expiration of the fundamental patents.



L. S. FAIRBANKS.

In 1877 he added to his list of publications a work on the "Marriage and Divorce Laws of Massachusetts," and brought out a second edition in 1882. For the past three years he has been engaged in compiling a general genealogy of the Fairbanks family, for publication. Mr. Fairbanks was married in New York in 1856 to Sarah Elizabeth Heath, daughter of Samuel S. and Rebecca (Pearl) Heath, of Bradford. They had three daughters, two of whom are living, one of them married and having three children.

FLYNN, Edward James, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, June 16, 1859, son of Maurice and Mary (McSweeny) Flynn. He is of Irish ancestry. He was educated in the Boston public schools, attending the Eliot Grammar and English High, and at Boston College, graduating from the latter, valedictorian of the class, in 1881, with the regular degree of A.B., and receiving the degree of A.M. three years later. In college he was president of two leading societies. He studied law in the Boston University Law School, and after graduation there, in 1884, with the degree of LL.B., took a special course in the Harvard Law School. In January the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice in Boston, early building up an extensive and lucrative business. He became interested in political matters when a law student, and in the autumn following his graduation was elected to the lower house of the Legislature for the Sixth Suffolk District. Twice returned, he served in the legislatures of 1885, 1886, and 1888, a leading member on the Democratic side from the start, active in debate and prominent in committee work, serving on the committees on probate and insolvency, election laws, the judiciary, and constitutional amendments. He was an eloquent speaker and identified with numerous important measures. He was an earnest advocate of annual elections and of the abolition of the poll tax; led the opposition to the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill for the city of Boston, and was recognized as an able and fearless leader. During the years 1886, 1887, and 1888 he was also a director of the East Boston ferries; and he was fire marshal of the city of Boston till the abolition of that office by the Legislature, filling the position with marked ability. In 1889 he was elected a member of the Executive Council, and through repeated re-elections served in that body in 1889 (with Governor Ames), 1890 (with Governor Brackett), and 1891 (with Governor Russell), the only Democratic member, and the youngest man who ever sat in the Governor's Council. He was also the youngest man who has ever served as an East Boston Ferry director. In the election of 1895 he was a candidate on the Democratic State ticket for secretary of state. He was for a number of years connected with the Boston Democratic city committee, and is now vice-president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He served as president of the Boston

EDWARD J. FLYNN.

College Alumni Association for two years, July, 1890-92. He is now president of the Charitable Irish Society, the oldest organization of its kind in this part of the country; and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Boston Catholic Union. Mr. Flynn was married October 18, 1893, to Miss Mary I. Harvey, of Waltham. They have one child: Edward J. Flynn, Jr.

FRENCH, Asa, of Braintree and Boston, member of the bar, is a native of Braintree, born October 21, 1829, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Brackett) French. His ancestors lived in Brain-

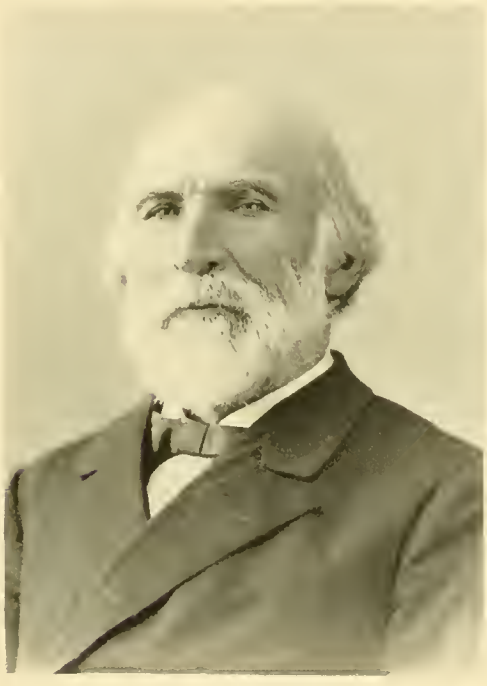
tree from its early settlement. He received his early education in the public schools, fitted for college at Leicester Academy, and graduated at Yale in the class of 1851. He studied law in the Albany and Harvard Law schools, graduating from the latter with the regular degree in 1853. He was admitted to the New York bar that year; and soon after, coming to Boston, and further reading in the offices of David A. Simmons and Harvey Jewell, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, April 26, 1854. Although practising in Boston with a large clientage, he has been especially identified with the bar of Norfolk County, the

ASA FRENCH.

place of his residence. In 1870 he was appointed district attorney for the South-eastern District of Massachusetts, consisting of the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth; and he held this office by successive elections till 1882, when he resigned. Previous to his resignation he was offered by Governor Long a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, which he declined. In 1882, under the act of Congress of June 5, that year, re-establishing the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims," he was appointed one of the judges of that court. He was for many years a member of the State Board of Commissioners on Inland Fisheries. He has served one term (1886) as a representative in the State Legislature. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur one of the visitors to West Point for that year. In Braintree he has held numerous positions of trust. He is now president of the Board of Trustees of the Thayer Public Library and the Thayer Academy, institutions established through the generosity of the late General Sylvanus Thayer, the former endowed by him in 1870, and the latter provided by his will, and having now an invested fund of about $300,000 bequeathed by him to trustees for the establishment of a school free to all citizens of the original town of Braintree, comprising the present city of Quincy and the towns of Braintree, Randolph, and Holbrook, for the education of their children. Mr. French is a member of the Boston and Norfolk Bar associations and the Harvard Law Association; also of the University Club of Boston. Mr. French was married in June, 1855, to Miss Ellen Clizbe, of Amsterdam, N.Y., who died in September of the same year. He married, second, in October, 1858, Miss Sophia B. Palmer, daughter of the late Simeon Palmer, of Boston. She died December 25, 1891. To this union were born five children: Asa Palmer, Emmelyn L., Saban Hayward (deceased), Harriet C., and Mary Sophia Palmer.

FRIES, WULF CHRISTIAN JULIUS, of Boston, musician, is a native of Germany, born in Garbeck-Holstein, January 10, 1825, son of Johann Carl Ludolph and Anna (Stuhr) Fries. His father was a teacher and an amateur musician, and gave him his first instruction on the violoncello when he was so small that he was obliged to stand and play the instrument in the bass fashion. He attended his father's school, receiving there his early general education, until he was eleven years old, when he went to Ploen, in Holstein, to receive systematic instruction in music. There he was tried at various instruments, and learned to play acceptably the French horn, the violin, the viola, bass-viol, and the trombone. After several years at Ploen, he went with his brother August, a good violinist, to Bergen, Norway, in 1842, under engagement to a Mr. Schlossbauer, a fine violinist, who furnished the city with music. Not being treated well by their master, they were soon released through process of law, and found places in the only theatre in the town, August to play the violin, and Wulf the 'cello. While here en-

gaged, they gave occasional concerts together, and helped musicians coming to Bergen to concertize. In this way they came in contact with such artists as Ole Bull and Kellerman, the famous 'cellist; and from hearing them Wulf became decided as to his special instrument, wisely selecting the 'cello. The brothers came to America in 1847; and Wulf chose Boston as his home, where he has ever since lived. He early became famous as a 'cellist, and in course of time did much to raise the standard of orchestration. His first engagement in Boston was as 'cellist at the old National Theatre on Portland Street. Soon after he also

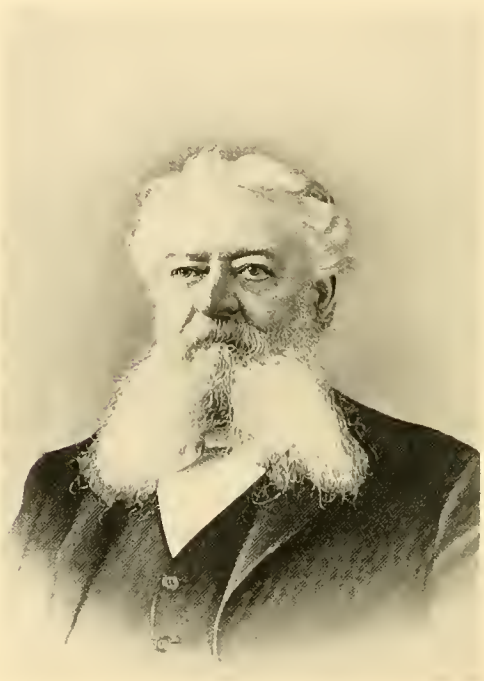


WULF C. J. FRIES.

joined the Germania, playing the trombone, and was an original member of the Germania Serenade Band. In 1849 his brother, who had remained in New York, joined him in Boston, and formed the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, composed of August Fries, Gerloff, Eduard Lehmann, Oscar Greiner, and Wulf Fries, which during its long career achieved a great fame through its tours in this country. At about this time Mr. Fries also joined the old Musical Fund Society, an outgrowth of the Boston Academy of Music, which had flourished from 1833 to 1847; and he became a regular performer in the concerts of the Harvard Musical Association and the Handel and Haydn Society. He has since appeared in many chamber concerts in Boston, and has also taken part in a large number of special concerts. In 1873, after twenty-three years with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, becoming tired of travelling, he joined the Beethoven Quintette Club, then formed for concerts near his home. When Rubinstein came to Boston, in 1873, he was called upon to play trios with him and Wieniawski; and in later years he has taken part in concerts with Dr. Hans von Bülow, and with his friend Ernst Perabo he has played all the Beethoven sonatas, trios, etc. In religious faith Mr. Fries is of the Lutheran Church. He was married first in Boston, July 7, 1851, to Miss Louisa Ann Mary Gann, daughter of James P. and Mary M. G. H. (Ryder) Gann, of England, and of this union were two children: James Christian Charles and Wulf Fries, Jr. (deceased). His second marriage was near Bergen, Norway, September 16, 1857, to Miss Magdalene Greve, daughter of Johan Fritzner and Henriette (Neven) Greve, of Norway. The children by this union are: Louisa Henriette and Anna Magdalene Fries. Mr. Fries has resided for many years in the Roxbury District, Boston.

GALLOUPE, Charles William, of Boston and Swampscott, was born in Beverly, September 5, 1825, son of Isaac and Annis (Allen) Galloupe. He is a direct descendant on both sides of the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay, and in his line of descent the intermarriages have been made always with descendants only of the original Puritan immigrants. His earliest paternal ancestor in New England was John Gallop, for whom Gallop's Island in Boston Harbor was named, who came from England, with his four children, John, Samuel, Nathaniel, and Joan, in the ship "Mary and John," which reached Natascott (now Hull) on May 30, 1630. John Gallop descended from John Gallop, who "came out of the North in 1465," and settled in County Dorset, England, where his descendants still reside upon the estate which has been owned and occupied by the family for more than four centuries. The first marriage which took place in the family after their arrival in America was that of Mr. Galloupe's ancestor, Captain John Gallop, 2d (who was killed in the Narragansett Swamp fight in 1675), who married Hannah Lake, daughter of Madame Margaret (Reed) Lake, a sister of the wife of Governor

John Winthrop, Jr., and a step-daughter of the famous Rev. Hugh Peters, the private chaplain of Oliver Cromwell. John Gallop probably first settled at Natascott on the hill which still bears his name; and, when Winthrop came, he joined him, and removed to Boston, where he established himself permanently. He built his house upon the "Sea bancke," now North Street (on the map of the "Book of Possessions" numbered 34); and to the territory extending from the "Creek," now Blackstone Street, to the Chelsea Ferry was given the name of "Gallop's Point." He built and commanded one of the first vessels built here, which in 1632 was chartered by Governor Winthrop, with Gallop in charge, to "pursue and capture the notorious pirate, Dixey Bull." In 1633 he brought the ship "Griffin" of three hundred tons into the harbor at low water, as Winthrop relates in his "Diary," "a new way by Lovell's Island, now called Griffin's Gap. She brought about two hundred passengers," of which Gallop's wife, it is said, was one. Three years later he had an encounter with the Indians in Narragansett Bay, an interesting account of which was written by Increase Mather in 1677, and which is called in Cooper's "Naval History of the United States" "the first naval battle in America." He died in 1649, and his will is among the earliest in the colony on record. Mr. Galloupe's first maternal ancestor in America was William Allen, born in Manchester, England, in 1602, who came over with Roger Conant about 1622, and accompanied Conant to Cape Ann in 1625. In 1626 he was first connected with what is now known as Manchester-by-the-sea. In 1636 fifty acres of land were granted him by the colony; and in 1640 he, with others, petitioned the "Honorable Court" for "Power to erect a Villiage there," which was granted, and the "Villiage" was named Manchester, probably in commemoration of their home in England. Jacob Allen, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Galloupe, was one of the minute-men who marched from Manchester on the day of the battle of Lexington; and both his grandfather, Isaac Allen, and his great-grandfather, were in the battle of Bunker Hill, and served in the first army under General Washington. Enos Gallop, his paternal grandfather, enlisted in the army of the Revolution when but seventeen years of age, and served during the war. Both of the grandfathers were granted pensions by Congress. Mr. Galloupe received the usual educational training afforded boys of his position in his day, beginning at the "mistress school," passing through the district or "master's" school, and taking a course at the academy; and at the age of fifteen he was regarded as amply equipped for business life. Accordingly, he then entered the local dry-goods store of Elbridge Fisk, on Cabot Street, Beverly, and began work as a clerk. After two years' experience in that place, and finding his native town too limited a field for his ambition, he armed himself with letters of recommendation from the minister and the selectmen of the town, and set out for Boston. There, ob-



C. W. GALLOUPE.

taining a situation as a salesman with Carney & Sleeper, then one of the wealthiest and most prominent firms of wholesale clothiers, he so applied himself to the business that he gained the approbation of both partners; and, after a clerkship of slightly more than two years, was, when but twenty years old, upon the retirement of Carney & Sleeper from the business, made an equal partner with Joseph J. Whiting and M. Kehoe, Jr., in the firm which succeeded them, Messrs. Carney and Sleeper forming a special copartnership of five years, and contributing an ample amount of capital for its successful continuation. At the end of the five years, in 1851,

when the special partnership terminated by limitation, a new firm was formed under the name of Whiting, Kehoe, & Galloupe. Up to 1856 the house was established on North, formerly Ann Street. That year removal was made to a new granite building, completed especially for the firm, on Federal Street, near Milk Street, which had become the centre of the dry-goods jobbing and commission trade; and here a most successful business was carried on till another change of locality and larger facilities were deemed necessary, when a new granite building, also especially fitted up for the firm by its owners, on Franklin Street was occupied. The partnership formed in 1851 expired in 1859; and, Mr. Kehoe then withdrawing, Joseph W. Bliss, Albert T. Whiting, Otis H. Pierce, and James McKenna were admitted, and the firm name became Whiting, Galloupe, Bliss, & Co. Under this organization a prosperous business was done with all parts of the country, and also, after the opening of the Civil War, with the United States government, through the supply of the army and navy and the Indian departments with clothing by contract. In 1862 Mr. Galloupe and Mr. Joseph J. Whiting in their turn withdrew from the active conduct of affairs, establishing by a special partnership, as Messrs. Carney and Sleeper had done sixteen years before, their former partners as their successors, under the firm name of Bliss, Whiting, Pierce, & McKenna, contributing an abundance of capital for the prosecution of the large business which had developed. After their retirement Mr. Galloupe and Mr. Whiting, associating themselves with Charles A. Putnam, cashier of the Washington Bank, established a banking house on State Street, under the firm name of Whiting, Galloupe, & Putnam, and were soon engaged in a large and successful business. In 1863 the firm was appointed by the United States government one of the agents of the five-twenty loan, and through its extensive connections with the leading banks and bankers in all of the large cities of the country, it attained a prominent and respected position. Mr. Whiting died suddenly in 1864, and, deprived of the companionship of his warm friend and partner of twenty years, Mr. Galloupe found business no longer attractive; and, continuing a short time under the firm name of Galloupe & Putnam, he retired, establishing in his place his brother-in-law, Edward L. Giddings, who formed a partnership with William H. Tower under the firm name of Tower, Giddings, & Co. In his comparatively short business career Mr. Galloupe had been associated with an unusual number of men who attained public prominence: Andrew Carney, the founder of that beneficent institution, the Carney Hospital, South Boston, and distinguished throughout his active life for his many charitable contributions; Jacob Sleeper, the munificent philanthropist, whose generous gifts and personal support advanced the quick development of Boston University; Albert T. Whiting, for a long term chairman of the State Board of Police in Boston; Alanson W. Beard, ex-collector of the port of Boston, who was for some time in Mr. Galloupe's employ; as was also Sydney Cushing, ex-alderman of Boston. During the Civil War, Mr. Galloupe, having offered his services to the government in connection with the War Department, in Boston, after his retirement from the clothing trade, was appointed to take charge of the clothing and equipment contracts; and in this capacity he served without compensation for more than a year, being honorably retired when there was no longer any occasion for his services, with the thanks of the War Department in writing, through the officer in command in Boston. In May, 1866, accompanied by his family, he sailed for England, and for the next fifteen months travelled extensively through Europe. In 1872 he joined the old Trinity parish, then in Summer Street, and in April of that year he was appointed a member of the general building committee created the previous March, charged with the building of the new Trinity Church on Copley Square. The entire management was placed by the general committee in the hands of an executive committee of three, of whom he was one (Charles H. Parker, Robert Treat Paine, Jr., and Charles W. Galloupe), with full powers; and from that time to the completion of the church and its consecration February 9, 1877, a period of five years, his time and attention were entirely devoted to this work. He also became a warm and intimate friend of Phillips Brooks, and the closest personal relations existed between them from the time of his connection with the parish to the death of the beloved bishop. In 1880 he sailed again with his family for Europe, and spent a year in Vienna. Mr. Galloupe was married April 13, 1848, to Miss Sarah Augusta Kittredge, eldest daughter of Dr. Ingalls and Augusta Kittredge, a descendant of Roger Conant. Their living children are: Sarah

Kittredge and Wilhelmina. The eldest daughter, Sarah, married March 21, 1866, the Hon. Ellis W. Morton, for some time assistant United States district attorney, and afterward member of the Legislature, serving in both branches, who died September 24, 1874, leaving one son, Galloupe Morton; in 1892 she married F. F. Hunt of New York, where she now resides. Wilhelmina married in 1879 Dr. Samuel J. Mixter, of Boston. Mr. Galloupe's winter residence is in Boston, and his summer seat in Swampscott is well known as "Galloupe's Point."

GILMAN, Edwin C., of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Boston, August 29, 1851, son of Samuel and Jeanette (Rae) Gilman. He was educated in the public schools, and studied law in the offices of Moses Williams and Clement K. Fay. Admitted to the Suffolk bar June 10, 1878, he opened his office in Boston. He was successfully engaged in general practice until 1885, when he became the attorney of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company; and since

EDWIN C. GILMAN

that time he has been devoted almost exclusively to the management of its legal business. Mr. Gilman married Miss Anna B. Hunt, of Salem.

GRAVES, Abbott Fuller, of Boston, artist, was born in Weymouth, April 15, 1859, son of James Griswold and Eliza Nichols (Fuller) Graves.

ABBOTT GRAVES.

On the paternal side he is of an old English family, directly descended from early settlers in New England, coming from England; and on the maternal side he is a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, first physician of the Plymouth Colony. His mother was of Hingham. His maternal great-grandmother, Sally DeCarteret, was born in old North Square, Boston, then the "court end." He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating from the School of Design. His talent for drawing was displayed in his boyhood, and he early determined upon art as his profession. After his graduation from the Institute he went to Europe, and studied under George Jeannin, the celebrated flower painter, in 1884–85; and upon his return he was engaged as an instructor in the Cowles Art School. In 1887 he again went abroad, and spent the following three years under Ferdinand Cormon, in painting the figure. His progress was rapid and marked, his first medal being awarded him in 1887. He was an exhibitor in the Paris Salon of 1888–89, showing "Poppies and Rose Fields of Perigny," and later was represented in some of

the most notable American exhibitions, receiving medals in 1890 and in 1892, two the latter year. He attained distinction first in flower painting, and subsequently broadened his field, including notable figure work. Among his best known paintings are "Rose Fields of Perigny," now in the Marlboro, New York City; "Flowers of Venice," in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis; "The Chrysanthemum Show," owned by John Shepard, of Boston; "The Silent Partner," owned by Francis Wilson, the comedian; "Making Things Shine," owned by Eugene Tompkins, of the Boston Theatre; and "Making Friends," owned by A. M. Palmer, of New York. Mr. Graves divides his time between Boston and Maine, his winter studio being in the Studio Building in the city, and his summer studio in the old Herrick homestead, a pleasant, old-fashioned house in picturesque Kennebunkport. During the winter season he has classes in both oil and water color, his pupils having a separate studio from his own. In the summer he does much outdoor painting. He is an indefatigable worker, and his work is thorough. He is a member of the Paint and Clay Club, of the Boston Society of Water-color Painters, of the Boston Art Student's Association, and of the Kennebunk River Club. He is also connected with the Masonic order, a member of Wyoming Lodge. He was married September 30, 1886, to Miss Montie Mayo Aldrich, daughter of Louis Aldrich, the actor. They have a daughter: Enid Graves, born in Paris, France.

HALLETT, ALBERT, of Boston, printer, was born in Yarmouthport, August 3, 1851, son of Calvin and Elizabeth (Lewis) Hallett. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. At the age of fifteen he became an apprentice in the printing-office of the Yarmouth *Register*, and remained there for about eight years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business. Then he came to Boston to enter a broader field. Shortly after he removed to Fall River, where he continued at his trade for about two years. Thence he went to New Bedford, and was there employed for a similar period. Then, returning to Boston, he engaged with the Wright & Potter Printing Company, State Printers. Beginning as a compositor on their finest grade of work, he was soon promoted to the foremanship of the job department, which position he held until 1883, when he started in business for himself. Becoming associated with A. A. Blair, he established the printing house of Blair & Hallett, at No. 85 Water Street, which soon became well known in the community. Early outgrowing the Water Street quarters, the firm removed to No. 197 Devonshire Street, with largely increased facilities. In February, 1889, the partnership was dissolved; and Mr. Hallett established a new printing-office, fitted with new and improved machinery, at No. 111 Arch Street. Within a short time these rooms were outgrown, his business steadily increasing; and in October, 1892, removal was made

ALBERT HALLETT.

to the present quarters at No. 185 Franklin Street, the plant considerably enlarged, and a commodious, model printing house established for successful work in the finest grades and varieties of job printing. Mr. Hallett also owns several patents for reproducing imitation typewriter letters, and holds licenses in most of the large cities in the country. Mr. Hallett is an Odd Fellow, member of the Paul Revere Lodge; and he is connected with the Excelsior Council of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican. He was married in Fall River, March 1, 1877, to Miss Mary Howland Wady. They have one son: Waldo D. Hallett.

HAMLIN, Charles Sumner, of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in the second administration of President Cleveland, was born in Boston, August 30, 1861, son of Edward Sumner and Anna Gertrude Hamlin. He is a direct descendant of Major Eleazer Hamlin, of Westford, Mass., who led a regiment in the Revolutionary War, and is a cousin of the late Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States under the administration of President Abraham Lincoln. He was fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury District, Boston; graduated from Harvard in the class of

C. S. HAMLIN.

1883, and from the Harvard Law School in 1886, with the degree of LL.B. and A.M. Admitted to the Suffolk bar that year, he at once engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boston. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Marcus Morton, grandson of Judge, afterward Governor Morton, and son of Chief Justice Morton of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, under the firm name of Morton & Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin became an early student of economic questions, especially devoting himself to the subject of the tariff; and in the national campaign of 1888 he was a frequent contributor to the press and a speaker on the stump in behalf of tariff reform, displaying a happy faculty in presenting his arguments in a clear and attractive fashion. In subsequent campaigns his work covered a more extended field, and he was recognized as one of the foremost of the younger leaders of the Democratic party of Massachusetts. In 1892 his name was placed on the Democratic State ticket as candidate for secretary of state, the convention nominating him by acclamation. During the years 1891 and 1892 he served on the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee as chairman of the finance committee. He is a member of the New England Free Trade League, of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, of the Massachusetts Reform Club, of the Civil Service League, and of the New York Reform Club. His appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury was from President Cleveland, in April, 1893. He has general charge of the United States Custom Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, the United States Special Agents, the Light-house Board, the United States Secret Service, and the general system of accounting in the United States Treasury.

HIGGINSON, Thomas Wentworth, of Cambridge, author, essayist, speaker, reformer, was born in Cambridge, December 22, 1823, son of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) Higginson. He is in the seventh generation from the Rev. Francis Higginson, one of the earliest settlers at Salem, coming from England in 1629, "teacher" of the First Church in Salem, 1629–30, and author of "New England's Plantations." His paternal grandfather, Stephen Higginson, born in Salem, was a merchant, for ten years immediately before the Revolution a successful shipmaster, a delegate to the Continental Congress, and navy agent at Boston from 1797 to 1801, and the reputed author of the "Laco" political letters. His father, Stephen, 2d, was also a merchant, and a noted philanthropist in Boston, and from 1818 to 1834 held the position of steward, or bursar, of Harvard College. His mother was the daughter of Captain Thomas Storrow, a British officer, and Anne Appleton, of Portsmouth, N.H. Thomas Wentworth was educated in Cambridge, at the preparatory school of William Wells, where James Russell Lowell and William W. Story were among his schoolmates, and at Harvard, where he was graduated with honors in 1841, before the age of eighteen, the youngest in his class and the second

in rank. The next six years were spent in teaching and in further study. He had been expected to follow the law as a profession; but instead of that he spent two years as resident graduate at Harvard and two years at the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1847. He was shortly after ordained as pastor of the First Religious Society, Unitarian, of Newburyport, and was settled there for about two years and a half, when he was obliged to leave the church on account of his pronounced anti-slavery views, which he never hesitated boldly to express whenever occasion offered. The same year, 1850, he was nominated as a Free Soil candidate for Congress. In 1852 he became the first pastor of the Free Church in Worcester, a wholly non-sectarian and reformatory organization, and was settled there until 1858, when he retired from the ministry to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits. During the entire period covered by his career as a preacher he was among the most active in the anti-slavery movement. He was the head of a company of self-enlisted men who organized to protect Wendell Phillips from the attack of mobs. He took a conspicuous part in the attempted rescue of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, in 1854, and, a constable being killed in the riot which ensued about the old County Court House, Court Square, was, with Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and others, indicted for murder; but, through the able defence of John A. Andrew, John P. Hale, and others of defendants' counsel, the indictments were quashed. Later he was active in the strife in Kansas; was appointed brigadier-general on the staff of James H. Lane in the Free State forces, was a friend of John Brown, organized an expedition into Virginia to rescue some of John Brown's companions, which was unsuccessful, and performed other aggressive acts. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was active in recruiting companies for the service; and in September, 1862, he became captain of Company B of the Fifty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. A fortnight later, on November 10, he was commissioned colonel of the First South Carolina Volunteers, subsequently renamed the Thirty-third United States Colored Troops, which was the first regiment of freed slaves mustered into the United States service. The regiment captured Jacksonville, Fla., in 1863, and performed other gallant deeds; but Colonel Higginson, being severely wounded in a skirmish at Wiltown Bluff, S.C., in August, 1863, was obliged in October, the following year, to resign its command on account of disability. Upon his retirement from the army Colonel Higginson settled in Newport, R.I., and engaged in literary work. He resided there twelve years, during that period producing a number of his most notable books, chief among them "Malbone: An Oldport Romance," published in 1869; "Army Life in a Black Regiment" (translated into French by Mme. de Gasparin), in 1870; "Oldport Days" (1873); and "Young Folks' History of the United States" (1875), the latter having an extraordinary circulation, which continues

T. W. HIGGINSON.

to this day, and being subsequently translated into French, German, and Italian. He removed from Newport in 1878 to Cambridge, where he has since lived. Soon after taking up his residence in Cambridge, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and returned for a second term, served through the sessions of 1880 and 1881, at the same time holding the first place on the staff of Governor Long. In the House he took an active part in debate, and served as chairman on the committees on education, on expediting the business of the house, and on constitutional amendments. After his legislative service he was for two years, 1881-83, a member of the

State Board of Education. Although always independent in politics, he affiliated with the Republican party until 1884, when, upon the nomination of Blaine by the Republicans and of Cleveland by the Democrats, he parted company with his old political associates, and gave his hearty support to Cleveland. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate indorsed by Independents for Congress in his district; but, after a brilliant and spirited canvass, he was defeated, the district being strongly Republican, though he ran ahead of his ticket. He has been a hearty and constant supporter of civil service reform from the beginning of the movement, an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, and a helper in all movements for the higher education and advancement of woman. As a literary worker, Colonel Higginson has long held first rank. His first essays were published in the earliest volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly*, during the editorship of Lowell, the most striking of which was on "Saints and their Bodies," treating in a fresh and captivating style the subject of physical developments and its relation to moral and intellectual health. A few years before, in 1853, he had published his first volume, a compilation with Samuel Longfellow, of poetry for the seaside. His list of publications, besides those already mentioned, include "Atlantic Essays" (1871), "The Sympathy of Religions" (1872), "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers" (1877), "Short Studies of American Authors" (1879), "Common Sense about Women" (translated into German) (1881), "Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli" (1884), "Larger History of the United States" (1885), "The Monarch of Dreams" (translated into French and German) (1886), "Hints on Writing and Speech-making" (1887), "Women and Men," a volume of essays contributed to *Harper's Bazar* (1888), "Travellers and Outlaws" (1888), "The Afternoon Landscape," a volume of poems (1889), "Life of Francis Higginson" (1891), "The New World and the New Book" (1892), "Concerning All of Us" (1892). He has also translated the "Complete Works of Epictetus" (1865), reprinted in two volumes (1892), and edited the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," two volumes published in 1866, "Brief Biographies of European Statesmen," in four volumes (1875–77), and the history of Massachusetts Regiments in the Civil War, for the State. He has frequently appeared upon the lecture platform, and is one of the most popular of public speakers. As an orator, he is specially effective. He belongs to many literary and other societies, is president of the American Free Religious Association, of the Round Table Club of Boston, and has been president of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society, and also of the Associated Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. Colonel Higginson was first married in 1857 to Mary Elizabeth, a niece of William Ellery Channing. She was for many years an invalid, and died in Newport in 1877. He married second, in 1879, Mary Potter Thacher, daughter of Peter Thacher, Esq., and niece of the first wife of the poet Longfellow, with whom he published in 1893 a volume of poems, entitled "Such as They Are." They have one daughter: Margaret Waldo.

HUDSON, JOHN ELBRIDGE, of Boston, president of the American Bell Telephone Company, was born in Lynn, August 3, 1839, son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hilliard) Hudson. He is a descendant on the paternal side of Thomas Hudson (of the family of Henry Hudson, the navigator), who came from England about 1630, and settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and on the maternal side is from early New England families. His maternal great-grandfather was the Rev. Samuel Hilliard, a pioneer in Universalism, and a soldier of the Revolution, serving at Bunker Hill and at the battle of Bennington; and his mother's maternal grandparents were the Rev. Dr. Hall, Orthodox minister of the town of Sutton for sixty years, and Elizabeth (Prescott) Hall, daughter of Dr. John and Rebecca (Bulkley) Prescott, of Concord. His early education was acquired in the Lynn public schools, and he fitted himself for college. Entering Harvard, he was graduated in the class of 1862, valedictorian, *summa cum laude*. As a student, he was especially proficient in Greek, the best Greek scholar in his class; and before he received his degree he was appointed to a Greek tutorship in the college upon the recommendation of Professor William W. Goodwin. He held this tutorship for three years, and with such success that he was urged to continue and follow the profession of a classical scholar. But he was drawn more directly to the law, and accordingly entered the Harvard Law School. His studies there finished with his graduation in 1865, he further read in the Boston law office of Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer, and on

October 25, 1866, was duly admitted to the Suffolk bar. He continued with Chandler, Shattuck, & Thayer, acting as clerk of the firm and as an assistant in its legal work, largely devoted to corporation matters, till February, 1870, when, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Shattuck, he was admitted to partnership, the firm name becoming Chandler, Thayer, & Hudson. Four years later the name was changed to Chandler, Ware, & Hudson, Mr. Thayer withdrawing, having been made Royall Professor of the Harvard Law School, and Darwin E. Ware taking his place; and it so remained till 1878, when the firm was dissolved.

JOHN E. HUDSON.

Thereafter Mr. Hudson continued in general practice alone till 1880, when he became general counsel of the American Bell Telephone Company, that year formed, and devoted himself exclusively to its interests. In the early stages of the development of the company he displayed exceptional administrative ability, and his advice was much relied on by the executive department. In 1885 he was appointed general manager of the company; in 1887 he was elected vice-president, while still holding the positions of manager and general counsel; the same year was made president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for long distance service; and in 1889 he was elected president of the American Bell, from which time he has been at the head of its immense business. During his direction of affairs as manager and president, the operations of the company have been increased from about two hundred and fifty million exchange connections in 1885 toward seven hundred million in 1895; and a notable triumph has been achieved in the development and perfection of the long-distance service, now extended to the great commercial centres of the country. The first "long line" was built from New York to Philadelphia, and was immediately extended from New York to Boston. The system was rapidly developed until a line between New York and Chicago was opened for business in October, 1893, the line being continued in the following winter to Boston, where it was formally opened on the 7th of February, when Governor Russell talked from the Boston office with officials in the Chicago office, over wires extending above twelve hundred miles. Further extensions in various directions immediately followed; and in the report of the directors in 1894 it was announced that it was then possible to talk from the Boston office north and east to Augusta, Me., north to Concord, N.H., and to Buffalo, N.Y., west to Chicago, and south to Washington, over a territory embracing more than one-half of the population of the United States. Mr. Hudson has contributed somewhat to the law reviews; and in 1879 he edited, jointly with George Fred Williams, the tenth volume of the United States Digest. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Antiquarian Society, British Association for the Advancement of Science, New England Historic and Genealogical Society, Colonial Society of Massachusetts, Bostonian Society, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Selden Society, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the Virginia Historical Society, and also of the Boston Art, the St. Botolph, and the University clubs. He was married August 21, 1871, to Miss Eunice W. Healey, daughter of Wells and Elizabeth (Pickering) Healey, of Hampton Falls, N.H.

HUMPHREY, William Francis, of Boston, was born in Dorchester, July 28, 1839, son of Micah and Celia (Marsh) Humphrey. His father, a native of Cohasset, was a ship-master, sailing out of Boston, and traced his descent to John

Humphrey, a deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay Company, and Susan, his wife, the daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. His mother belonged to the Marshs of Hingham. A happy childhood was spent in the old Humphrey mansion at Dorchester, and he was educated in the Dorchester public schools. His preparation for college was terminated by the financial crisis of 1857, when he entered business life in the employment of the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company. After six months, his health failing, he made a winter voyage on one of his father's ships to the West Indies; and, returning the following spring,

W. F. HUMPHREY.

he entered the office of A. A. Fraser & Co. on State Street. After a few months a return of ill-health necessitated another voyage to the West Indies. Thriving at sea, he determined to follow it as an occupation. Rising rapidly in rank, he became captain of the ship "Dolphin" in 1861. One of his earliest voyages was to Christinestadt, in Northern Russia, with the first cargo of cotton that ever entered that port. After making several voyages to Europe and South America, Captain Humphrey purchased in 1865 an interest in the ship "Horatio Harris" (then building in Medford), in connection with James Sturgis and James O. Curtis, the builder; and on her completion he took command, sailing first to San Francisco, and thence to Bolivia for a cargo of guano, which he discharged in Edinburgh, from which latter port he returned home with restored health, and retired from the seas. His next venture was in manufacturing, in Lewiston, Me., in which he continued for about two years. In 1872 he returned to Boston, and engaged in the shipping business as partner of Samuel Weltch, under the firm name of Weltch, Humphrey, & Co., which he followed successfully until 1887, when he became treasurer of the Boston Tow-boat Company, the position he now holds. He is a director of the Philadelphia Steamship Company and of the Boston & Bangor Steamship Company. He is a member of the Boston Marine Society (which was chartered in 1742), and served as its president for several years. While in Edinburgh, he became a Freemason, and was entered under the Scottish rites. In politics he has occupied the independent position of voting for the best man and purest government, regardless of party prejudice. Mr. Humphrey was married in 1868 to Mary Lilley Campbell, daughter of Benjamin F. Campbell, who died in 1888, leaving two children, Celia Campbell (born 1872) and Campbell Humphrey (born in 1879). In October, 1892, he married Ellen Lizette Fowler, widow of M. Field Fowler, and daughter of John Gilbert, who traces her descent back to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the past, singularly enough, combining the two family names. Mr. Humphrey has been a resident of Brookline for the last fifteen years, and is much interested in the growth and development of that beautiful suburb.

HUNT, Henry Warren, of Dorchester (Boston), real estate operator, is a native of Dorchester, born December 23, 1844, son of Charles and Louisa Minot (Wilson) Hunt. He is of the early New England Minot and Billings families, and lives on an estate that has been in his family since 1631. Ancestors of his were in every war that has been fought since the early settlement of the country; and among numerous interesting historical treasures which he possesses are the weapons and other articles used by those of his family who were in the Revolution, with the continental money with which they were paid for their service. His father was a man of prominence in Dorchester town affairs, serving at different times as selectman, postmaster, engineer of the fire depart-

ment, and in other local offices. Henry W. was educated in the Dorchester schools, graduating about the year 1859. Subsequently, desiring to enter the navy, he studied at the Nautical School in Boston, and graduated in 1862, at the head of his class. When the Civil War broke out, he was too young for a commission, although successfully passing examination; and, accordingly, he volunteered, and served on land and sea. He participated in a number of spirited naval and land operations, and on one occasion received honorary mention from General Foster for daring work in helping to pick up torpedoes. He also received a complimentary letter from Admiral Flusser. Meanwhile his father had established stores in various parts of the interior of the South; and after the close of the war he went there to manage a number of these enterprises, penetrating into some of the roughest sections of the Southern country, then in an unsettled and turbulent condition. After remaining South about two years, he returned to Massachusetts, and became interested in large business enterprises in company with prominent men of affairs, among them General Benjamin F. Butler, in which he was engaged for the next twenty years. In 1875–76, when plans were forming for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, he was selected by the Massachusetts State Commissioners to arrange an exhibit representing the great marine interests of the State,— a task for which he was exceptionally qualified, having an intimate acquaintance with their various features. As a result of his efforts, a most notable and unique collection was brought together, including models of the ocean and river craft used for purposes of commerce, the fisheries, war, and pleasure, from the settlement of the colonies to modern times,— models of a single scull skiff to a ship of the line, of merchant vessels of a century ago and the swift clipper ships of the forties and fifties, of historic war-ships, the old-style frigates, the "Constitution," the "Ohio," with an Ericsson monitor and the "Kearsarge," of whaling ships and ancient and modern fishing vessels, of the first American steamer that ever weathered the passage of Cape Horn, of apparatus for life-saving, of a great variety of beautiful yachts, — the whole constituting the most complete and extensive marine exhibit ever made at an international exhibition. Captain Hunt had charge of the exhibit at Philadelphia; and he also took a leading part in the arrangement for the international regatta, introducing among other striking features a whale-boat race between crews composed of veteran New Bedford whalers. While in Philadelphia, he became especially acquainted with the Russian and Brazilian commissioners; and at the close of the exhibition, during which he made himself useful to them in various ways, he accompanied the Russians on a tour through the principal cities of the country. Subsequently the Emperor Dom Pedro offered him a position in the Brazilian navy, and shortly after he received a similar offer from the Russian government. Accepting the lat-

HENRY W. HUNT.

ter, he went to Russia toward the close of 1876; and in recognition of the civilities he had shown the Russian commissioners in America, and services rendered by him, was decorated there by the czar with a gold medal representing the order of Saint Stanislaus. He remained in Russia several months, travelling extensively in the country, and then returned to the United States in May, 1878, as one of two special agents of the Russian government accredited with powers to assist in examining and selecting fast-sailing steam-craft to be fitted as cruisers for the Russian service, in anticipation of war with England, at that time believed to be imminent. Their advent and proceedings

made a great commotion in American newspaper offices, and were the occasion of many sensational reports. Captain Hunt's interest in marine matters has been constant; and this has been notably displayed in his work in behalf of the National Museum at Washington, toward the upbuilding of which he has been a valued contributor. Among other letters on the subject he has received the following from Professor Spencer Baird of the Smithsonian Institution: —

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
WASHINGTON, January 22, 1885.

Captain H. W. HUNT, Neponset, Mass.:

Sir,— I desire to call your attention to the extent and importance of the section of naval architecture in the United States National Museum. In this department there has already been arranged a large collection of builders' models and rigged models of American and foreign vessels, especially of those used in the fisheries of the world. At the time of the Centennial Exhibition I was much interested in the collection gathered and displayed under your direction in the Massachusetts section. I should be very glad to have your co-operation in our efforts to bring together a complete and exhaustive display of materials relating to this department, whether obtained in the United States or in foreign countries. Whatever you may secure for us will be fully credited to your agency on the records of the United States National Museum.

Very respectfully yours,
S. F. BAIRD,
Director United States National Museum.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1882.

Dear Sir,— Being aware of your experience and interest in all matters connected with nautical affairs, and especially with the subject of the ocean fisheries, I beg that during your forthcoming visit to Europe you will continue to render, as in the past, your valued services to the National Museum by securing such objects for display therein as you may collect from time to time. The specimens already contributed by you are of very great importance, and will occupy a conspicuous place in the National Museum. Any models of boats, vessels, apparatus illustrative of improvements in the operations of the fisheries, devices for capturing and utilizing the fish, etc.,— in short, all models whose subjects bear in the smallest degree upon the fishery industry will be very highly valued.

Very respectfully yours,
SPENCER BAIRD,
United States Fish Commissioner.

Captain H. W. HUNT,
Neponset, Mass.

In 1885, when again abroad, he bore a letter from William E. Chandler, then Secretary of the Navy, under date of February 9, as follows: —

Captain HENRY W. HUNT:

Sir,— During your proposed visit to Europe this Department will be glad to receive from you any information which you may obtain concerning ships, and all articles connected with their construction and use, also to receive your observations thereon. At the time of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, your nautical exhibit in the Massachusetts section was highly commended; and further researches and efforts of yours in the same direction cannot fail to be of value. Wishing you all possible success in your mission, I am,

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

In later years Captain Hunt has been engaged in large real estate operations. During the period between 1890 and 1895 his conveyances included nearly a hundred valuable pieces of property in Norfolk County alone. These were mainly to large investors and holders of trust funds. In 1895, having acquired the interests of various owners of a tract of land in Squantum, with a deep water front of two and a half miles and an area of over seven hundred and seventy acres, he carried through a deal with the New York, New Haven, & Hartford Railroad Company by which this tract becomes a freight terminal for the system. The same year he began the development of Harbor Bluffs, Hyannis, one of the largest and most beautiful tracts of shore property on the south shore of Cape Cod. Captain Hunt is an experienced yachtsman, having been familiar with yachts from boyhood, and has long been prominently connected with local yacht clubs. He now owns the fast schooner yacht "Breeze." He is a member of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, vice-president of the Hyannis Yacht Club, member of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment Association, of the Quincy Historical Society, of the Barnstable County Agricultural Society, and of the Minot Club. In politics he is a Democrat. He is unmarried.

HYDE, WILLIAM ANDREW, of Boston and Woburn, first assistant appraiser of the port of Boston, was born in Boston, August 6, 1857, son of James and Hannah (Manning) Hyde. His father's ancestors were of Hertford, England, and in the time of Cromwell went to Baltimore, Ireland, to escape persecution, later coming to this country with Lord Baltimore. His mother's went from London to Baltimore, Ireland, for the same reason, with the Cardigans; and the two families intermarried there. Both families were devout Catholics, and their descendants have always held fast to that faith. Mr. Hyde was educated in the Boston public schools and at Columbia St.

Mary's, graduating in 1878. Although a student, his tastes led him to a mercantile career. He began in the dry-goods commission business

WM. A. HYDE.

with Parker, Wilder, & Co., where he remained for some time. Subsequently he engaged in electrical enterprises, and in 1890–91 was connected with the Boston Electric Light Company. On July 7, 1894, he was made superintendent of United States Bonded Warehouses in Boston, and on February 15, 1895, was appointed by President Cleveland to his present position of first assistant appraiser of the port of Boston. Mr. Hyde is a Democrat in national and State politics, and has been secretary of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, having previously held the position of executive clerk of the committee (1892–93). He is president of the Young Men's Auxiliary, Archdiocese of Boston, a member of the Catholic Union of Boston, of the American Historical Society, the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, and secretary of Baldwin Council, Royal Arcanum. He is not a club or society man, but spends his leisure time in his library with his books. He is a regular writer for several of the leading Catholic newspapers and magazines. He resides in Woburn. Mr. Hyde is unmarried.

JENNEY, WILLIAM THATCHER, of Boston, merchant, was born in Boston, September 15, 1867, son of Francis H. and Martha C. (Thatcher) Jenney. He is descended from early settlers in New England. His great-grandfather was commander of several vessels at different times during the Revolution; and his grandfather and father were merchants closely identified in their day with the business interests of Boston. He was educated in Boston private schools, by tutors, and at boarding-school. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he travelled round the world, spending a year through the South Sea Islands, Southern Asia, and Australia. Upon his return, at the age of twenty, he entered the employ of C. M. Clapp & Co., rubber goods, and remained there until June, 1892, when he started in business for himself as a partner in the Enterprise Rubber Company. Beginning in a small way, on Essex Street, by good management his business steadily increased; and he now has large warehouses on Congress Street and a branch house in New York City. Mr. Jenney is an ardent Democrat in politics, and is active in party management, being a

WM. T. JENNEY.

member of the executive committee of the State Democratic Committee, to which organization he has been three times elected; and also a member

of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts. He is a member of the Algonquin, Exchange, and several dining clubs of Boston, and the Reform Club of New York. He was married, June 22, 1892, to Miss Mary G. Tufts, of Medford.

JORDAN, EBEN DYER, of Boston, merchant, founder of the great dry-goods house of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., was born in Danville, Cumberland County, Me., October 13, 1822; died in Boston, November 15, 1895. His father was Benjamin Jordan, also a native of Danville, born in 1788, a farmer, and his mother Lydia (Wright) Jordan, both of sturdy New England stock. He was in the seventh generation from the Rev. Robert Jordan, who came from England to this country about the year 1640, and for a long period held a leading position among the settlers in the region adjacent to Cape Elizabeth, having been, as the early history of the district now Maine shows, a man able successfully to conduct large enterprises and to administer important trusts in a new community. Eben D. was one of a large family of children early left fatherless; and, his mother being unable to maintain them all on the pittance left by his father, the lad was placed with a neighboring farmer's family. There he lived, working industriously on the farm, and attending the district school through the brief summer and winter terms, till he had nearly reached the age of fourteen, when he resolved to leave the country for the broader field of the city. Starting with his small savings in his pocket, he made his way to Portland, and thence reached Boston by boat with few possessions and little cash, but with sound health, strong muscles, good habits, ambition, and a determination to get on. He was willing to turn his hand to anything that he could do; and the first opportunity offering being work on a farm at Mt. Pleasant, Roxbury, he promptly embraced it, confident that a more promising opening would appear in time. He remained on the Roxbury farm, receiving as wages four dollars a month and board, nearly two years; and then the chance for which he had been looking came in a place in a dry-goods store in Boston on Hanover Street, at that time kept by William P. Tenney & Co. After two years' experience there, getting a fair knowledge of the small retail business, he went into another store in the same line of trade, kept by a Mr. Pratt, on a salary of two hundred and seventy-five dollars a year. At the age of nineteen his energy, assiduity, and quick business sense attracted the attention of Joshua Stetson, then a leading Boston dry-goods merchant; and through the latter's aid he was enabled to engage in business on his own account in a little store on the corner of Hanover and Mechanic Streets. His rent here was at the rate of two hundred dollars a year, and the first year his receipts reached $8,000. At that time, before the advent of the railroad, steamers from Maine and the Provinces arrived early in the morning: and, in

EBEN D. JORDAN.

order to capture the trade of their passengers, the young merchant had his store open at four o'clock, and did a thriving business before breakfast. He was enterprising also in other ways, and the store became soon one of the most popular on the street. At the end of two years he repaid Mr. Stetson, and at the end of four years he had increased his annual sales from $8,000 the first year to $100,000. When he reached the age of twenty-five, being desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge of methods of buying goods in larger markets, and of the broader lines of trade, he sold out his store, and took a position in the widely known and successful house of James M. Beebe & Co. By hard

work, application, and diligent study, he acquired within two years' time a thorough familiarity with the principles of the dry-goods business on a large scale, and of the system which Mr. Beebe had been for a quarter of a century perfecting; and, thus equipped, he at once entered upon a new career as a Boston merchant. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Benjamin L. Marsh, under the firm name of Jordan, Marsh, & Co., and began the upbuilding of the great establishment through which his name has for many years been widely known. The new house began business in a store on Milk Street, near Pearl Street, as wholesale dry-goods jobbers, with a reputation for ability, energy, and integrity; and it was not long before it had built up a permanent and profitable trade. Mr. Jordan introduced the cash system into the jobbing business, instituted other reforms, and improved the methods of trade for the benefit of customers. In order to meet the competition of the importers in the trade who had large credit abroad, he also early went to Europe, and personally established correspondents in England and elsewhere, and obtained all the credit desired. The house steadily progressed and increased its resources, within a few years enlarging its salesrooms and manufacturing departments, and, through its spirit of enterprise constantly maintained, increased its profits and strengthened its name. In 1857, the "panic year," which the firm successfully weathered, it was established on Pearl Street; and in 1861 it bought the retail store on Washington Street, at the corner of Avon Street, then occupying the ground floor of the building, extending to Central Court (now built over in the extension of the establishment), and added the retail to the wholesale business; in 1863 it moved its wholesale department to the Washington Street building, which it entirely occupied; in subsequent years additional quarters were taken; and in 1884 thirteen thousand feet of store space was added to its already great retail establishment, making it the largest dry-goods store in this country, and one of the three largest in the world. During his entire career as a Boston merchant Mr. Jordan was one of the most public-spirited of citizens, ready to lead and advance every movement which commended itself to his judgment for the welfare of the city. In the Civil War period he was among the foremost in promoting patriotism and in furnishing substantial aid to the government. When the first call for troops came, he informed his employees that the firm would pay the cost of outfits of all who should enlist, continue their salaries during their terms of enlistment, and retain their situations for them; and forty-five men enlisted under these terms. He also took a deep interest in the work of the Sanitary Commission, and contributed liberally to its funds. At the time of the Chicago fire of 1872 he was a member of the Boston relief committee, and had an active part in despatching the relief trains; and after the great Boston fire of the same year he made a liberal contribution of $10,000 for the aid especially of the injured firemen. He was a generous patron and supporter of the Great Peace Jubilees of 1869 and 1872, and was a ready contributor to numerous other public undertakings. During the latter part of his life he was an extensive traveller, and made frequent trips across the Atlantic. In the conduct of his immense business he was alert and thorough to the close of his life. He did much for the comfort and well-being of his upward of three thousand employees, and kindly relations always existed between them. In 1886 he established a free evening school for the benefit of such of his employees as chose to avail themselves of this privilege to broaden their education; and two years before he invited twenty-five of them to accompany him on a seven weeks trip to England and France, meeting the entire expense himself. In politics he was a Democrat; but he was not an active party man, and steadfastly refused to take public place. Mr. Jordan was married in Boston, January 13, 1847, to Miss Julia M. Clark, daughter of James Clark, of Boston. They had five children: Walter (deceased), James Clark, Julia Maria (now Mrs. Dumaresq), Eben Dyer, Jr. (the present head of the house of Jordan, Marsh, & Co.), and Alice Jordan (now Mrs. Arthur N. Foster, residing in England).

KELLY, George Reed, of Boston, merchant, was born in Haverhill, June 30, 1859, son of Ezra and Samantha (Reed) Kelly. He is of English ancestry, and descends on both sides from early settlers in New England. On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of John Kelleigh, as the name was first spelled, who came from Newbury, England, in 1635, and settled in the new Newbury of Massachusetts, and whose descendants long lived there, later generations

becoming identified with Haverhill. On the maternal side he traces back to Brianus de Rede, in the year 1139, of Morpeth on Weneback River, Kent, England, whose son William was Bishop of Chichester. And among later ancestors were John Reed, mayor of Norwich in 1388; William Reed, professor of divinity; Bartholomew Reed, mayor of London in 1502; Robert Lord, chief justice of the King's Bench. His first ancestor on the maternal side in New England was Edras Reed, settled in Boston, who was granted land in Muddy River, now Brookline, in 1635, and in 1655 moved to Chelmsford, which was the home

GEO. R. KELLY.

of three generations of his descendants. Colonel William Reed, fourth from Edras, owned Reed's Ferry at Litchfield, N.H., when that was a frontier town. The maternal great-great-grandfather of Mr. Kelly's mother was John Wallace, of Scotch descent, who came from Colivane, County of Antrim, north of Ireland, in 1719 to Londonderry, N.H., and there married in 1721 Annis Barnet, they being the first couple married in Londonderry; and her maternal grandfather, Judge James Wallace, was enrolled in the Revolutionary War at the age of seventeen. George R. Kelly received his earliest education in a private school kept by Miss Mehitable Damon, of Haverhill, well known in its day, and thence entered the public High School. Later he spent a year at the Vermont Episcopal Institute, a son of Bishop Hopkins of Vermont being head master, and then returned to the Haverhill High School, where he completed his preparation for college. At the age of seventeen he entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1880, taking his degree of A.B. *cum laude* June 30, his twenty-first birthday. After leaving college, he returned to Haverhill, and engaged in the manufacture of shoes until 1883, when he came to Boston, and took the position of private secretary to the Hon. Robert Treat Paine. He continued in that capacity through the year in which Mr. Paine served in the Legislature, and then in December, 1885, bought an equal interest in the firm of Wise, Rowan, & Co., importers of window glass, the firm name being changed to Wise, Rowan, & Kelly. On the first of January, 1887, Mr. Wise retired, and the business was continued by the remaining partners till December, 1889, when Mr. Rowan retired, and Mr. Kelly took the business alone; and he has continued it since without a partner, under the firm name of George R. Kelly & Co. He is the pioneer in handling American window glass to any large extent in the New England States. In November, 1892, he arranged for the exclusive sale in New England of the product of the Chambers Glass Company of New Kensington, Penna., the largest and most modern factory of its kind in the world; and since that time, up to which the foreign product had almost a monopoly of this market, the domestic article has been steadily pushing out the foreign. While his importations of window glass from Belgium are still large, the amount is gradually lessening each year; and other importers, both in Boston and New York, are now obliged to buy and sell the American product. Mr. Kelly's business life has absorbed nearly all his time; and with the exception of such minor offices as member of the School Committee of Haverhill in 1882, and delegate to the Democratic gubernatorial conventions in 1892 and 1893, he has held no public place. He is a member of the Free Trade League, of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, of the University Club, of the Essex County Club, Manchester, and of the Pi Eta Society of Harvard College, of which he was secretary when in college. He was married January 19, 1882, to Miss Lillian Bassett Ricker,

eldest daughter of Benjamin and Caroline (Fletcher) Ricker, of Brighton.

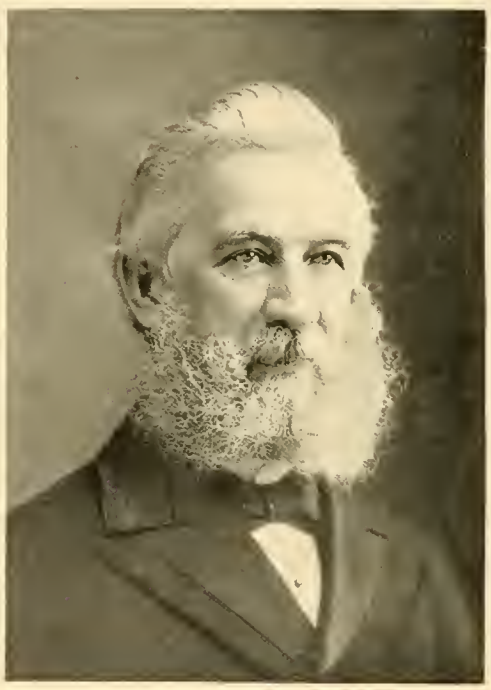
KNEISEL, Franz, of Boston, violinist, concert-master of the Symphony Orchestra, and leader of the Kneisel Quartette, is a native of Roumania, born in Bucharest, January 26, 1865, son of Martin and Victoria Kneisel. His parents were both German. He was educated in Bucharest, and received his first lessons on the violin, when a child, from his father, who was himself an excellent musician. Later he entered the Conservatory at Bucharest, and graduated with a brilliant record in 1880. Then he became a pupil of Grün at the Vienna Conservatory, where he passed through the prescribed two years' course in one year, gaining the first prize, and at the end of the second year won the first prize for the third year's course, with a silver medal awarded by unanimous consent of the examiners, and an extra diploma,— a rare distinction. His talent was so marked throughout his term there that at one of the periodical examinations, where all the students have to play, Court Conductor Hellmesberger, also the director of the Conservatory, observed that there was no need of his playing for examination, for all knew what he could do, but, if he would favor them with a selection, they would be delighted to listen. And after his performance on this occasion Nicolaus Dumba, a wealthy music-lover of Vienna, presented him with a valuable violin, a make of the Italian master Grancino, which he used until some years ago, when he purchased a beautiful Guarnerius. In 1894, however, he was fortunate enough to come into possession of the famous Stradivarius of his teacher Grün, of Vienna, which wonderful instrument he is now using exclusively. Upon his graduation from the Vienna Conservatory Mr. Kneisel made his public début November 14, 1882, in a concert of his own, and sprang at once into public favor. Offered the position of solo violinist in the orchestra of the Imperial Court Theatre, he served there for a year. During that time he also played at the famous Vienna Philharmonic Concerts, on one occasion performing the difficult concerto of Joachim with such success that the society sent him a letter of special commendation, with thanks for his effort. The next year he was concert-master and solo violinist of the Bilse Orchestra, and travelled with that well-known organization in various parts of Germany and Holland, appearing in Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, Amsterdam, and other musical centres, and receiving warm praise from the leading musical critics. In the autumn of 1885 he sailed for America, having accepted the place of first violin and concert-master in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at that time under the leadership of Wilhelm Gericke. Although then unknown to the Boston musical public, and unheralded, his performance of Beethoven's concerto on his first appearance in the Symphony Orchestra brought him instantly to the front; and he has since been an established favor-

FRANZ KNEISEL.

ite, with steadily widening fame. During the latter part of the term of Mr. Nikisch as conductor he led the orchestra in several of its concerts in Western cities, of which the most important were the Symphony concerts given in the Music Hall of the World's Fair, Chicago, winning upon every occasion the applause of audiences and the approval of critics. The Kneisel Quartette, which has become famous throughout the country as a musical organization of great excellence and of the highest standard, was formed by him very soon after the beginning of his engagement with the Symphony Orchestra; and its first concert was given at Chickering Hall in the month of Novem-

ber, 1885. During the ten years since it has given nearly seventy concerts in Boston, appeared many times in all the leading cities of the country, and frequently at educational institutions, — in Cambridge, Wellesley, New Haven, Princeton, Oberlin, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, — receiving the unanimous approval of the critics in every place visited. During this period its membership has changed but little, Mr. Kneisel remaining continuously at the head as leader and first violin; Emanuel Fiedler playing second violin the first two years, when he was succeeded by Otto Roth; Fritz Giese, violoncellist the first four years, Anton Hekking the next three years, and Alwin Schroeder since; and Louis Svecenski, viola, from the beginning. Mr. Kneisel has performed in public for the first time in this country the following works for the violin: concertos by Brahms and Goldmark, while among other works which he has played in all the musical centres of this country are concertos by Spohr, Joachim, Mendelssohn, Paganini, and Viotti. Mr. Kneisel is a member of the Harvard Musical Association, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and honorary member of the Social Club of Artists' "Schlaraffia" of Vienna and the Detroit Society of professional musicians. He was married to Miss Marianne Thoma, and has two children: Robert and Victoria Kneisel.

LAWRENCE, General Samuel Crocker, of Medford, manufacturer, first mayor of the city of Medford, was born in Medford, November 22, 1832, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence. His first ancestor in America was John Lawrence, who came from England, and settled in Watertown in 1635. He obtained his early education in the public schools and at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and, entering Harvard, was graduated with honors in the class of 1855. Soon after leaving college, he went to Chicago, and there engaged in the banking business, as a partner in the firm of Bigelow & Lawrence. This business was successful and to his liking; but at the end of two years, at the earnest request of his father, he returned to Medford, and became a partner in the latter's business, under the firm name of Daniel Lawrence & Sons, distillers. Here he has since remained, and for many years has been the sole proprietor of the works. He has also been successfully engaged in various other interests, especially in railroad matters and the management of important trusts. In 1875 when the old Eastern Railroad was on the verge of bankruptcy, he was elected president of the company, and through his able management the property was kept intact; matters between the creditors and stockholders were so adjusted by means of an enabling act obtained from the Legislature that bankruptcy was avoided, and the valuable leaseholds of the corporation were saved from disruption. General Lawrence entered the State militia when a young man, and, commissioned lieutenant in 1855, was promoted through the various grades to that of colonel of the Fifth



S. C. LAWRENCE.

Regiment in 1860. When the Civil War broke out, his regiment was one of the first in the country to volunteer for service, being tendered by him to Governor Andrew on April 15, 1861. Under orders received just before midnight April 18, it reported for duty with full ranks the next morning, and, being sent to the front, fought with credit in the first battle of Bull Run, in which engagement Colonel Lawrence was wounded. In June, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general in the Massachusetts militia, which rank he held till August, 1864, when he resigned. In 1869 he was elected commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and served

the customary term. He has been connected with the Masonic order since early manhood, and has risen to high position in the organization, having served as grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island the past year. He was made a master Mason in Hiram Lodge of West Cambridge (now Arlington) in 1854, and became a charter member of Mount Hermon Lodge, founded by himself and associates in Medford. He was elected junior warden in 1858, shortly after senior warden, and in 1862 worshipful master, in which position he continued till 1865. In 1870 he was elected grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and he has served as one of the board of directors of that body since 1869. He became a member of St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter in 1855, and a charter member of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter of Medford in 1864. In the latter chapter he has served as captain of the host, excellent scribe and king, and most excellent high priest. In 1879 he was appointed district deputy grand high priest for the eighth capitular district of Massachusetts, in which office he served through 1880. He received the degree of royal and select master in Boston Council. The orders of knighthood were conferred on him in De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston in 1856; and he became a member of the Boston Commandery in 1858. He served one year as sword-bearer, two as generalissimo, and in 1873 became eminent commander. In 1875 he was elected an honorary member of Joseph Warren Commandery of Boston, and later an honorary member of St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia and of Apollo Commandery of Chicago. In 1875 he was elected deputy grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; and since October, 1879, he has served as one of the trustees of its grand fund. He received the degrees of the Royal Order of Scotland in May, 1878, and became one of the original members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the order for the United States of America, and a member of the mother body of the royal order in Scotland. At the same time he was appointed junior grand warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of H. R. M. for the United States. He was invested with the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite to the thirty-first degree inclusive May 9, 1862, with the thirty-second degree a week later, and with the thirty-third degree in December, 1864. He was a charter member of Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Giles F. Yates Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Gourgas Chapter of Rose Croix, and of DeWitt Clinton Consistory, and was elected an honorary member of each of these bodies; also an honorary member of Mount Calvary Chapter of Rose Croix, Lowell, and of Sutton Lodge of Perfection, Salem. From 1862 to 1867 he served as deputy commander-in-chief of the Grand Consistory of Massachusetts. From 1881 to 1883 he was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and it was largely through his efforts that the heavy debt on the Masonic Temple in Boston was paid in full. He was made an active member of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction United States, in 1866, and in 1888 was elected minister of state, which position he still holds. A feature of his Masonic labor has been the establishment of permanent charitable funds in every body with which he has been associated in working offices. He has given much attention to the literature of the order, and he possesses one of the most complete Masonic libraries in the country. General Lawrence has always been keenly interested in the welfare of Medford; and he has done much in various ways, without ostentation, for its advancement. When the old town became a city, in 1892, he was called to the chair as its first mayor by a spontaneous movement of the citizens: and, although he had previously repeatedly declined other public positions offered him, he accepted this office as an especial honor. General Lawrence was married April 28, 1859, at Charlestown, to Caroline Rebecca Badger, daughter of the Rev. William and Rebecca Badger. They have two children: William Badger and Louise Lawrence.

LOCKHART, William Lawson, of Boston, manufacturer of undertakers' goods, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in the town of Horton, July 20, 1829, son of David and Lucy (McNutt) Lockhart. He is of Scotch descent. He was educated in the public schools of his native place. He began work as a ship carpenter when yet a boy, and afterward became a house carpenter, working successfully at that trade for a number of years. He left home at the age of nineteen, and came to Boston, where he has since been established. He entered his present business in 1856.

at East Cambridge, and within a comparatively few years became one of the leading manufacturers and wholesale dealers in caskets, coffins,

W. L. LOCKHART.

and undertakers' goods in this part of the country. His extensive factory is still in East Cambridge, with warerooms in Boston. Mr. Lockhart is a veteran yachtsman, and is a member of the Massachusetts, Hull, and Boston Yacht clubs. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married in 1857 to Miss Lucy O. Smith, of Kennebunk, Me.

LONG, ROBERT JAMES, of Boston, editor of the *British American* and the *American Citizen*, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in the town of Liverpool, January 18, 1849, son of John and Mary (Firth) Long. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He received his education in the common schools and through private tuition after business hours, being at work in his boyhood earning his living. His first work was in a newspaper office in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, which he entered at the age of thirteen. He remained there for five years, and then engaged in the general printing business as an employee in the establishment of Rand, Avery, & Co., at that time on Cornhill, Boston. His work here covered a period of seven years. In 1875 he engaged in the printing and publishing business on his own account, establishing himself on Bromfield Street; and he has continued in this business and on this street since that date. He has been editor of the *British American* and the *American Citizen* since 1887. In 1895 he was elected president of the Boston Daily Publishing Company, the proprietors of the Boston *Daily Standard*. He is chiefly interested in patriotic, temperance, and charitable work, and in woman suffrage. In politics he is classed as a Prohibition-Republican. He has neither held nor sought public place, and is not connected with any of the numerous societies and clubs in Boston. He was married June 25, 1878, to Miss Julia M. Smith, of Port Huron, Mich. They have

R. J. LONG.

had five children: Wesley R., Robert J., George R. (deceased), Cedric B., and Edelweis Searles Long.

MASTERS, EZEKIEL WOODWORTH, of Boston, master of dancing, was born in Nova Scotia, May 14, 1833, son of Ezekiel and Frances Elizabeth (Hays) Masters. His paternal ancestors were English, and, being Loyalists in America, at the time of the Revolution fled to the province of Nova Scotia, where they took up large tracts of

land, and turned their attention to farming. His paternal grandfather settled in Cornwallis, near Grand Pré, the home of Evangeline, Gabriel Lajeunesse, and the rest of the "simple Acadian farmers." On the maternal side he traces his ancestry back to the Huguenots; and to that strain is credited the desire of his parents that he should become a clergyman,—an idea that they were reluctantly obliged to abandon; for he inclined to a more active life. His early education was obtained in the schools of Nova Scotia, and later in Boston. Finding the course of study in the public schools here different from that which he had pursued in Nova Scotia, attendance at the public school was discontinued after a short time; and he received private instruction as preparatory for a business career. Natural taste turned him toward mechanical pursuits, which he followed for several years. Later on the study of music led to the train of the twin sister, dancing; and in 1850 he entered the school for dancing conducted by H. N. Huston, where he took a two years' course. The style of dancing practised here was that of the "old school"; and, having a desire for perfection, he next arranged for a course of lessons under Professor William Napoleon Bell. Within a few weeks the professor, admiring his proficiency as a dancer, offered him the position of assistant, promising that at the end of a three years' course he would make him the best teacher of dancing in the United States. The prospect was alluring, and soon led to contract to enter upon professional duties. At that time round dancing was a new feature, and the young disciple of Terpsichore entered upon the work of acquirement with zeal. The rotary work lent such a charm to practice that the small hours of the night often found him diligently employed in the study and practice of rhythmical motion. All the technicalities of the art of dancing were faithfully studied, and this necessitated the acquirement in part of the French language. *Jeté*, *coupé*, *Rond de Jambe*, and *Pas de Basque* became loving terms to him as soon as their definitions were acquired. Subsequently the more classical work of fancy dancing was attained under the tutelage of some of the most celebrated masters of England and America. In 1858 Mr. Masters became principal of a school of his own; and from that time to the present, with the exception of the Civil War period, he has maintained his school, which is recognized by many as the leading school for dancing in New England. A feature in his professional life has been composition; and many of the exhibition dances now in general use by the dancing fraternity of this country are his invention, while many of the ordinary dances of society have originated with him or have been largely improved by him. The glide waltz, the redowa schottische, the Yorke, the waltz-lanciers, may be included in the list of his works. Realizing the necessity of reform both in methods of teaching and style of society dancing, Mr. Masters in 1883 founded an organization known as the American National Association, composed of masters of dancing of the United States and Canada. He filled the office of president for ten years; and, declining re-election at the Chicago convention of the association in 1893, he was elected secretary, which position he still retains. This organization is accomplishing much by its efforts to make social dancing more uniform throughout the country. Mr. Masters has frequently delivered historical lectures on dancing and kindred subjects in different cities, and has also contributed articles on the same subjects to magazines and

E. WOODWORTH MASTERS.

periodicals. In 1883 he began the publication of the *Galop*, a paper devoted to the interests of dancing and the profession, of which he is at

present editor and proprietor. He is a member of a number of social orders, including the Sons of Temperance, the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, and the Knights of Malta. In military life he has been a member of the Boston Fusiliers, from which he was drawn as a non-commissioned officer on the staff of Colonel Henry W. Wilson of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and he organized the first regimental band for that corps in 1873, which band filled a contract for thirty-seven public concerts for the city of Boston during the summer seasons. The duties of his profession have prevented any participation in politics or public life, although well fitted for political work as an experienced speaker. He was married to his present wife (Clara A. Whitten) in 1880, the ceremony taking place at Odd Fellows' Hall, Boston, on the night of his annual party of that year, the service being performed by the Rev. Minot J. Savage. He has five children: Ethelston Moore, Earle Woodworth, Deane Whitten, Grace Grayle, and Parke Hayes Masters. He has resided in Roxbury for several years, his academy being in Park Square, Boston.

McLAUTHLIN, GEORGE THOMAS, of Boston, manufacturer, was born in Duxbury, October 11, 1826, son of Martin and Hannah (Reed) McLauthlin; died in Boston, July 20, 1895. He was of Scotch-English ancestry. His first ancestors in New England on the paternal side settled in Pembroke, the next town to Duxbury, in the early part of the seventeenth century; and through his mother he descended from the Reeds, who settled in Weymouth in 1635. His father's family name was originally Maglathlin, and underwent several changes before that of McLauthlin was finally adopted. His maternal grandfather was Colonel Jesse Reed, an inventor of distinction, whose inventions included the nail machine, which is to-day used in practically its original form wherever "cut nails" are made, also a line of machinery for making and preparing the nail plates for that machine, and various other mechanical devices, many of which are in general use. His father was a machinist. Mr. McLauthlin inherited his grandfather's inventive genius, and, with his brother, Martin P., was brought up by his father under strict industrial training. He attended the public schools of East Bridgewater, to which place his parents removed when he was a child of two years, and subsequently took courses at the Adelphian Academy, meeting his board and other expenses from his own earnings. At sixteen years of age he undertook shoemaking, without instruction: and the next year began to employ help in his modest business. Thus, working mornings and evenings, while attending school the greater part of the day, and longer hours between school terms, he earned the means through which he obtained his academic training. His eagerness for knowledge led him to continue his studies while at his work, the work-

GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN.

bench serving the purpose of a desk for the open books. At the age of eighteen he was unexpectedly solicited to teach a public school, and, accepting the offer gladly, followed teaching through four winters, first in Hanson, then in Pembroke, and the last two terms in the North Marshfield graded school, with exceptional success, meanwhile continuing his shoemaking and studies. At the age of twenty he conceived the plan of running his shoe shop on the system of subdivision of work, giving each workman employed a special part of the work on each shoe; and this, it is believed, was the origin and beginning of the "gang system" in shoe manufacturing. In the execu-

tion of his plan he was joined by a schoolmate, James S. Barrell (who became in later years master of a Cambridge school), and they employed three other boys (each of whom afterward became a successful business man), the five boys constituting the "gang." All soon became experts in their parts of the work, and the profitableness of the new system was quickly demonstrated. The rolling-machine, which was then slowly superseding the lap-stone, and the shoe-jack in place of the knee-strap, were used in the shop. Upon attaining his majority, Mr. McLauthlin, led by his mechanical taste, sought a wider field, and, entering into partnership with his brother, Martin P., began, almost without means, the manufacture of shoe machinery at Marshfield. At that time this was a new industry in which few were engaged; and shoemakers were slow to drop the old lap-stone for an inexpensive rolling-machine, or add to their modest "bench kit" of tools a cheap leather skiving and welt-splitting machine, although these machines would save their cost in a short time. Consequently, the new business at the beginning proved too limited for two; and George T. soon after bought out his brother's interest. In 1850 he moved to Plymouth, and there added to his shoe machinery manufacture the making of water-wheels and general machinery. In this business he prospered, and through the extensive introduction of his wheels, which early found market in nearly every State and Territory in the United States, in Canada, South America, Turkey, and Africa, became widely known as the "water-wheel man." In 1852 he opened a Boston office on State Street, and two years later moved his works to Boston, establishing them on Albany Street. In 1858 he removed to East Boston, leasing the machine works there of the East Boston Iron Company, which he added to his own. In 1861 his works were destroyed in the destructive fire of the Fourth of July that year caused by fire-crackers, when fifteen acres of property were burned over; and before the fire had ceased he had purchased the works of William Adams & Co., at No. 120 Fulton Street, Boston. Here his factory has since been established, and his office from 1864. After his purchase of those premises he added the manufacture of steam-engines, elevators, and other machinery along the lines which had been followed by William Adams & Co. In 1878 he made further additions, purchasing a considerable portion of the stock of portable engines of the J. C. Hoadley Company, and becoming the successor to its portable engine business. Mr. Hoadley was at the same time secured by him as consulting engineer, and was retained in that capacity until his death in 1886. Mr. McLauthlin was much engaged in labor-saving inventions, experiments, and tests. His most extensive work in the latter class was a series of comparative model tests on water-wheels, begun in 1860 and finished in 1868. Requiring a testing apparatus for absolute accuracy, he perfected an ingenious automatic affair which maintained the water at one exact level, accurately recorded the time of the test, recorded to a fraction the pounds of water used for each test, and the exact distance the weight was raised,— all during the time only that the wheel was in regular working operation. The operator had only to prepare the wheel, set the apparatus for the test, hoist the gate, and close it after the finish of the test. He could then take off the automatically noted records, and with slight mathematical calculations compared with those formerly necessary determine the result to within one-twentieth of one per cent. of absolute accuracy. Mr. McLauthlin was a director in various companies in which he held interests. He was married in 1854 to Miss Clara M. Holden, daughter of the late Freeman Holden, of Boston. She died in 1882.

MIXTER, Samuel Jason, M.D., of Boston, was born in Hardwick, May 10, 1855, son of William and Mary (Ruggles) Mixter. He was educated at Towers Park Latin School and the Brimmer School, Boston, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took a course in physics, and graduated in 1875. He studied medicine in the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1879. After leaving the medical school, he spent a year in the Massachusetts General Hospital as house officer, and then, going abroad, further studied for two years in Vienna. He has since practised in Boston. He was for seven years demonstrator of anatomy in the Harvard Medical School, and has served as surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, surgeon to the Carney Hospital, and consulting surgeon to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the American Surgical Association, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, of

the Boston Society for Medical Sciences, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the M. P., St. Botolph, and Athletic clubs. Dr.

S. J. MIXTER.

Mixter was married, August 12, 1879, to Miss Wilhelmina Galloupe, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah A. (Kittredge) Galloupe, of Boston. They have had five children: William Jason, Charles Galloupe, Roger Conant (deceased), George, and Samuel Mixter.

NIELSON, Carl S., of Boston, builder, and operator in suburban real estate, is a native of Denmark, born in Aarhuus, June 12, 1856, son of Severine Sorenson and Niels (Jargen) Nielson. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school, he served five years an indentured apprenticeship at bricklaying, and, receiving a diploma from an examining board created for that purpose, became a journeyman. During his apprenticeship he also studied architecture and drafting as a building engineer. He came to this country in 1880, and at first worked at his trade of bricklaying for some of the leading builders in Boston, among them Woodbury & Leighton and Connery & Wentworth. In 1889 he formed a partnership with A. E. Blanchard, of Everett, and began building extensively in that suburban city. They erected about two hundred and fifty dwellings for sale and to order, and during the same time built a large brick business block for W. F. Fitzgerald on Chelsea Street, a large school-house for the city on Beacham Street, three large business blocks on Broadway and Ferry Street, and several brick and wooden houses in Chelsea. The partnership was dissolved in 1892; and since that time Mr. Nielson has continued the business alone, building a large number of houses in Everett. In 1892 he extended his operations into the Dorchester District of Boston, purchasing there a tract of thirty-six acres, bounded by three streets and the New York & New England Railroad, and beginning on an extensive scale the building of modern dwellings for the market. He then opened a Dorchester office on the corner of Norfolk Street and Mountain Avenue, and also a main office in the city proper at No. 1 Beacon Street. In 1895 he acquired an interest in a car company, and was made president of the company. In politics Mr. Nielson generally acts with the Republican party,

CARL S NIELSON.

but takes no active part in political work. He belongs to no clubs or other organizations, finding his time fully occupied by his business and his

home. He was married March 31, 1877, to Miss Marie Jansen. They have an adopted daughter: Mena Nielson. The family now reside in Dorchester, where Mr. Nielson has built his house within the large tract of land which he acquired for development in 1892.

NILES, WILLIAM HARMON, of Cambridge, professor of geology and physical geography in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Wellesley College, and Boston University, was born in Northampton, May 18, 1838. His father was the Rev. Asa Niles, and his mother, Mary A. (Marey) Niles. He inherited from his father a quick, retentive memory, and from his mother a genuine love of nature. In boyhood he was fond of collecting and studying minerals and plants, and his subsequent career was clearly foreshadowed by his youthful recreations. His early education was received in the public schools of Worthington, where he then resided; and later he went to Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. His love for natural science was there developed by the instructions and encouragement of his uncle, Oliver Marey, LL.D., now professor at the North-western University. Acting under his advice, he went to Cambridge to become a student of the late Professor Louis Agassiz at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, where he remained four years, and where he was intimately associated with young men who have since become distinguished in science. To extend his scientific education, he became a member of the junior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College, and graduated Ph.B. in 1867. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1870. He began teaching in public schools at seventeen years of age, and before his graduation he frequently delivered public lectures. He was also early employed by the Massachusetts State Board of Education as instructor in natural sciences, and as evening lecturer at "State Teachers' Institutes," in which work he continued for ten successive years. In 1867 he began giving courses of public lectures and lyceum lectures upon geological and geographical subjects, sometimes speaking from seventy to one hundred times in a single season. He was repeatedly called to give full courses of ten or twelve lectures each. The Lowell Institute in Boston, the Peabody Institution in Baltimore, and Wakefield, Mass., were among the places at which he was thus welcomed as a public speaker. Upon the lyceum courses in some towns he appeared nearly every season. In 1871 he was appointed professor of physical geography in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1878 became professor of geology and geography. In 1875 he was made an instructor of geology in Boston University, and four years later advanced to the professorship. In 1882 he became connected with Wellesley College as stated lecturer in geology; and in 1888 he was appointed professor in charge of the department of geology,

WM. H. NILES.

which had just been established. These three professorships are held by him at the present time. He is the president of the Boston Society of Natural History, which position he has occupied since 1892, and is the president of the New England Meteorological Society, and a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a fellow of the Geological Society of America, member of the National Geographical Society, member of the Society of American Naturalists, and corresponding member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Peabody Academy of Sciences, also a member of the Appalach-

ian Mountain Club, of which he was president in 1879. Professor Niles has been a contributor to scientific literature, and among his published writings the following titles appear: "Geological Formations of the Burlington Limestone," with Charles Wachsmuth, "Shells from the 'Till' in Boston Harbor," "Traces of Ancient Operations in the Oil Region of Pennsylvania," "Peculiar Phenomena observed in Quarrying," "Agency of Glaciers in the Excavations of Valleys and Lake Basins," "Expansions, Movements, and Fractures of Rocks," "Zones of Physical Features upon the Slopes of Mountains," and "Recent Floods in Germany." Much of his work is to be found in the printed Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. He was married December 31, 1868, to Miss Helen M. Plympton, youngest daughter of Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, of Cambridge. They have no children.

PARTRIDGE, Horace, of Boston, merchant, was born in Walpole, May 27, 1822, son of Hervey and Rachel (Paine) Partridge. He is on the maternal side of the Paines of Maine, a cousin of Henry W. Paine, of Cambridge. His father was a blacksmith; and his boyhood was passed in farm work and blacksmithing, with attendance at district schools during the winter months. From Walpole the family moved to Dedham when he was an infant. When he was twelve years old, they moved again to Newton Upper Falls, thence two years later to Mill Village, and within the next two years to South Royalston. In about 1840, when the survey of the route of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad was under way, he carried the chain for a time. Although he was a working boy, his business career may be said to have fairly begun at the age of twenty, when he was engaged in selling goods for an elder brother. At twenty-one he was "on the road," selling on his own account. While the Vermont & Massachusetts road was building, he supplied the families of the workmen with groceries, dry goods, shoes, and other merchandise, over a route between Gardner and Greenfield, making his headquarters at Athol. Prospering in this enterprise, he decided to try his fortune in Boston; and, accordingly, in 1848 he came to the city, and joined his brother, who was then engaged in the dry-goods business at No. 78 Federal Street. A year later he opened a place of his own, at No. 49 Hanover Street, and began a brisk trade as an auctioneer. From this he soon developed into a retail and wholesale dealer in fancy goods and Yankee notions. He remained at No. 49 Hanover Street until that building was about to be razed. Then he moved to No. 125, the "Diamond Block." A few years later, that block coming down, he made a third move to No. 105; and, that in turn after a while meeting the same fate, he moved once again, this time to No. 27. Here he was able to remain for twelve years, when, that building being doomed for the widening of the street, he was

HORACE PARTRIDGE.

obliged to make a fifth move. He then established himself at No. 51, and, soon after adding Nos. 53 and 55, became permanently fixed. His business steadily enlarged and extended until he became one of the largest dealers in his line. He was a pioneer in the Christmas toy and presents trade, and early engaged in the importation of immense quantities of dolls and many branches of European toys as well as fancy goods. He continued alone until his admittance to partnership of his son-in-law, Benjamin F. Hunt, Jr. Subsequently also admitting his son, Frank P. Partridge, he established the firm name of Horace Partridge & Co., under which name the business

has since been conducted. In 1885, when the Hanover Street quarters — the entire block Nos. 51 to 55 — had become outgrown, contract was made with the late Frederick L. Ames for the building then erected at Nos. 63 to 97 Lincoln Street, covering two hundred and ten feet on that street, two hundred and thirty feet on Essex Place, one hundred feet on Tufts Street, and one hundred and fifty feet on Essex Street, the firm taking a twenty years' lease of five lofts, twenty-seven thousand feet on each floor. Meanwhile a large retail store on Washington Street and Temple Place was established, the original Hanover Street establishment being retained. Mr. Hunt, with Frederick R. Smith, was given charge of the Lincoln Street department, Mr. Partridge, the younger, the Washington Street store, while Mr. Partridge, senior, remained at the old stand from which these extensive branches had developed. Mr. Hunt also makes the foreign purchases for the house, going annually to Europe. Business in the commodious Lincoln Street store was carried on successfully till the 10th of March, 1893, when the largest conflagration that Boston had suffered since the "great fire" of 1872 occurred, in which this store was burned to the ground. Since that loss Mr. Partridge and his associates have contented themselves with the "old stand" on Hanover Street, and are determined not to experiment further on locations. The store conducted by Frank P. Partridge is now at No. 335 Washington, and its principal trade is bicycles and lawn tennis outfits. In addition to the conduct of his large business, Mr. Partridge has also invested considerably in suburban real estate. He has built and owned more than a hundred dwelling-houses, and he now has a goodly village of houses in Somerville which he leases or rents. He also leases and rents a number of public halls. He has built on North Avenue (now Massachusetts Avenue), Cambridge, within a handsome lot,— precisely the size of the ground of the Lincoln Street store,— a comfortable house for himself, one for his son, and two for tenants; and on an adjoining lot Mr. Hunt has built for his family. Mr. Partridge is devoted to fruit and flower culture, and takes great pleasure and pride in the cultivation of his grounds and garden. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and possesses more than a hundred prize tickets received for his fruit and flower displays at its exhibitions. He is devoted to his business and to work, and for upward of forty years has averaged eighteen hours of work, either in his store or upon the grounds about his Cambridge home, a day. He says that he has never had any desire to join any organization for shortening the hours of labor. Among the more than four thousand hands which he has employed during his business career in Boston, many have served long terms with him. One clerk has been in his employ for forty years and more, and half a dozen for a quarter of a century each. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for thirty-five years; and he has been as attentive to the duties of membership as to his business, never missing an artillery election, parade, or dinner. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office or been drawn to the management of political machinery, taking no part in caucussing and fighting shy of caucuses. He was married, when he was engaged in selling goods "on the road," June 17, 1847, to Miss Martha Ann Stratton, daughter of Samuel and Livia (Rawson) Stratton, of the town of Gill. They have had five children: Jenny Lind (now Mrs. Benjamin F. Hunt, Jr.), Frank Pierce (now in partnership with his father), Nellie Rosalie (now Mrs. William E. Nickerson), Lizzie Lucille, and Horace Partridge, Jr., both of whom died in infancy.

PAUR, Emil, of Boston, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was born in Czernowitz, Austria, July 29, 1855, son of Franz and Emilie (Rauh) Paur. His father was a musician, pupil of Czerny, a conductor, and also a teacher of music. He was educated in Vienna. His musical studies began early at home. He became a pupil at the Vienna Conservatory, studying there the violin with Hellmesberger and composition with Dessoff, and soon attained a good name as an excellent pianist and violinist. He graduated from the Conservatory with high honors, receiving the first prize and the large medal, and secured the place of first violin in the orchestra of the Vienna Opera House. Soon displaying an exceptional talent for conducting, he was appointed to conduct a great performance of a new oratorio, "Die Sieben Todsünden," in Berlin; and after that he was given the position of court conductor at Cassel in 1876, when he was but twenty-one. His success there brought him a higher offer from Königsberg, which he accepted;

and shortly after, in 1880, he was made first conductor and director of the Abonnements Konzerte and the court theatre at Mannheim. He remained in Mannheim nine years, and in 1891 went to Leipzig as first conductor at the opera, where he was engaged when he was secured by Henry L. Higginson to succeed Mr. Nikisch as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. While at the Stadttheater he also conducted orchestra concerts in Leipzig with marked success. Meanwhile he had become widely known as an accomplished pianist, a master of the violin, and a composer for the violin, piano, and orchestra, and of numerous songs. He has been called by competent critics one of the most thorough and conscientious conductors of the day, especially qualified, by his magnetism and generalship, for concert conducting. His début in Boston was made October 13–14, 1893; and he has fully maintained the brilliant orchestra, of which he is at the head, at the high standard to which it was brought by his accomplished predecessors. He is a member of no organizations other than musical, shrinks from publicity, and is domestic in his habits. He

EMIL PAUR.

is German with all his heart. Mr. Paur was married January 29, 1882, to Marie Burger, a fine pianist, whom he first met in Mannheim, when she was a pupil of Leschetitzky at Vienna. They have two boys: Hans and Kurt Paur.

FREDERICK H. PRINCE.

PRINCE, Frederick Henry, of Boston, banker and broker, was born in Winchester, November 30, 1860. He is the youngest son of Frederick O. Prince, secretary of the National Democratic Committee for twenty-eight consecutive years, member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1853, several terms a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, and mayor of Boston in 1877, 1879, 1880, and 1881. He is of distinguished ancestry, descendant in the direct line of Elder John Prince (son of John Prince, rector of East Sheffield, England, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, when the Prince family were living in Shrewsbury on their estate "Abbey Foregate"), who joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1633, settling in Hull, and of Thomas Prince (H.C. 1707), grandson of Elder John, who was the colleague of Dr. Samuel Sewall, minister, of the South Church in Boston from 1717 till his death in 1758, a period of forty years. His great-grandfather, James Prince, was a leading merchant of his day in Boston, naval officer at the port of Boston by appointment of President Jefferson, and subsequently marshal for the District of Massachu-

setts under presidents Madison and Monroe. His mother was a daughter of Barnard Henry, of Philadelphia, born at Gibraltar, where Mr. Henry was United States consul for many years. He was educated in public and private schools, and entered Harvard in 1878. Leaving college in his junior year to engage in business, within five years he established the banking house of F. H. Prince & Co. (1885), and engaged in large financial operations. In 1889 he entered into negotiations with Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, and the Vanderbilts for the purchase of the Chicago Stock Yards, and organized the syndicate of London and Boston bankers who subsequently acquired the property at a valuation of $23,000,000. Subsequently he conceived the plan of uniting the Philadelphia & Reading, the Boston & Maine, and the New York & New England Railroad systems under one management, the development of which was wide-reaching in its effects, and precipitated the consolidation of rival corporations. In the reorganization of the New York & New England Railroad at this time he became vice-president. He is a director of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company. Mr. Prince married in 1888 a daughter of George H. Norman, of Newport, R.I.

QUINCY, Josiah, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, mayor of Boston for 1896–97, was born in Quincy, son of Josiah Phillips and Helen Fanny (Huntington) Quincy. He is of the distinguished Quincy family, great-grandson of the Josiah Quincy who was the second mayor of Boston,—holding the office for six years, 1823–29, after having served in Congress from 1805 to 1813, several terms in the State Senate, as speaker of the House of Representatives in 1821–22, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1820, judge of the municipal court of Boston, and, after his retirement from the mayoralty, president of Harvard College from 1829 to 1845,—and grandson of the Josiah Quincy who was mayor of Boston from 1846 to 1849, having previously been president of the Boston Common Council for five years and president of the State Senate one year (1842). His first ancestor in America was Edmund Quincy, from England in 1628, who was one of the committee appointed to purchase from William Blaxton, the first European settler in Shawmut, now Boston, his right to the peninsula. Edmund subsequently settled on lands granted him at Mt. Wollaston, now Quincy, and died there December, 1635. He had two sons, Daniel and Edmund, from the younger of whom — Edmund — Mr. Quincy descends in the direct line through Edmund, his second son. Of Daniel's son John, John Quincy Adams was great-grandson and namesake. Edmund, son of Edmund second, left two sons, Edmund — a daughter of whom married John Hancock — and Josiah. Josiah was a merchant and some time in public life. He built the homestead in Quincy, until recent years occupied by his descendants, and now in the possession of the Quincy Historical Society. His third son, Josiah, was prominent among the patriots in Boston during the years immediately preceding the Revolution, was a leading lawyer and orator, of counsel in the defence of Captain Preston and his soldiers concerned in the "Boston Massacre" of 1770, was conspicuous in the Old South Meeting-house gathering which was followed by the destruction of the "detested tea" in 1773, and died upon his way home from England, where he had gone to consult with friends of the patriots there, in 1775, at the youthful age of thirty-one. His son Josiah was the second mayor of Boston, above re-

JOSIAH QUINCY.

ferred to; the latter's son Josiah, the second Mayor Quincy of Boston; and his son Josiah,— Josiah Phillips Quincy,— father of the present Josiah and third Mayor Quincy of Boston. Mr. Quincy's father was born in Boston, and is a member of the Suffolk bar, but has never been in practice. He is author of several dramas, one under the title of "Lyteria," published in 1855, and another entitled "Charicles," published in 1856; and has written numerous political essays, discussing the "Protection of Majorities" (1876), double taxation, and other questions. Mr. Quincy's mother was a daughter of Judge Huntington, of the former Superior Court of Suffolk County. Mr. Quincy was fitted for college at the Adams Academy, Quincy, when Dr. Dimock was head-master, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1880. After leaving college, he served for a year as instructor in the academy in which he had been a student, under Dr. William Everett who was at that time at its head. He then travelled in Europe, and upon his return entered the Harvard Law School, but took only a portion of the full course. In 1883 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, but he has never been in active practice. His interest in public matters was manifested when a college student, and in 1881 he became secretary of the Civil Service Reform League of Massachusetts. Two years later he became secretary of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League. He first participated actively in politics in the national campaign of 1884, as a member of the Committee of One Hundred, which represented the Massachusetts Independents leading in the movement for Cleveland against Blaine; and from that time he has been actively identified with the Democratic party. In 1886 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature for the Fifth Norfolk District, composed of the towns of Quincy and Weymouth, and served two terms in that body (1887–88), retiring to accept in 1888 the Democratic nomination for Congress against the Hon. Elijah A. Morse, in a strong Republican district. Unsuccessful in that contest, he was returned the next year to the House of 1890, and was re-elected a member for 1891. During his four years' service in the Legislature he was active on the floor and in committee work, and in the sessions of 1890 and 1891 was the recognized leader on the Democratic side. He served on the committees on labor, rules, cities, election laws, and woman suffrage, and also on two special investigating committees. In 1890, the year in which Governor Russell was first elected, he was chosen secretary of the Democratic State Committee; in 1891 became chairman of the executive committee, and in 1892 chairman of the full committee, which position he held till 1894. He was also one of the organizers and original members of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, formed in 1888. In 1892 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, and was chosen by the delegation as the Massachusetts member of the Democratic National Committee. Subsequently made a member of the campaign committee of the national organization, at the headquarters in New York he had charge of the preparation and distribution of documents, and of the newspaper work connected with the campaign. In March, 1893, immediately after the inauguration of President Cleveland, he was offered the position of First Assistant Secretary of State, which place he accepted with the understanding that he should only be expected to hold it temporarily, being unwilling to remain long in Washington. In this capacity — Secretary Gresham desiring to confine himself entirely to diplomatic work — Mr. Quincy represented the department in the reorganization of the consular service to improve the service and bring it into harmony with the tariff reform tendencies of the administration. After serving as Assistant Secretary for six months, he resigned, and, returning to Massachusetts, took an active part in the State campaign of 1893. In the winter of 1894 he was again in Washington, acting as counsel for the Argentine government in the preparation of its side of the boundary dispute between that country and Brazil, which was submitted to President Cleveland as arbitrator. From the close of the campaign of 1894 till his nomination for the mayoralty in 1895, he was less actively engaged in politics, devoting his attention mainly to street railway matters, having become a director of and counsel for the Quincy and Boston Street Railway Company and two smaller companies. He was, however, a frequent and effective speaker on the stump in the campaign of 1895. Mr. Quincy is a member of the Union Club, the Loyal Legion, and various other organizations. He is unmarried. He has resided in Boston through the winter seasons for many years, and been a legal resident of the city since 1891.

RICHARDS, Calvin Adams, of Boston, merchant and street railway manager, was born in Dorchester, March 4, 1828, son of Isaiah D. and Caroline (Capen) Richards; died in Boston, February 15, 1892. He was educated in the public schools. Leaving school at the age of thirteen to assist his father in the latter's business, he early exhibited exceptional executive ability; and, when he was yet quite a young man, his father came to depend upon him for assistance and counsel. He devoted his thoughts and attention entirely to business and to the care of his mother, who was in delicate health during the closing years of her

C. A. RICHARDS.

life, denying himself many of the pleasures of young men. Three brothers also joined his father in the business, and he remained with them till 1861, when he opened a large establishment of his own on Washington Street; and here during the years of the Civil War and those immediately following he amassed a fortune. While connected with his father's business, he was elected to the Boston Common Council, where he served three terms, 1858–59 and 1861. In 1862 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. The experience he gained in these branches of the city government, especially as a speaker on the floor, he valued; and he was thereby led to public speaking, becoming especially happy as an after-dinner speaker at dining club tables, being magnetic and having a rare wit. In 1873 Mr. Richards made an extended tour of Europe with his family; and upon his return in 1874 he was induced to relinquish business cares somewhat, and take a place in the directory of the Metropolitan Railroad Company. In that body he soon made his executive power felt, and was urged to take the presidency of the company. This he did, and found the office no easy one. The railroad was on the verge of bankruptcy, and a powerful rival corporation had been allowed by the former management aggressively to push its way. Mr. Richards's task was to restore his road to its former position, and how thoroughly he accomplished it is known to all street railroad men familiar with the history of street railway development in American cities. When he entered the business, he knew nothing of street railroading; but he was quick to grasp its details, and speedily became master of the situation. Under his management the Metropolitan became the largest and one of the best managed street railways in the country, strong and rich; and his methods were copied by other street railway companies in this country and abroad. In all matters of importance in the interest of his road, or affecting it, before the Legislature or the city government, he personally appeared; and his arguments, with his strong personal magnetism, shrewd common sense, and intimate knowledge of street railway affairs, were almost always successful in winning his points and overcoming his opponents, often represented by some of the ablest attorneys of the profession. He labored zealously for the interests of the stockholders of the road; and he had the good will of his employees, although a firm and strict master, holding all up to the line of duty, being found always ready to hear and fully examine complaints and to deal fairly with those under him. In 1885 he was made president of the American Street Railway Association, composed of the executive forces of the leading street railroads in the United States and Canada; and he took great interest in the annual conventions of the organization held in the different cities, in which he made himself a power by his foresight and wisdom. He was among the earliest to predict the use of electric power for street-cars, and was almost the first man publicly to discuss it, bringing the matter forward in a memorable speech at the annual banquet of

the American Street Railway Association given in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, in October, 1884. In 1887, after the consolidation of all the street railways in Boston and the absorption of the Metropolitan in the West End Street Railway Company, Mr. Richards became connected with the latter as general manager under President Whitney; but after a few week's service he resigned. Upon his retirement as president of the Metropolitan Company, with its union with the West End, he was given a complimentary banquet by his associates, and on this occasion was presented with a massive bronze, the silver plate of which was thus inscribed: "Presented to Calvin A. Richards, by the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in recognition of his valuable services as president, by vote of the directors, October 24, 1887." For a short time after his withdrawal from the West End management he was connected with the Boston Heating Company. Then he retired to private life. The closing act of his business life was the purchase and remodelling of the large office building, at No. 114 State Street, which bears his name. His death was the result of disease following an attack of "la grippe," immediately after the completion of the Richards Building in January, 1890. He recovered sufficiently from "la grippe" to pass the summer at the Isles of Shoals, and had journeyed to the South in the spring of 1891, when he had a critical attack of "angina pectoris" on the train from St. Augustine to New York. Another attack of the same trouble was suffered at Richfield Springs, where he was taking the sulphur baths, in the autumn of 1891. Thereafter he steadily failed; and his death finally occurred suddenly, in February following, at his home in Boston. His funeral was attended by an unusually large number of prominent business and professional men; and he was mourned as an able and successful business man, a firm friend, a good neighbor, a tender and loving husband and father. Mr. Richards was married February 17, 1852, to Miss Ann R. Babcock, daughter of Dexter Babcock, of the wholesale grocery firm of Babcock & Coolidge, Boston. They had two children: a son, who was instantly killed by lightning in 1863, and a daughter.

RICHTER, George Henry, of Boston, merchant and manufacturer, is a native of New York State, born in Watertown, March 23, 1860, son of Charles Christian and Margaret (Wourm) Richter. His parents were born in Germany, but came to this country before their marriage. They were

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married in Utica, N.Y., both having relatives there, and settled in Watertown, where Mr. Richter, Sr., was some time employed as a mechanical expert, having a thorough knowledge of machinery and fine tool work. Subsequently, in 1867, he moved his family to Lowville, N.Y., and engaged there for himself, forming a partnership with a friend, in the manufacture of machinery. A few years later he established a hardware business. George Henry was the third youngest of six children, three of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools, at the Lowville Academy, the Cortland (N.Y.) Normal School, and through private instruction in several branches of study in which he was especially interested. He began his business career in his father's hardware store. After spending some time there, during which period he became much interested in the local and district work of the Young Men's Christian Association, he received a call through the State committee to the general secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association at Hudson City, N.Y. This call he accepted, after further preparation for the work by special studies at

Newburg, N.Y. and entered upon his duties in September, 1881. A year later a call was extended to him from the St. Paul (Minn.) Young Men's Christian Association to become its general secretary, which position, after going to St. Paul to look over the field, he accepted conditionally. Upon his return to Hudson, however, he was persuaded of his duty to remain there, and consequently declined the St. Paul offer. In 1883 he received and accepted a call to the assistant State secretaryship for New York State, with headquarters in New York City. In 1884 he resigned this position to devote some time to reading and study. Having accomplished his object, he re-engaged in business, becoming connected with the Schlicht & Field Company in Rochester, N.Y., in the success of which firm's successors he is still interested as a customer and as their New England representative, although now in business for himself. While in the employ of this company, he went to Canada to introduce its office devices into the government departments at Ottawa and into the offices of the larger commercial houses. After two years of this work a Canadian stock company was organized in Toronto, of which he became vice-president. In 1886 he went to London, England, in charge of the exhibit of his company and of one other, during the Colonial Exhibition. He remained in London for the greater part of a year, and while there assisted in forming a successful English stock company, in which he became a stockholder. Returning to America, in April, 1887, he came to Boston, and began his present business, under the firm name of George H. Richter & Co. (the "Co." being nominal), as New England representative of the Schlicht & Field Company, as stated above, and dealer in other office devices, with office at No. 171 Devonshire Street. His business steadily increased until now he occupies capacious quarters at No. 92 Franklin Street, with one of the most complete lines of modern office devices and furniture to be found in New England or perhaps in the United States. Since beginning business in Boston, Mr. Richter, being fertile in mechanical ideas, and having studied the needs in commercial and public offices, has invented several useful and practical office devices, for some of which patents have been granted and others are applied for. His aim is to produce the most perfect line of labor-saving office systems in the world, and accordingly has connected with his business a paper working factory, a printing-office, a machine-shop, and a wood-working shop of his own, so that models, patterns, tools, and product can be made without depending on outside work. Mr. Richter has also been interested in a number of real estate matters. He held for a time more than a half interest in the fine development in the city of Springfield, known as Forest Park Heights, and was the first president of the Forest Park Heights Company. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, the Shakespeare Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Newton Boat Club, the Congregational Club, and of several other kindred organizations. He is treasurer of the Boston Training School of Music, a director of the New England Evangelistic Association, vice-president of the American Invalid Aid Society, and is interested in various other philanthropic and public enterprises. Mr. Richter is unmarried.

ROSNOSKY, Isaac, of Boston, is a native of Prussia, born in Wollsein, November 6, 1846, son of Henry and Selda (Phillips) Rosnosky. He attended the public schools of Wollsein until he was eleven years of age, when he was taken out to learn the tailoring trade. He came to America in

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1861, and established his home in Boston. In 1863 he entered the employ of Lewis H. Clark, manufacturer of clothing, and four years later became a partner in the business. On the first of July, 1893, he retired with a competence. He has been for many years prominent in municipal and State politics, having served seven terms in the Boston Common Council and five terms in the State Legislature. His service as a councilman covered the years 1878–79–81–84–85–89–90; and as a representative the years 1880–91–92–93–94. In the Common Council he was chairman of the committee on improved sewerage in 1879, which built that part of the great sewer which passes under South Bay; and during his seven terms he served on nearly all the important committees in the city government. In 1881 he introduced an order to take water from Lake Winnipiseogee, N.H., to increase the Boston water supply, at a cost, according to engineer's estimate, of $50,000,000. In the Legislature he served on the committees on finance, railroad, cities and towns, health, and woman suffrage. In 1891 he was successful in getting passed a bill contributing $10,000 to the Carney Hospital, Boston; and the same session he introduced a bill to annex Cambridge to Boston, by which the agitation of the project of "Greater Boston" was revived. In 1892 he introduced a bill to establish a commission to examine into the water supply of Boston, which was referred to the State Board of Health; and in 1893 the board recommended such a commission. In 1893 he secured a change in the statute legalizing all Jewish marriages and authorizing all Jewish rabbis to marry, and also the enactment providing that Jewish divorces shall not be legal unless passed on by the courts. Mr. Rosnosky has always been a stanch Democrat, and has taken active part in party work. He has attended as a delegate two national Democratic conventions,—the first, that held in Cincinnati in 1880, which nominated Hancock, and the second, that of 1888 at St. Louis, at which Grover Cleveland was nominated. He has been for twenty-one years president of the largest Jewish temple in New England: a director of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Boston for fourteen years; and has been president of District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith, the largest Jewish organization in the world, covering New York and the New England States. He is a member also of the Free Sons of Israel, and of Mt. Olivet Lodge, Freemasons. Mr. Rosnosky was married November 7, 1869, to Miss Henrietta Vardono. They have had six children: Sadie (now Mrs. A. K. Cohen), Lillie, Walter, Morris, Ray, and Eva Rosnosky.

ROWE, George Howard Malcolm, M.D., of Boston, superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, was born in Lowell, February 1, 1841, son of Jonathan Philbrick and Maria Louise (Morrison) Rowe. His paternal ancestry runs back to Richard Rowe, a London merchant, who in 1638

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came to Boston with grants of land bestowed by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, governor of the colony. His mother inherited the Scotch blood of the exiles from the siege of Londonderry, who settled in New Hampshire; and the patriotism of a later generation stood at Bunker Hill and Bennington. During his boyhood at Rollinsford, N.H., he studied at the time-honored academy at South Berwick, Me. He fitted for college at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1864; in 1867 he was given the degree of A.M. Beginning to study medicine under the distinguished psychologist, Dr. John S. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., he subsequently took

the full course at the Harvard Medical College, and was graduated in 1868. Philanthropic and psychological interests led him, while a medical student, to become superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, then established by the humanitarian zeal of Dr. Samuel G. Howe. From the position of assistant superintendent in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Philadelphia he was called in 1870 to the same office at the Boston Lunatic Hospital, where he remained until elected in 1879 to his present position of superintendent and resident physician at the Boston City Hospital. His term of service there covers a longer period than that of any other medical superintendent of a general hospital in the United States, and he is a recognized authority on hospital management. A scientific interest in medical advancement, a sagacious forecast of municipal needs, and a liberal policy have made his continued administration a factor in developing that institution into one occupying a foremost place in size, scope, and completeness of equipment. He has also been deeply interested in raising the training school for nurses to a high standard. He is a close student of sanitation and the relations of public health, is specially conversant with hospital construction, and has contributed to the literature of these subjects. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Boston Medico-Psychological Society, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, of many philanthropic organizations, and of the St. Botolph and University clubs. He is unmarried.

RUNKLE, John Daniel, of Boston, Walker Professor of Mathematics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born in the town of Root, Montgomery County, N.Y., October 11, 1822. His father was Daniel Runkle, whose ancestors came from Germany, and settled in New York in the early part of the last century. His mother was Sarah Gordon, of Scotch descent. John Daniel was the eldest of six sons; and during the early years of his life he attended the district school, and, when old enough, shared with his father the work on the home farm in summers. At the age of sixteen he attended for three months, in a neighboring village, a select school, in which he began the study of algebra and geometry. He had early formed the resolution to obtain a college education, but circumstances delayed for some years the execution of this purpose. In the mean time he studied for short periods in the academies at Canajoharie, Ames, and Cortland, N.Y., taught in district schools and in the academy at Onondaga Valley, N.Y., and worked at intervals on the home farm. Keeping his early purpose in mind, he had prepared for admission to college, had continued the prescribed studies, and in particular had completed all the mathematics of the usual college course; but it was not until 1848 that he saw his way clear to take the next step. By the advice of Professor

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Benjamin Peirce, he came to Cambridge, and entered the Lawrence Scientific School, which had been established in the preceding year. His work there was mainly in the departments of mathematics and astronomy. He was graduated in 1851 with the degree of S.B., and at the same time the honorary degree of A.M. was given him by the university. In 1868 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Hamilton College, New York, and in 1871 that of LL.D. from Wesleyan University, Connecticut. In the fall of 1849 he was appointed assistant upon the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*, which had just been established by the United States government, and continued

to hold that office for thirty-five years, until his resignation in 1884. In 1856 he devised and computed "New Tables for determining the Values of the Coefficients in the Perturbative Function of Planetary Motion," which was published by the Smithsonian Institution. In 1858 he originated the *Mathematical Monthly*, a journal devoted to the interests of teachers and students of mathematics, and edited it through three volumes, when the outbreak of the Civil War necessitated its discontinuance. Early in the same year he became interested in plans which led to the establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by the Legislature, April 10, 1861; and, when the School of Industrial Science was opened in the spring of 1865, he was appointed Walker Professor of Mathematics. In 1868, during the absence of President Rogers on account of illness, he was chosen acting president; and in 1870, upon the resignation of President Rogers, he was made president, which office he held until his resignation in 1878. During the ten years of Professor Runkle's presidency the facilities for instruction in the institute were largely increased. A laboratory, planned for the instruction of large classes of students, was added to the Department of Physics in 1869. A laboratory for the study of ores in quantity to determine values and most economical methods of treatment, the result of a visit of a party of professors and students to the mines of Colorado and Utah, was added to the Mining Department in 1871. This first Summer School of Mines was devised and carried out by the president, who after the close went to San Francisco, and, with the aid of experienced mining engineers, selected the necessary machinery and apparatus, and had plans drawn for their proper location in the laboratory, which was completed and opened to students in the fall. In 1872 the Lowell School of Practical Design was established by the trustee of the Lowell Fund. The Steam Engineering Laboratory was founded in 1873, and the Mineralogical Laboratory in 1874. The Drill Hall and Gymnasium was built in the same year. In 1876 a Women's Chemical Laboratory was equipped by the aid of the Women's Educational Association; an Industrial Chemical Laboratory, an Organic Chemical Laboratory, were added to the Chemical Department, and the Microscopic and Spectroscopic Laboratory, the beginning of the Department of Biology. But the crowning work of this year was the founding of the Department and School of Mechanic Arts, to which President Runkle was led by the exhibit at Philadelphia in 1876 of the Russian system of Mechanic Arts teaching, the work of the Moscow Technical School. In the years which have followed, this method of instruction has spread to nearly all parts of the United States, in industrial colleges, in technical and manual training schools, and is gradually working its way into the public school system. In recognition of the adoption of this system the Czar sent to the Institute of Technology a complete set of the Moscow models which were exhibited at Philadelphia. Upon his resignation of the presidency on account of impaired health, Professor Runkle was granted a two years' leave of absence, which he spent abroad, visiting the leading scientific schools, seeking new suggestions and studying new methods. After his return some of the results of his studies were embodied in a paper on technical schools, which he read before the Society of Arts of the institute. He also read before the Society of Arts on October 12, 1882, an address in memory of William Barton Rogers, LL.D. Besides the publications already mentioned, Professor Runkle is the author of "The Manual Element in Education," two papers published in the Reports of the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1876–77 and 1880–81; "Report on Industrial Education," read before the American Institute of Instruction, 1883; "Analytic Geometry," 1888. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Boston Society of Natural History, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the American Social Science Association, and of the Society of Arts, Institute of Technology. In politics he is a Republican. In 1851 he married Miss Sarah Willard Hodges, who died in 1856. In 1862 he married Miss Catharine Robbins Bird. Their children are: Catharine Bird, William Bird (deceased), John Cornelius, Emma Rogers (deceased), Eleanor Winslow, and Gordon Taylor Runkle.

SAVAGE, Rev. Minot Judson, of Boston, pastor of the Church of the Unity, is a native of Maine, born in Norridgewock, June 10, 1841, son of Joseph Lambert and Ann (Swett) Savage. His father, born in Woolwich, was a farmer, and at

one time was a man of large means, but lost it all through illness and other misfortunes. Minot J. was the youngest of four brothers, and was in such delicate health between the ages of eight and nineteen years that it was hardly expected that he could live to full manhood. He attended the village school and the High School, which was then taught by Bowdoin College men during the autumn vacations; read much, being early a lover of books; and pursued studies at home under the direction of his elder brothers, who had managed to work through Bowdoin, their father not being able to give them much assistance. In this way

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he was fitted for college; but, when the time came to enter, he was unable to do so on account of combined poverty and ill-health. Then the question as to what he was to do confronted him. He had always looked forward to the ministry as his vocation, but felt that he ought to be prepared for it by a college education. That being impossible, he determined to push ahead, and take a theological course. Accordingly, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, and successfully graduated in 1864. Then, having looked over the field, he decided not to settle in New England, but to break away from the old life, and see what he could do on his own account. Having a taste for missionary work, he took a commission from the American Home Missionary Society of New York, and on the 3d of September, 1864, sailed for California. A few days before sailing he was married to Miss Ella A. Dodge, whose father was a Congregational Orthodox minister in the town of Harvard, this State: and the two made the voyage their wedding journey. Arriving in California, his ministry was at once begun in the town of San Mateo, on San Francisco Bay, twenty miles south of San Francisco, where he was stationed for about a year and a half, preaching in a little school-house as a home missionary. At the end of that period he was called to an Orthodox church in Grass Valley, Nevada County, among the foothills of the Sierras, where he was settled for a similar term. Then, his parents being old and requiring his attention, changes having occured in the old home, he returned East. While upon this visit he preached in the Park Street and Shawmut Congregational churches in Boston; and the pastor of the latter church, the Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Webb, being absent, he was urged to supply his pulpit for the rest of the year. But, desiring to make a home for his father and mother, he accepted instead a call to the Congregational church in Framingham. The church was rich, the town beautiful, the pastorate agreeable; but he was young and restless, anxious to do more and to see work growing under his hand. So after a settlement of about two years,— 1867–69,— declining longer to remain, he determined to return to the broader field of the West. Committees from several Western places came on to hear him preach; and he shortly received two calls, one from Indianapolis, Ind., and the other from Hannibal, Mo., neither of which places had ever been visited by him. He accepted the call to the latter place mainly for the reason that his brother was living near by. While he was there, the church at Hannibal was the largest Congregational church in the State. Mr. Savage remained at Hannibal three and one half years in successful work, strengthening the society and broadening his fame as a preacher. But during this time he began a more critical study of the Bible than he had previously given, together with the study of science and the history of the growth of religion; and, as a result of these studies, he found himself coming to be less and less in accord with the Orthodox belief. On one occasion while at Hannibal he prepared and read before the committee of his conference

a paper on Darwinism, in which he defended as true the doctrine of evolution, making something of a stir among his brother ministers. While growing more and more liberal in his views, he continued in the Orthodox pulpit, preaching nothing which he did not believe, but omitting the preaching of a good many things which certain of his parishioners were anxious that he should preach, till the spring of 1873, when he was convinced that he could no longer honestly remain in the Orthodox Church. His society, with the exception of two or three members, begged him to continue in its charge in spite of the fact that he had abandoned the Orthodox belief; but he concluded that it was better to take a new field. In the following summer he received another call to Indianapolis, at the same time one to Springfield, Ill., both Orthodox Congregational churches, and a third to the Third Unitarian Church in Chicago. With the call to Springfield came an offer from a leading man in that church of $1,000 additional salary out of his own pocket, the latter declaring that he wanted Mr. Savage to come because he knew he was not Orthodox. Feeling under some obligation to the church in Indianapolis on account of its previous call, Mr. Savage went there, and, meeting the leading men of the society, told them frankly that he was no longer Orthodox on a single point, in spite of which he was begged to accept their call. The call from the Third Unitarian Church of Chicago came to him the Monday following a sermon preached by him in an Orthodox pulpit in that city, which was heard by a delegation from the Unitarian church. They met him in the hotel at which he was stopping, immediately made the offer, and he accepted it. He began his work there in September, 1873; and the first Sunday that he preached in his new pulpit was the first Sunday he had ever preached in any Unitarian church. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Savage came to Boston to attend the anniversary meetings of the American Unitarian Association. While here, he took part in various Anniversary Week meetings of the Unitarians, spoke in Music Hall, and also preached on Sunday in the Church of the Unity; and before he had reached home this church telegraphed him a call. He accepted, and at the close of his first year in Chicago removed to Boston, and began his work in the Church of the Unity pulpit, the first service of his settlement being on the third Sunday of September, 1874. He has remained here continuously for twenty-one years, making in that time his pulpit famous, and becoming known through his published sermons and books to thousands who have never seen his face nor heard his voice. He has the distinction of being the first man occupying a regular pulpit who has made an attempt in his own pulpit to reconstruct theological and religious thinking in accordance with the theory of evolution. His sermons have been published for twenty years regularly every week, at first for two years in the *Commonwealth* newspaper during the editorship of the late Charles W. Slack, then for two years in the *Sunday Times*, and for the past sixteen years in pamphlet form under the title of Unity Pulpit, by George H. Ellis, publisher. They are circulated throughout a wide field, going all over the world, having readers in almost every country. He preaches always extemporaneously. Mr. Savage has also contributed liberally to the religious and critical literature of the day; and several of his works have been republished in England, and one has been translated into German. The list of his notable books include "Christianity the Science of Manhood," published in 1873, "The Religion of Evolution" (1876), "Life Questions" (1879), "The Morals of Evolution" (1880), "Talks about Jesus" (1881), "Belief in God" (1882), "Beliefs about Man" (1882), "Beliefs about the Bible" (1883), "The Modern Sphinx" (1883), "Man, Woman and Child" (1884), "The Religious Life" (1885), "Social Problems" (1886), "My Creed" (1887), "Religious Reconstruction" (1888), "Signs of the Times" (1889), "Helps for Daily Living" (1889), "Life" (1890), "Four Great Questions concerning God" (1891), "The Evolution of Christianity" (1892), "Is this a Good World?" (1893), "Jesus and Modern Life" (1893), "A Man" (1894). Among his miscellaneous publications are a volume of poems, a novel "Bluffton: A Story of To-day," "The Minister's Handbook, for Christenings, Weddings and Funerals," and "Sacred Songs for Public Worship." A radical of the radicals, Mr. Savage holds a unique position among Unitarians, and through his published sermons and works commands a great audience beyond denominational limits. Mr. Savage is a Freemason of the thirty-third degree, a member of St. Barnard Commandery. He belongs to various literary and social organizations, and was one of the original members of the Algonquin Club. He married, as above stated, August 29, 1864, Miss Ella Augusta Dodge, daughter of the Rev. John

Dodge, of Harvard, Mass. Their children are: Gertrude, Philip Henry, Helen Louise, and Max Sands Savage.

SCOFIELD, Henry Burritt, of Boston, manager of the furniture business of H. R. Plimpton & Co., is a native of Connecticut, born in Bridgeport, March 29, 1854, son of Cornelius and Betsy (Selleck) Scofield. His father was a manufacturer and an inventor, having devised many improvements in carriage construction, and originated and patented the sofa bed which was

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added to by H. R. Plimpton, and is now widely known as the Plimpton Sofa Bed. He was educated in the public schools of Bridgeport. At the age of eighteen, after some useful experience in the office of the Bridgeport *Daily Standard*, he entered the employment of H. R. & J. L. Plimpton, furniture dealers, in New York City. Here the real work of his life began. He was rapidly promoted until in March, 1875, he was called to the management of the Boston business of H. R. Plimpton & Co., then established at No. 872 Washington Street. In January following the firm removed to the new Plimpton Building, No. 1077 Washington Street. Later on Mr. Plimpton, failing in health, retired, thus leaving the large establishment in the sole management of Mr. Scofield. Under his direction the business has since grown to large proportions in both its retail and wholesale departments, the trade of the latter extending into all parts of the country and abroad. Mr. Scofield is a Freemason, member of Aberdour Lodge, and Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; and is connected with the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and other organizations. He was married June 7, 1876, to Miss Emily L. Winters of New York. Their children are: Frank Plimpton, Harry Cornelius, Grace L., Joseph L., and Josephine L., the last two being twins, born in March, 1888. Frank, the eldest son, is captain in the regiment of the English High School of Boston, class of 1896.

SHATTUCK, George Otis, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar, was born in Andover, May 2, 1829, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Shattuck. He is of sterling Puritan stock, his first ancestor in New England on the paternal side having been William Shattuck, an early settler of Watertown, where he died in 1672; and on the maternal side being also from an early New England family. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather Bailey was killed at Bunker Hill. Mr. Shattuck was educated at Phillips (Andover) Academy and at Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1851. He began his law studies in the Boston office of Charles Greeley Loring, and spent two years at the Harvard Law School, graduating with his LL.B. in 1854. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on February 1, 1855, and shortly after began practice in Boston, in association with J. Randolph Coolidge. In May the following year he became associated with the late Peleg W. Chandler, at that time one of the leaders of the Suffolk bar. This relation continued until 1870, when he withdrew, and formed a partnership with William A. Munroe, under the firm name of Shattuck & Munroe, which still exists. In 1873 Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., was admitted to the firm, when its name was changed to Shattuck, Holmes, & Munroe; and he remained a member until his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. Upon his withdrawal the original firm name was restored. In his practice

Mr. Shattuck has been especially successful in the conduct of large commercial cases, notably of cases affecting the interests and rights of cor-

GEO. O. SHATTUCK.

porations, manufacturing, railroad, and business. Among many important matters which he has carried to successful issue may be mentioned the Sayles bleaching case in Rhode Island and the Sudbury River water cases. He was counsel for the trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary in the famous Andover "heresy" cases. He has long taken an active interest in public affairs, and has been identified with important political reform movements; but with the exception of one term in the Boston Common Council,— 1862,— he has held no public place, declining all invitations, however urgent, preferring the station of a private citizen and the uninterrupted pursuit of his profession. He has served as a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College since 1871. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Unitarian Association, and of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston. Mr. Shattuck was married October 15, 1857, to Miss Emily Copeland, daughter of Charles and Susan (Sprague) Copeland, of Roxbury. They have one daughter: Susan, now the wife of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, of Boston.

SHERWIN, Thomas, of Boston, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, was born in Boston, July 11, 1839. His father was the distinguished scholar and instructor, Thomas Sherwin, long and widely known as principal of the English High School of Boston, which under his direction became one of the leading educational institutions of the country. His mother was Mary King Gibbens, a daughter of Colonel Daniel L. Gibbens, of Boston. On his father's side Mr. Sherwin is descended from the New Hampshire family of that name. His grandfather, David Sherwin, served in Stark's Brigade during the Revolution, and was at the battle of Bennington. He fitted for college at the Dedham High and Boston Latin schools, and graduated at Harvard College in 1860. During the college course he taught a winter school at Medfield, and for the year after graduation was master of the Houghton School in the town of Bolton. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted, with other young men of Bolton, where he was then engaged in teaching, and the adjoining towns. A company was formed for

THOMAS SHERWIN.

service during the war, of which Mr. Sherwin was elected captain. He was later commissioned adjutant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts

Regiment, and took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac with that regiment, until the expiration of its term of service in 1864, receiving promotions to the rank of major and lieutenant colonel. He received the commissions of colonel and brigadier-general of United States Volunteers by brevet, for gallant service at Gettysburg and for meritorious service during the war. Mr. Sherwin resumed for a time the profession of teaching, and was for a year an instructor in the Boston English High School. In 1866 he was appointed deputy surveyor of customs at Boston, and held that position till 1875, when he was elected to the newly established office of city collector of Boston. In 1883 he became auditor of the American Bell Telephone Company, which office he now holds. He has been president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company since 1885. General Sherwin is a member of the Union, St. Botolph, and other clubs. He was elected commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion for the year 1892-93. He was married in 1870 to Miss Isabel Fiske Edwards, a daughter of the Hon. Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, N.H. Their children are: Eleanor, Thomas Edwards, Mary King, Robert Waterston, Anne Isabel, and Edward Vassal Sherwin.

SINCLAIR, Charles A., connected with the Boston and Maine Railroad interests, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Bethlehem, son of the Hon. John G. and Tamar M. (Clark) Sinclair. He was educated in Newbury, Vt., and at Exeter, N.H. His business career was begun as a clerk in a store in Lexington, Mich., in 1867; and he entered the railroad field in 1881. His first notable operation was in stock of the Worcester, Nashua, & Rochester Railroad, which he began quietly purchasing until early in 1884, when it was found that he had secured the control of that property. He was elected a director of the road that year, and was subsequently made president; and in October the following year the line was leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad. He then began, early in 1886, purchasing the stock of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, and, speedily securing control, was elected president of that corporation at the annual meeting in December. Subsequently, on June 1, 1887, this line also was leased to the Boston & Maine Railroad, Mr. Sinclair retaining the presidency, which he still holds. His next move was on Eastern Railroad holdings: and early in 1889, after some time spent in quietly buying stock, he succeeded in purchasing, with others, in the open market, the control of the road, whereupon he was elected at the annual meeting in December a director. On May 9 following the Eastern was consolidated with the Boston & Maine Railroad. Meanwhile he had, in company with others, built the Upper Coos and Hereford railroads (1887-88), and become a director of both of these roads; and on the first of May, 1890, both roads were leased to

CHAS. A. SINCLAIR.

the Maine Central Railroad, a majority of the stock of which is owned by the Boston & Maine corporation. On December 11, 1890, Mr. Sinclair was elected to the directory of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and a week later to that of the Maine Central. He served through one term in each, and in December, 1894, was again returned to the Boston & Maine directory. Besides his railroad interests, he is concerned in numerous other enterprises. He is the largest owner of the Morley Button Machine factory; the largest owner of the Portsmouth Shoe Company, which employs upward of twelve hundred hands; a director of the Frank Jones Brewing Company, Limited; a di-

rector of the Massachusetts National Bank; and a proprietor of the Quincy House and the Moulton Café in Boston. He also owns the Portsmouth *Times*, the leading newspaper of New Hampshire. He has served in both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature, a member of the House in 1873, and twelve years after of the Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1888, and again in 1890. He served on the staff of Governor Weston, with the rank of colonel, in 1871 and 1872. He was married November 27, 1873, to Miss Emma I. Jones, daughter of the Hon. Frank Jones, of Portsmouth. They have four children.

SMITH, Rev. Samuel Francis, D.D., of Newton, author of the national hymn, "America," was born in Boston, October 21, 1808, son of Samuel and Sarah (Bryant) Smith; died in Boston, November 16, 1895. He attended the Boston public schools, winning a Franklin medal at the old Eliot School and a gold medal for a poem at the Latin School, and graduated from Harvard College in the famous class of 1829, which included among its exceptionally brilliant members Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Freeman Clarke, and Benjamin Peirce. After leaving college, he took the regular course of the Andover Theological School, graduating in 1832, and soon after was licensed to preach. In 1834 he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church in Waterville, Me., and for the succeeding eight years was pastor of the Baptist church in that place. At the same time he held the professorship of modern languages in Waterville College (now Colby University). In 1842 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Newton, and, removing to Newton Centre, made that section his permanent home. The same year he was appointed editor of the *Christian Review*, published in Boston; and for some time thereafter he successfully performed the double duties of pastor and editor. He remained in the Newton pastorate until 1854, when he withdrew from regular pastoral work, to devote himself more fully to literary pursuits. His editorship of the *Christian Review* continued till 1848; and in 1854 he became editor of the various publications of the Baptist Missionary Union, which position he filled for fifteen years. His verse-making was begun when a boy of twelve, and very early took the form of hymns. His "My Country, 'tis of thee," the most noted of his compositions, was written in 1832, when he was a theological student, one of a number of hymns and songs produced at that time, and subsequently published in the "Juvenile Lyre." It was written with no thought of producing a national lyric, and its great popularity in after years as a national hymn was a surprise as well as a pleasure to him. His own account of its birth and history is as follows. Lowell Mason, the celebrated Boston composer and introducer of music in the schools, had received from a gentleman, who had been sent from New York to Germany to study the school system of that country, a number of German music books used in the German schools, which were sent to Mr. Smith for examination. "One dismal day in the month of February, 1832," he continues, "while I was a student at the Theological Seminary in Andover, I stood in front of one of the windows of the room in which I resided. In turning over the leaves of one of the books, I at length came upon a tune which instantly impressed me as being one of great simplicity; and I thought that with a great choir, either of children or older persons, such a tune would be very valuable, and that something good might come out of it. I just glanced at the German words at the foot of the page, and saw, without actually reading them, that they were patriotic. It occurred to me to write a patriotic hymn in English adapted to this tune. I reached out my left hand to a table that stood near me, and picked up a scrap of waste paper,— for I have a passion for writing on scraps of waste paper: there seems to be a kind of an inspiration in them,— and immediately began to write. In half an hour, as I think,— certainly, before I took my seat,— the words stood upon the paper substantially as you have them to-day. I did not think very much of the words. I did not think I had written a national hymn. I had no intention of doing such a thing, but there it stood. I dropped it into my portfolio, and it passed out of my memory; and for a long time it did not come into my mind that I had done any such thing. Some time afterward, while visiting Boston, I took with me a collection of hymns and songs which I had written for my friend Mason,— 'Murmur, Gentle Lyre,' was one of them,— and placed them in his hands. I think this little waif must have found its way into that collection; but I was none the wiser for it, and never asked what he had done or was going to do with it. On the following Fourth of July, however, while passing Park Street Church,

where a celebration by children was going on. I discovered that Mr. Mason had put my hymn on the programme; and at the close of the ceremony the piece was sung." The hymn was put into a collection of songs for use in schools, published by Mr. Mason, and soon became known in other cities and countries. Subsequently it was reproduced in various foreign languages. The same year, 1832, when at Andover, Dr. Smith wrote his famous missionary hymn, "The Morning Light is Breaking," which also has been translated into several languages; and he translated from the German most of his pieces in the "Juvenile Lyre" published

S. F. SMITH.

that year. He wrote in all some six hundred sacred, patriotic, and miscellaneous poems, which were published in various collections, under the title of "Lyric Gems" (Boston, 1843), "The Psalmist" (1843), and "Rock of Ages" (1866, second edition 1877); and hymns from his pen are found in the hymn-books of nearly all Christian denominations. He also published in 1848 a "Life of Rev. Joseph Grafton," from 1879 to 1883 "Missionary Sketches," in 1880 the "History of Newton, Mass.," and in 1884 "Rambles in Mission Fields"; and he was a quite constant contributor to periodicals. He was an accomplished linguist, being well acquainted with fifteen languages. The work of Christian missions occupied the larger part of his later years; and he made two journeys abroad, the first in 1875 and the second in 1880, visiting the chief missionary stations in Europe and Asia. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Waterville College in 1854. Dr. Smith was married at Haverhill, September 16, 1834, to Miss Mary White Smith, grand-daughter of Dr. Hezekiah Smith, a minister in Haverhill for forty years. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. The sons were: S. Francis, now a banker of Davenport, Ia.; Ewing Underwood, a druggist in Chicago; and Daniel Appleton White Smith, a missionary in Burmah, where he has charge of the school for native preachers; and the daughters: Mary White (deceased), the wife of the Rev. H. M. Jones, of Cedar Falls, Ia.; Sarah B., widow of J. D. Candee, late editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard;* and Carrie E., wife of Professor J. F. Morton, of Andover. On April 3, 1895, Dr. Smith was given two public testimonials in Boston, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, in honor of his authorship of "America"; and on that day the hymn was sung by school children in all parts of the country, from Maine to California.

STEARNS, William Saint Agnan, of Salem, member of the bar, was born in Salem, September 27, 1822, son of Richard Sprague and Theresa (Saint Agnan) Stearns. His grandfather, William Stearns, graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1776. His education was acquired in the Salem Latin School, at Dummer Academy, and at Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1841. He studied law in the office of Emory Washburn in Worcester, and with Nathan Hazen at Andover, and at the Dane Law School at Cambridge; and he was admitted to the Essex County bar at Ipswich in 1846. He began practice in Princeton, Ill., where he remained two years. Returning to Massachusetts, he practised for a year in South Reading, then for a while in Malden, finally settling in Charlestown, where he continued in active practice, with an office also in Boston part of the time, till the annexation of Charlestown to Boston in 1874. During the last three years of the corporate existence of Charlestown he was city solicitor, and ably performed the duties of that office. He was associated for a number of years with John Q. A. Griffin; and in

1868, two years after the death of Mr. Griffin, he formed a partnership with John Haskell Butler, which continued till January, 1892, when he re-

W. S. A. STEARNS.

tired from practice. He has since been devoted to his private affairs and his real estate in Malden, Charlestown, Everett, Somerville, Salem, and Marblehead, the development of which he began some years ago, and which has much enhanced in value under his prudent management. Mr. Stearns was married in Malden, May 10, 1849, to Miss H. Emily Whitman. His home in Salem is in the house built by his great-grandfather, Joseph Sprague, in 1750.

STEVENS, Herbert Elliott, of Boston, manager of the Mercantile Mutual Accident Association, was born in North Bridgewater, July 27, 1870, son of George W. and Sarah J. (Elliott) Stevens. He was educated in the public schools of Brockton and at a Boston commercial college. After leaving school, he became a page in the State Senate, serving through the sessions of 1888 and 1889; and from that position he was promoted to the assistant clerkship of the Senate, in which station he served four years,— 1890-93. He became connected with the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York, N.Y., in 1893, as the New England manager, and is now secretary and general manager of the Mercantile Mutual Accident Association of Boston. He is prominently connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the American Legion of Honor, and is a past commander of the Sons of Veterans. In politics he is an active Republican, and is connected with numerous party organizations, among them the Plymouth County Republican Campaign Committee, of which he was secretary until his resignation upon removing from the county, and the Plymouth, Norfolk, and Middlesex clubs. He is a member of the Highland Club

H. E. STEVENS.

of West Roxbury, where he resides. Mr. Stevens was married September 15, 1891, to Miss Marie Wales Nash, of Whitman. They have one son: Charles Dexter Stevens.

TUCKER, George Fox, of New Bedford and Boston, member of the bar, was born in New Bedford, January 19, 1852, son of Charles Russell and Dorcas (Fry) Tucker. The family have been members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, since 1660, since which period seven successive generations have lived either in New Bedford or in the adjoining town of Dartmouth.

He was educated at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, the Friends' School in Providence, R.I., and at Brown University, graduating in 1873. He studied law in the office of George Marston and William W. Crapo, New Bedford, and at the Boston University Law School, where he graduated LL.B. in 1875. He was admitted to the Bristol County bar the following year, and began practice in New Bedford. He continued there till 1882, when he removed his office to Boston, and became associated with his former preceptor, the Hon. George Marston, who was at that time attorney-general of the Commonwealth. In 1892 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. Mr. Tucker has published a number of legal works which have given him a wide reputation in the profession. His first volume was "A Manual of Wills," published in 1884, a book of Massachusetts law accepted as an authority on the subject. This was shortly followed by a monograph on the "Monroe Doctrine." In 1888 "A Manual of Business Corporations" appeared, and in 1889 "Notes on the United States Revised Statutes," brought out

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jointly with John M. Gould, which has had a circulation almost unprecedented in legal literature. He is also the author of a novel entitled "A Quaker Home," the scene of which is laid in New Bedford. In that city, where he has always resided, with the exception of two or three years, Mr. Tucker served on the School Committee in 1881; and he was a representative for the city in the State Legislature for 1890–91–92. In the latter body he served on the committees on bills in the third reading, rules, and constitutional amendments. He has received the degree of Ph.D. from Brown University in recognition of his literary productions. He is a member of the St. Botolph, University, and Press clubs of Boston and of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford. He is unmarried.

WADE, Levi Clifford, of Boston, member of the Suffolk bar and second president of the Mexican Central Railroad, was born in Allegheny, Penna., January 16, 1843; died in Newton, March 21, 1891. He was of early New England ancestry, his father Levi Wade, born in Woburn, being descended from early settlers in Medford, where they were large land-owners, and his mother, A. Annie (Rogers) Wade, being a descendant of the Rev. John Rogers, of Ipswich, president of Harvard College from April, 1682, to the date of his death, July 2, 1684. Mr. Wade's father was a successful merchant, and his mother was widely esteemed for her musical and literary attainments and her benevolent works. He was educated at home and in the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen, and after that, until his nineteenth year, under private tutors and at the Lewisburg University, Pennsylvania, now Bucknell University, where he passed through the freshman, sophomore, and junior classes. Then he entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1866 with special honors. While in college, he was one of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and took several prizes in debate, declamation, and composition. After his graduation he studied Greek and Hebrew exegesis for one year under Dr. H. B. Hackett and theology for a year under Dr. Alvah Hovey, of Newton. From 1868 to 1873 he taught school in Newton, and at the same time studied law. Admitted to the Suffolk bar September 11, 1873, he at once began professional work, employed in the law practice of J. W. Richardson. He remained with Mr. Richardson for two years, and then opened an office of his own. From 1877 to 1880 he was associated with John Quincy Adams

Brackett, under the firm name of Wade & Brackett; and after 1880 he confined himself exclusively to railway law and management, becoming counsel for the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fé, the Atlantic & Pacific, the Sonora, and the Mexican Central Railway companies. He was one of the four projectors and original owners of the property now embraced in the Mexican Central Railway, and was president and general counsel of the corporation at the time of his death. He was also a director of the railroad companies above mentioned, and of the Cincinnati, Sandusky, & Cleveland Railroad. He served in the

LEVI C. WADE.

Massachusetts Legislature, as a representative for Newton, for four successive years (1876–79), the last year occupying the speakership of the House, the youngest man that has ever held that position in the Legislature of this State. Among other positions which he held was that of director of the General Theological Library. His death occurred at a time when he had large interests in hand, and was successfully developing the great railroad property of which he was the official head. Upon this event the directors of the Mexican Central caused to be spread upon the records a series of extended resolutions expressing their "appreciation of his loyalty to this company, and his worth as a man." These resolutions relate that "at the commencement of the building of the Mexican Central Railroad, in 1880, Mr. Wade was its attorney, and in that position displayed remarkable skill and sagacity. In 1884, upon the retirement of Thomas Nickerson from the presidency, Mr. Wade was elected to fill the vacancy. He assumed the position under circumstances discouraging and disheartening. The railroad was not earning the interest on its first mortgage bonds. The company was heavily in debt, and its credit was gone. Mr. Wade, as its president, threw himself, with all his power and energy, into the reorganization of the securities. Upon this he worked incessantly, and succeeded in reorganizing the whole bonded debt. He built the Guadalajara branch, he finished the Tampico branch, and he completed his plans for the improvement of Tampico Harbor. And, still more, he managed, on a most satisfactory basis for this company, a settlement in cash with the government of Mexico for all the subsidy due from the Mexican government to this corporation,— in amount over $14,000,000,— the last draft having been paid the day before his death. Passing in review his connection with this company, commencing with its organization as its attorney, and later as its president, he met every demand. He mastered and was successful in the details of railroad work, he built branch roads, and he developed and carried to success large schemes of finance. He adapted himself to all these with a quickness and accuracy seldom, if ever, equalled in the history of railroad management. Amid all the large work in which he was engaged, Mr. Wade was simple in his nature, courteous and gentlemanly in his manners, and easily approached by the humblest person. He showed at all times the fullest integrity and honesty of purpose, and was as magnanimous as he was broad in his conduct of affairs. He was a man of large attainments and great general knowledge. His mind worked quickly, and he had wonderful power in grasping new subjects and carrying them to a successful issue. He worked assiduously for the company, but he never failed to recognize the touch of other interests affected by the company. His whole life was based on religious conviction. He believed, and went forward to carry out his belief. He wanted to do the right, and wrong of every kind shocked and grieved him. His place in this company cannot easily be filled."

Mr. Wade was married in Bath, Me., November 16, 1869, to Miss Margaret Rogers, daughter of the Hon. William and Lydia (Elliot) Rogers. They had four children: Arthur C., William R., Levi C., Jr., and Robert N. Wade.

WELLS, Benjamin Williams, of Boston, merchant, was born in Boston, October 15, 1861, son of P. Francis and Isabella (Reed) Wells. He is a descendant of Pierre Wells, an early settler of Truro, Mass., and on the maternal side of Andrew Reed, one of the first settlers of Boothbay, Me.

BENJ. W. WELLS.

His early education was acquired at Chauncy Hall School, and he was fitted for college at Hopkinson's School. He graduated from Harvard in the class of 1884. He entered business life soon after graduation, and in 1886 became a member of the firm of E. Williams & Co., one of the oldest in Boston,— established in 1825, engaged in the South American trade, and ship-owners. Subsequently he also became interested in the Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Company, and is now treasurer of the corporation. He is actively concerned in political matters, being chairman of the Ward Eleven (Boston) Democratic committee, which position he has held for the past five years, and a member of the Democratic State Committee. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and is now chairman of the executive committee, having previously served for three years as secretary of the club. He is a firm believer in the future of Boston, and is convinced that great good would be accomplished if more business men would give some attention to politics. Mr. Wells is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the Athletic, Puritan, and Exchange clubs. He is unmarried.

WHITTIER, Charles, of Boston, manufacturer, is a native of Maine, born in Vienna, Kennebec County, November 26, 1829, son of John Brodhead and Lucy (Graham) Whittier. His father, a farmer, was also a native of Vienna, born in 1800. His first ancestors in America were Thomas and Ruth (Green) Whittier, Thomas coming from England to New England in 1638, at the age of sixteen. From the same stock the poet Whittier descended. His mother was of an old Walpole (Mass.) family. Mr. Whittier was educated in the public schools of Roxbury and Boston, and at seventeen began a regular apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, in works where steam-engines, boilers, and general machinery were made, which covered three years. During this service he also studied engineering, and for two years attended the drawing-school of the Lowell Institute in Boston. His apprenticeship completed, he continued with the firm with which he had learned his trade, as a journeyman, and the next few years travelled throughout the Eastern and Northern States, erecting steam-engines and machinery. In 1859 he was made superintendent of the works, and admitted to partnership in the firm, the firm name then becoming Campbell, Whittier, & Co. Fifteen years later the business was incorporated, with Mr. Whittier as president and manager, under the name of the Whittier Machine Company, by which it has since been known. Mr. Whittier was one of the earliest to engage in the development of the passenger and freight elevator, and many of the improvements in these machines, whereby their speed, safety, and comfort have been increased, were invented by him. He has received a number of medals from industrial exhibitions: the "first degree of merit, special," silver medal from the International Exhibition at Sydney, Australia,

in 1879, for his steam passenger elevator and engine, the first of its kind shown in Australia; a gold medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association for his steam elevator exhibited at the Fourteenth Exhibition of this organization in 1881; a gold medal for his new hydro-electric elevator at the Sixteenth Exhibition of the Mechanic Association in 1887; bronze medal for the hydro-electric elevator at the Seventeenth Exhibition of the same association in 1891; gold medal from the Middlesex Mechanics' Exhibition at Lowell, in 1867, for the Miller's patent elevator of his make; and a diploma from the

CHARLES WHITTIER.

Augusta (Ga.) Exposition in 1891 for his direct-acting double-screw electric elevator. Mr. Whittier built the first engine that went up the railway on Mt. Washington, White Mountains, N.H.; and this same engine the year before sawed the lumber that was used for the track-way. The present works of his company, at South Boston, are now equipped with extensive plants for machine-building, especially adapted to the manufacture of steam, hydraulic, and electric elevators. His success in machine-making and in inventions is attributed to his close application, added to enthusiasm for applied mechanics. Mr. Whittier has been for many years an active member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was also for a long period a member of the executive committee of the Board of Trustees of Tufts College; a trustee of Dean Academy, Franklin; and a trustee and vice-president of the Eliot Savings Bank, Roxbury District, Boston. He was a member of the State Senate in 1884, serving as chairman of the committee on manufactures and member of the committee on the treasury. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Universalist. He has been a member of the First Universalist Society of Roxbury for forty years. He married, June 7, 1855, Miss Eliza Isabel Campbell, daughter of Benjamin F. Campbell, of Roxbury.

WINCH, JOHN FRANCIS, of Boston, boot and shoe merchant, was born in Acton, November 27, 1838, third son of John and Mary (Russell) Winch. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and his education was obtained at the district school. At the age of sixteen he began business life as a clerk in a country store in Wayland, where he worked from early morning to late at night, acquiring a good training. After a year in this occupation he returned home, and took another term at school. Then he went to Concord, and was employed for three years in a dry-goods store in that town. Thence he came to Boston in 1863, and entered the wholesale boot and shoe house of Henry Damon, with whom his brother, Joseph R. Winch, had begun his Boston career. He soon displayed marked aptitude for the business; and in 1866, but three years after his first engagement, he was admitted to partnership by Mr. Damon, the firm name becoming Damon & Co. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved; and he joined his brother in the house which the latter founded, the firm name being changed from Hosmer & Winch to Hosmer & Winch Brothers, and later, upon the retirement of Mr. Hosmer, becoming Winch Brothers as it has since remained. Of the great business which the firm conducts he has had experience in every department, which has given him a firm grasp on all details; and he has devoted especial attention to the management of the financial affairs of the concern. In the musical world Mr. Winch is widely known as a vocalist, a rich baritone, having taken a part in concerts of high standard in

many of the leading cities of the country. He sang in the choir of the Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale's church in Boston for twenty-three years;

JOHN F. WINCH.

and his services in other church choirs, as well as in concerts, have been in large demand for a long period. He was a charter member of the Apollo Club, Boston, and is still a member of that society. Mr. Winch was married in Boston, June 7, 1869, to Miss Kate Rametti. They have one daughter: Mabel Winch.

WINCH, Joseph Russell, of Boston, boot and shoe merchant, was born in Princeton, April 14, 1825, son of John and Mary (Russell) Winch. He was the second in a family of three sons and four daughters. His father was a farmer, and his boyhood was spent on a thrifty New England farm. He received his education in the district school. When he reached the age of twenty-one, he left home and went to Wayland, where he continued some time at farm work, and also served an apprenticeship in the boot and shoe making trade. Possessing natural musical talent, which he had carefully cultivated, he devoted his leisure time during this period and after he had finished his apprenticeship to teaching vocal music, following this avocation with success in various towns of Middlesex County. In 1858, when he was thirty-three years of age, he came to Boston, and entered the employ of Henry Damon, a boot and shoe jobber, with whom he remained four years. Then, in 1862, forming a partnership with George Hosmer, under the firm name of Hosmer & Winch, he started in the business for himself. Through his practical knowledge of boot and shoe making and his energy, the business rapidly developed, and steady success followed. In 1868 his brother, John F. Winch, who as a partner of Henry Damon had achieved a marked success in the same line of business, was admitted to the partnership, the firm name becoming Hosmer & Winch Brothers. Mr. Hosmer retired in 1875, when the name became Winch Brothers, as at present. Mr. Winch's first store was on Milk Street in the line now covered by the post-office. Thence the firm moved to Federal Street, where it was established when the "great fire of 1872" swept through the heart of the business quarter of the city. The store and contents were totally destroyed, incurring a heavy loss, for the greater part of the insurance carried by the

JOSEPH R. WINCH.

house was in Boston companies, most of whom were unable to meet the drafts upon them: but immediately after the fire the old Boston Lancers'

Armory on Sudbury Street was rented by the firm, and fitted for its business, which went on as before with but few days' interruption. In 1874 the firm returned to Federal Street, having there two stores, Nos. 130 and 134. The rapid growth of the business necessitated repeated enlargements, — the adjoining store being added in 1878, — until now it occupies the entire six floors and basement of these buildings, giving a total floor space of more than an acre and a quarter. The business at the present time employs ninety-five persons, and is represented by five travelling salesmen; and the goods of the house — boots, shoes, and rubbers — are sold in all parts of the United States and Canada and in Europe. Mr. Winch continued his interest in music after his removal to Boston. He was a charter member of the Apollo Club, and has always been active in its behalf; and his voice has been heard most acceptably in the choirs of various Boston churches. He was married September 13, 1846, to Miss Mary E. Carver, of Wayland. They have one daughter: Mary Ella, who married September 13, 1870, George Fred Winch.

WINSOR, Justin, of Cambridge, librarian of Harvard College and historical writer, was born in Boston, January 2, 1831, son of Nathaniel and Ann T. H. Winsor. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard in the class of 1853. He next went abroad, and completed his studies in Paris and at Heidelberg, Germany. In 1868 he was appointed superintendent of the Boston Public Library, and continued in charge of that institution for nearly ten years, resigning in 1877 to take the position of librarian of the Harvard College Library, in which he has since remained. He has held a leading place among American librarians for many years, and has contributed much to what is called library science, and has delivered addresses on this topic at the dedication of the library buildings of the University of Michigan, the North-western University, and elsewhere. He was one of the founders of the American Library Association, and president of the organization from 1876–86. He has served also as president of the American Historical Association, and as corresponding secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is at present its vice-president. He has been a prolific writer on historical subjects, particularly in the department of Americana, and has done much important work as an editor. His list of publications includes: the "History of Duxbury, Mass.," published in 1849; an address, "The Mayflower Town," made on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the same town; "Bibliography of the Original Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare" (1876); "Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution, 1761 to 1783" (1879); "Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? A Correspondence in Two Entanglements" (1886), a skit aimed at the Baconian theory. He has published many pamphlets, among which

JUSTIN WINSOR.

may be mentioned: "Governor Bradford's Manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation," "Arnold's Expedition against Quebec, 1775–76," "The Manuscript Sources of American History," "Notes on the Spurious Letters of Montcalm," "The Earliest Printed Books on New England," "The New England Indians, a Bibliographical Survey, 1630–1700," "The Perils of Historical Research," "The Rival Claimants for North America," "The Pageant of Saint Lusson," "The Cartographical History of the North-eastern Boundary Controversy." He was the editor of the "Memorial History of Boston," four volumes (1880–82), to which he contributed numer-

ous historical notes and other matter; and of the "Narrative and Critical History of America," in eight volumes (1883–89), in the preparation of which he wrote a large part himself, and had the co-operation of a committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He has edited the "Harvard University Bulletin" since 1877, and "Bibliographical Contributions," also since 1877, to which publications he has contributed "Shakespeare's Poems," "Pietas et Gratulatio: Inquiry into the Authorship of Several Pieces," "Halliwelliana," "Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography," "The Kohl Collection of Early Maps," and a "Calendar of the Sparks Manuscripts in Harvard College Library." He also edited the "Record of the 250th Anniversary of the Founding of Harvard College" (1887), and has delivered three commemorative addresses before Harvard University, one on the centennial of Washington's inaugural, a second on the Columbian anniversary, and a third in honor of Francis Parkman, at the time of that historian's death. They have all been printed. He has also written a "Life of Christopher Columbus," "From Cartier to Fontenac," and "The Mississippi Basin." These volumes bring down to the peace of Paris, 1763, a history of North America, with particular reference to the way in which the physiography of the continent has shaped its destiny. The series is to be continued. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1886 from the University of Michigan, and the same degree from Williams College on the occasion of its centennial. Mr. Winsor was married in 1855 to Miss Caroline T. Barker, daughter of Ebenezer and Sally (Fuller) Barker.

WOLF, Bernard Mark, of Boston, merchant, was born in Boston, February 17, 1862, son of Jacob and Augusta (Prager) Wolf. He is of German ancestry. He was educated in the Boston public schools, passing through the Rice Training and the English High schools. He left school at the age of seventeen, and engaged with his father in the retail clothing trade. In 1882, when he was but twenty years of age, he was admitted as a partner in one of his father's stores, and assumed entire charge of it. In 1884 he withdrew from the firm, and started in business alone, as a manufacturer of clothing. In August, 1886, he re-entered the retail trade, opening his store at No. 60 Washington Street, on the corner of Hanover Street. Three years later he purchased the store on Portland and Hanover Streets, and added that to his growing business. After a while the strain of conducting both establishments became greater than he could bear; and in 1891 he disposed of the store on the Hanover and Washington Street corner, and withdrew from active work for a year and a half. Since that time he has given his entire attention to his remaining store, familiarly known as the Massachusetts Clothing Company, "My Clothier." Mr. Wolf has served in the lower house of the Legislature one term, 1892. In politics he is a stanch Democrat. He

BERNARD M. WOLF.

is an active member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and has served on its executive committee since 1892. He has been president of the Young Men's Hebrew Union, a director of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and director of the Moses Montefiore Home and Aid Society. He is a Freemason, member of Zetland Lodge; an Odd Fellow, belonging to the Bunker Hill Lodge and Encampment; a member of the Bay State Lodge, Free Sons of Israel; a member of the Elysium Club and of the Megantic Fish and Game Club. He has been an extensive traveller in this country and in Europe. Mr. Wolf is unmarried.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

Abbott, S. A. B.- pp. 9, 10. In 9th line, p. 10, the date 1876 should be 1867. Mr. Abbott resigned from the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library May 1, 1895.

Alger, A. B.— pp. 13, 14. Died May, 1895.

Amory, Robert.— p. 704. In 10th line dele the words "daughter of."

Atwood, H. H.— pp. 706, 707. In 13th line, p. 707, instead of "the youngest member," etc., read "one of the youngest members": in 23d line insert "the late" before "John August."

Babson, T. M.— pp. 100, 101. Appointed city solicitor of Boston by Mayor Curtis in 1895.

Bailey, A. J.— pp. 17, 18. Appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Curtis in 1895.

Bailey, D. P.— pp. 196, 197. Dele 13th 15th lines, "For a year before," etc., to end of the sentence; in 18th line, 2d col., p. 197, date should be 1867 instead of 1886; in 26th line, for "has been" read "was": in 34th line add "and Beauseau Commandery."

Barrett, W. E.— pp. 19, 20. Elected to Congress for the Seventh Massachusetts District, November, 1894.

Barrows, R. S.— p. 541. In 11th line "eighty-three" should be "eighty-five."

Blackmer, John.- pp. 283–285. Died April, 1895.

Brady, James, Jr.— pp. 371, 372. In 2d and 3d lines, p. 372, dele "and by President Cleveland in 1894"; in 5th line add "association" after "regiment."

Burke, Francis.— p. 850. In the 9th line, 2d col., after "Club" insert "of Brighton." He is also president of the Brighton Social Club.

Burrage, Albert C.— p. 851. In last line, after "H." insert comma.

Chagnon, J. B.— pp. 629, 630. In the 17th line read "L'Assomption" for "St. Assomption"; in next line read "Beique" for "Beigue."

Copeland, Alfred M.— pp. 291, 292. In 17th line, 2d col., p. 291, date 1883 should be 1879.

Crocker, George G.— pp. 31, 32. Appointed by Governor Greenhalge in July, 1894, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission.

Crocker, U. H.— pp. 34, 35. Add to his list of publications, "'The Cause of Hard Times,' published in 1895."

Crossley, Arthur W.— p. 861. No longer connected with the firm of Wright, Brown, & Crossley. In 10th line, 2d col., in place of "Senator William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire," read "W. E. Chandlee, of Washington."

Cummings, Eustace.— p. 739. In 25th line, in place of "December, 1862," read "May, 1864."

Dearborn, Alvah B.— pp. 559, 560. In 3d line "Alvira" should be "Elvira."

Dever, John F.— pp. 745–747. Elected clerk of committees, City Council, January, 1896.

Dyer, Benjamin F.— pp. 562, 563. In 1st and 2d lines, in place of "insurance agent" read "secretary and general manager of the New England Mutual Accident Association of Boston."

Fay, J. M.— pp. 298, 299. "Is," instead of "has been," a trustee of the Hampshire Bank.

Fitch, Robert G.— pp. 45, 46. Service as chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners closed in July, 1895, upon the establishment of a single-headed commission.

Frothingham, O. B.— pp. 478, 479. Died November 27, 1895.

Gargan, Thomas J.— p. 479. Appointed by Governor Greenhalge in July, 1894, a member of the Boston Transit Commission.

George, Elijah.— pp. 50, 51. Dele "Algonquin and Abstract" in list of clubs.

Gilman, Nicholas P.— pp. 51, 52. Retired from the editorship of the *Literary World* in July, 1895, upon removal to Meadville, Penna., where he is now Hackley professor of Sociology and Ethics in the Theological School there. Married June 20, 1895, to Mary Sherwood Stubbs, of Concord, N.H.

Glasier, Alfred A.— pp. 763, 764. In 14th line, 2d col., p. 764, for "vice-president" read "president"; in next line for "Maryland Eclectic" read "Edison Electric Illuminating"; add to list of clubs "the Maryland Club of Baltimore."

Greenhalge, Frederic T.— pp. 52, 53. Re-elected governor for second term in 1894, and for third term in 1895.

Haston, Erasmus.— pp. 391, 392. Died March 13, 1895.

Hogner, Rich.— pp. 773, 774. In 17th line, p. 774, for "Adolf II." read "2d Adolf."

Holmes, A. R.— pp. 399, 400. Died November 11, 1894.

Howe, Oscar F.— pp. 776, 777. In 3d line read "20" for "24."

Houghton, H. O.— pp. 58, 59. Died August 25, 1895.

Hutchinson, George.— pp. 227, 228. In 2d line, 1st col., p. 228, date 1891 should be 1881.

Knight, Horatio G.— pp. 408, 409. Died October 16, 1895.

Larrabee, John.— pp. 409, 410. In 12th line, 1st col., p. 410, date 1883 should be 1886; also in the 15th line.

Lawrence, William B.— pp. 410, 411. In 20th line, 1st col., p. 411, captain-general should be generalissimo; in 21st line "senior" should be "junior"; in 22d line insert "Boston" before "Lafayette."

Libbey, Hosea W.— pp. 583, 584. Married second, November 1, 1869, Violet G. Bancroft, of Worcester. The daughter, Vinnietta J., is of the second union.

Lincoln, J. B.— pp. 150, 151. Died October, 1895.

Long, Charles L.— p. 320. Mayor of Springfield in 1895.

Lord, Eliot.— p. 69. Retired from the editorship of the *Evening Traveller* in 1895.

McGlenen, H. A.— pp. 72, 73. Died March 24, 1894.

Miles, C. Edwin.— pp. 593, 594. In 31st line, 2d col., p. 594, insert "eclectic" after "Massachusetts."

Miner, Rev. A. A.— pp. 74, 75. Died June, 1895.

Mott, J. Varnum.— p. 593. In 10th line, 2d col., insert after "club" "supreme trustee and a"; in 11th and 12th lines dele "chairman of the trustees of the Twenty-five Associates."

Munroe, William A.— p. 163. In 5th line, instead of "the," read "his"; in 18th and 19th lines, 2d col., instead of "a trustee," read "president of the Board of Trustees," etc.

Murray, M. J.— pp. 506, 507. In 12th line, 2d col., p. 507, date 1884 should be 1888.

Needham, Daniel.— pp. 76, 77. Died February 20, 1895.

Noyes, Charles J.— pp. 163, 164. Also admitted to the Middlesex County bar in Cambridge the year of his admittance to the bar in Providence, R.I.

O'MEARA, STEPHEN.— pp. 77, 78. Retired from the management of the Boston *Journal* March 16, 1895; reinstated December 31, 1895.

PAGE, GEORGE H.— p. 166. Married April 29, 1895, Miss Bessie A. Chase, daughter of the late Charles A. Chase, of New Haven, Conn.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT.— pp. 79, 80. "Great-great-grandson," instead of "grandson," of Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

POSSE, BARON NILS.— pp. 910, 911. Died December 18, 1895.

PRINCE, FREDERICK O.— pp. 84, 85. Elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library in October, 1895.

PROCTOR, T. W.— pp. 85, 86. "Assistant solicitor" instead of "city solicitor" of Boston, 1891–94. Is now married.

PUFFER, LORING W.— pp. 249, 250. Chairman of the Republican city committee of Brockton also in 1884–85.

RAYMOND, JOHN M.— pp. 250, 251. In 28th line word "grocery" should be "crockery."

RICE, ALEXANDER H.— pp. 88, 89. Died July 22, 1895.

ROBLIN, STEPHEN HERBERT.— pp. 517, 518. Dele 2d–4th lines, "of which the Rev. Dr. Alonzo A. Miner is senior pastor."

SAVAGE, M. J.— pp. 1000–1003. Resigned from the Church of the Unity pulpit in January, 1896, to accept call to New York.

SAWYER, EDWARD.— pp. 683, 684, 685. Insert in 37th line, p. 685, "He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers."

SOHIER, WILLIAM D.— pp. 178, 179. Became president of the Boston *Journal* corporation in December, 1895.

SPENCER, A. W.— p. 180. Died July, 1895.

SPOFFORD, JOHN C.— pp. 180–182. In 39th line, 1st col., p. 181, insert "Hospital" after "Massachusetts."

SPRAGUE, A. B. R.— pp. 346, 347. In 41st line, 2d col., p. 347, date 1876 should be 1877.

SWIFT, JOHN L.— pp. 183, 184. Died February 19, 1895.

TRASK, J. L. R.— pp. 351, 352. In 33d line, 1st col., p. 352, the word "Springfield" should be "Boston."

WHITTINGTON, HIRAM.— p. 616. One of the organizers of the Beacon Trust Company, incorporated 1893, and member of the executive committee since its formation.

WOLCOTT, ROGER.— pp. 103, 104. Re-elected lieutenant governor of the State in November, 1895.

WOODS, E. H.— p. 105. Retired from the business management of the Boston *Herald* in 1895.

WOOLF, BENJAMIN E.— p. 106. Retired from the editorship of the Saturday *Evening Gazette* in 1894. Now musical critic of the Boston *Herald*.

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